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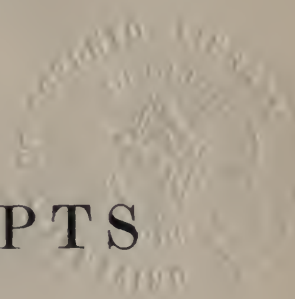


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HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

[45]

REPORT  
ON THE  
MANUSCRIPTS  
OF



THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY,  
K.G., K.T.,

PRESERVED AT  
MONTAGU HOUSE, WHITEHALL.

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## INTRODUCTION.

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IN November 1895, permission was given by His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry for the examination of the various collections of historical papers and documents existing in his muniment-room at Montagu House, Whitehall. Some few of these collections, as in the case of the Winwood Papers, had already been made public to a considerable extent, but not one of them has ever been completely exhausted. Many have until now remained untouched altogether. The present Report comprises four of the collections, and it is anticipated that historical students will feel greatly indebted to His Grace for these authentic and substantial additions to their stores of information.

The letters and papers in the four collections now dealt with are of various dates between the fifteenth and the eighteenth centuries. The details given in the Report at the commencement of each series will sufficiently indicate their nature and extent. Here it is intended to draw more particular attention to the illustrations which they afford of events and matters of general interest.

### *The Winwood Papers.*

The earlier portion of Sir Ralph Winwood's collection comprises papers which relate partly to his own private affairs, but chiefly to his negotiations as Agent and Ambassador in France and in Holland. The latter portion, consisting of his correspondence while Secretary of State, may be regarded almost entirely as state papers pure and simple. Like other holders of the office, he appears to have kept many important official papers at his own private residence, including some of dates anterior to his tenure of office, and it was not then the custom to surrender them on vacating the office, whether the Secretary resigned or died in harness. Much of his correspondence has already been made familiar to historians in Sawyer's

“Memorials,” but a great deal of it is here printed for the first time, and will now be described.

It may be noticed, in the first place, that Winwood was a Northamptonshire man by birth, according to Chalmers, and that his daughter married one of the Montagus of Boughton in that county, and ultimately succeeded to his property. In both the earlier and later portions of the collection we find documents showing his connexion with Magdalen College, Oxford. In 1581, Queen Elizabeth writes to the College in favour of his being made a “Fellow of that house,” at the instance of his father-in-law, John Weekes, yeoman of the Guard, whose daughter seems to have been Winwood’s first wife. In 1587, a paper, signed by the President and some of the Fellows of the same College, gives their consent to his being appointed to “a law-place,” in the room of Dr. Day.

In 1594, previously to setting out on the travels by which he designed to fit himself for the public service, he obtained a passport, describing him as Master of Arts of the University of Oxford. In 1613, the University writes to him, asking for pecuniary aid, and anticipating his speedy return to England; and on his becoming Secretary of State in the following year, the President and Scholars of Magdalen College hasten to congratulate him on the appointment.

Chalmers states that in 1599 Winwood attended Sir Henry Nevill, Ambassador to France, as his secretary. Nevill was dismissed from his post in 1601, but he had been in England for some time previously, and Winwood had been acting as her Majesty’s Resident in France. Two letters from Nevill, dated at the Lord Admiral Howard’s house at Chelsea, show that he was kept prisoner there in consequence of his being implicated in the rising of the Earl of Essex. They afford some glimpses of the household arrangements of an ambassador in those days. Henry Savile was likewise concerned in the alleged conspiracy and imprisoned for a short time; and there is a fragment of an earlier letter from him to Nevill, in 1599, relating to Essex’s proceedings in Ireland. . . . .  
From 1601 to 1603, Savile corresponded with Winwood about the arrangements he was making for printing \* his famous

\* At Eton. See Sir Henry Maxwell-Lyte’s “History of Eton College,” pp. 182, 183. Savile was knighted in 1603. (Metcalf.)

edition of the Commentaries of St. John Chrysostom, and about sundry manuscript and printed versions then existing in English and foreign libraries. In August 1602, he refers to the appointment of a regular Ambassador to supersede Winwood in France; and on 2nd February 1603 he announces that Secretary Cecil had informed him of the Queen's determination to employ Winwood as Agent in "the Low Country." Winwood's formal appointment to the latter embassy was not however made till after the accession of King James, who, in a letter to Prince Maurice of Nassau, informs him that Winwood was being sent to reside with his Highness in place of the late Mr. George Gilpin.

During the latter portion of Winwood's stay in France the disputes between King Henry IV. and the Duke de Bouillon, according to these papers, chiefly occupied his attention. The Duke finally fled from France, and for a time took refuge with Frederick IV., Elector Palatine of the Rhine, at Heidelberg. There are numerous letters on the subject, but it was not thought desirable to abstract them at full length. Some of them throw light on the part which Queen Elizabeth took in the matters in dispute, and they may be compared with others printed by Sawyer. The Duke had previously expressed sympathy with Essex, and wished to see him restored to favour.

Besides acting first as Agent and afterwards as Ambassador in the United Provinces, Winwood was sworn as a Councillor of State in the States General, and the form of his oath of loyalty to the States is preserved.

The reign of James I., as appears from the correspondence, opened amid shadows of plague and conspiracy. Foreign Protestants, like Isaac Casaubon, who afterwards became a Prebendary of Canterbury, expected the same "protection" from the new King as had been shown them by the late Queen, but the Duke de Bouillon soon learned that James had no sympathy with his "persecutions," considering the claims of a sovereign to be paramount to all others; and as early as November 1603, Sir Thomas Bodley informs Winwood of a proposed match between Prince Henry and the infant daughter of the King of Spain, notwithstanding the supposed plot or "practice of priests" for the King's murder.



Bodley describes himself as "father" to Winwood, and his wife as "mother" to Winwood's wife. He had married a rich widow named Anne Ball, daughter of a Mr. Carew of Bristol, in 1587; and Winwood had married, secondly, in 1603, Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Ball, of Totnes, Anne's former husband. Winwood's office of Councillor of State in the United Provinces had previously been held by Bodley, who, it is said, took place next to Count Maurice in the Council (1589-96). According to a letter printed in the "Memorials," the Secretaryship of State was offered to Bodley in 1604-5.\*

There are several letters from Bodley to Winwood, but the correspondence soon ceased, apparently. The former is, however, frequently mentioned by John More, Winwood's steward or agent in London, whose many letters on events of the day and matters of business are highly entertaining. On Winwood's behalf More carried on communications with Secretary Cecil, successively Lord Cranborne and Earl of Salisbury, through Mr. Levinus Munck, his secretary, in whose handwriting many of Cecil's letters are written. Winwood frequently had much difficulty in obtaining payment of his allowances from the Exchequer, which was always drained to the last penny in order to supply the King's constant demands, and his charges for official expenses were ruthlessly cut down by the Lord Treasurer, although his fixed salary was at the rate of only forty shillings a day. A personage of high rank went so far as to suggest that Winwood, as Councillor, had "power to help himself" by taking bribes for the advancement of English suits in Holland.

The articles of the treaty with Spain in 1604 are preserved in this collection, and the relations with Spain had in 1605 become so cordial that the Lord Admiral Nottingham was sent thither with a great train, which "made a terrible great show." Stone the fool was publicly whipped for saying, in an ordinary, that "eighty fools went into Spain" with his Lordship. A curious letter from the Earl of Suffolk emphatically denies that the Howards were "the principal means about his Majesty to

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\* Bodley had also been a scholar of Magdalen College, Oxford. In 1572, Richard Ball was schoolmaster of the "song school" in that college. In 1602, Captain Ball, eldest son of Mrs. Bodley, died in the Low Countries. (State Papers.)

draw him" to side with the Spaniards against the States General, as the latter had been informed.

About this time the King among others was imposed upon by one Richard Haidocke, of New College, Oxford, who, it was said, preached in his sleep "far above the ability" he showed while awake. The King had him brought to Court, and "in his nightgown went privately to hear him two several times." The letters relating to this subject are unfortunately decayed, but some amusing details remain. The night-preaching was soon discovered to be an imposture.

In the same year, 1605, Lord Salisbury writes to Winwood about the disputes between Enno, Count of East Friesland, and his rebellious subjects, the townsmen of Emden, in which King James undertook to mediate, but without much success. Winwood was ordered to attend the negotiations at Groningen, and was commended by Salisbury for the part he took in "the treaty of Emden," but the disputes continued for many years, and there are numerous letters from the Count and others on the subject.

Count Enno endeavoured to influence the King in his favour by expressing his willingness to introduce into his province the same ecclesiastical rites as were prescribed in England. This was in January 1607. In August of the same year James expressed great sympathy with the Count, and declared his own strong views as to the duties of subjects towards their rulers, in a letter to the States of Holland, whom he rebuked for setting a bad example to neighbouring peoples by showing favour to the men of Emden.

There is nothing about "the Powder Treason" under its date, but there is an important confession by Thomas Fenwick long after, in 1616, relating to the transactions of Thomas Percie (Percy) with Francis Radcliffe and Roger Widdrington at Dilston, in Northumberland, and the conveyance thence to London of a large sum of money by Percy's "man" Tailboies. It was brought to a house near Temple Bar, where Percy called on the morning when the treason was discovered, and told Tailboies to shift for himself. The money was then taken all the way back to Radcliffe's house.

Between 1607 and 1609, there are numerous papers relating to the recognition of the independence of the United Provinces,

and the treaty, or "long truce," which was negotiated between the States General, the King of Spain, and "the Archdukes" Albert and Isabella, with the aid of the British commissioners, Sir Richard Spencer and Sir Ralph Winwood, and of the French commissioners, after, as Count Enno puts it, "an internecine war of forty years." The most important part of the correspondence is printed by Sawyer. Other papers will be found in President Jeannin's *Négociations*.

On the conclusion of this treaty, it was anticipated that Winwood would be recalled, and his agent More took a house near Westminster School for his reception. It appears that Winwood also wished to obtain a country residence near Sir Henry Nevill. The niceties to be observed in selecting such a residence in those days are well exemplified in a letter of More's. But the troubles arising in Germany from the rival claims of the Electors of Brandenburg and Saxony, and of the Count Palatine of Neuburg, to the duchies of Cleves and Juliers necessitated the King's intervention, and Winwood was ordered to leave the Hague for Dusseldorf at the beginning of the next year, 1610. He did not arrive there till August, and stayed only a short time. Returning to the Hague, he remained to negotiate the engagement of 4,000 of the States' troops for the King's service in Cleves, but in conducting this affair he seems to have given some offence to Salisbury. The permanent English agent at Dusseldorf, acting as subordinate to Winwood, was John Dickenson, from whom there are many letters, beginning in April 1610, and ending in February 1614. As they relate mostly to German affairs, they have not been fully abstracted. Only a few of Dickenson's letters are printed by Sawyer. Mons. de Buwinckhausen came from Dusseldorf to England on the same business, and several of his letters are preserved. In July 1610, Sir Stephen Lesieur was sent to the Emperor to represent to him the complaints of the English Merchant Adventurers against the Hanse Towns. In the following years "the Princes of the Union" in Germany were very anxious to conclude a defensive league with James I. "and his realms." The "contract of alliance" was signed 25th March 1613.

In March 1611, More informs Winwood that the Parliament was "busy about the abrogating of the Wards and the



Purveyors," and that the King had made them a speech in the Upper House two hours long, at the end of which he came to the conclusion that "howsoever the sovereignty of Kings was absolute in general, yet in particular the Kings of England were restrained by their oaths and the privileges of the people." His Majesty entirely repudiated the theory of absolute monarchy propounded by Dr. Cowell in his well-known "Interpreter."

The long-continued competition for the office of Secretary of State, held by Salisbury jointly with the Treasurership, is here first noticed in an important statement by John More, under date of 29th October 1611, in which he refers, on the authority of Levinus Munck, to Sir Henry Nevill's suit being supported by Sir Thomas Overbury, under the direction of Lord Rochester, who, notwithstanding "Sir Thomas's disgrace with the Queen," still had more suitors than Salisbury. This disgrace does not appear to be noticed in the "Memorials," or by historians, but it certainly was a fact, for in November Overbury was "by much suit restored to the Court, and there is hope in time to the Queen's favour," according to the State Papers. Although Nevill was regarded as one of the "patriots," it was anticipated that he would so "deal with the Lower House" as to secure better "effects" during the next session.

Winwood himself had his eye on the Secretaryship, and wrote to Rochester, referring to "his Lordship's noble designs," and expressing a hope that it would "please his Majesty to call" him "nearer to his service." Some mysterious letters in cipher relate apparently to this subject. The ciphers can probably be made out by comparison with some decipherments by Sawyer.

Salisbury died in June 1612, and in July Winwood was in England, and in communication with Nevill and Overbury, but next month he was again at the Hague, having been sent back by the King to be Ambassador resident not only in the United Provinces but in Cleves, if necessary. A letter from Nevill in September proves that Winwood had gone back with the understanding that Overbury should procure his recall as soon possible, but that it depended entirely on the King's "humour." There was much "kicking" against both Nevill and Winwood, but "all men," considered Sir Thomas Lake and Sir Henry Wotton to have no chance of becoming Secretary.

The Lord Treasurership was in like manner kept unsupplied.

Lord Lisle thought that the King merely intended, by keeping all the "Boards" vacant, to save money for the entertainment of Frederick V., the new Elector Palatine, who was coming over to woo the King's daughter. On the other hand, Sir Robert Naunton, who was a candidate for the office of Latin Secretary, writes: "Some standers-by are apt to conceive that the King meaneth to keep these places [the Secretaryships] in suspense between himself and my Lord of Rochester, as they were after Sir Francis Walsingham's death, and that meanwhile Sir Thomas Overbury may fit himself for the place" [of principal Secretary].

Both the King and Rochester were however favourable to Winwood's speedy recall, and proposed that he should return in company with the Elector Palatine; but Naunton suspected that some of "our great lords" would find excuses to detain him in Holland, or even to send him further afield, for his bluntness seems to have given general offence. Fresh complications in Cleves furnished an additional reason for the postponement of his recall. Meantime the office of Secretary of State is said to have been temporarily filled by Sir Alexander Hay, who soon tired of it, but according to the State Papers he was Secretary for Scotland only.

All these rivalries were temporarily hushed by the unexpected death of Prince Henry, of whom a remarkable story is told in respect of his proposed match with a Spanish Princess. According to Nevill, the Prince had "vowed that never idolator should come into his bed," and considered his sickness to be a chastisement "for having ever opened his ears to admit treaty of a Popish match." Naunton terms the Prince "our Palladium," and Sir John Holles some months later alludes to him as "our great and glorious North Star," who would "ever live in every understanding English heart, of what profession or occupation soever, military or civil."

After a time there was some talk of Winwood's being succeeded at the Hague by Sir Edward Cecil or Sir Dudley Carleton, yet his recall was still delayed. Rochester himself writes that he was at a loss to account for the delay, but says plainly to Winwood—"Your enemies have objected enough against you, and lastly that you are too violent, which signifies, in Court language, not malleable to their use."

At the beginning of the next year Winwood was informed

by More of the serious illness of his father-in-law, Sir Thomas Bodley, who, after having even borrowed money to complete his famous Library, was in his latter days afflicted with such "miserable avarice" that his servants abandoned him, and his friends found reason to "mince the good opinion they have had of his virtues." He died on 28th January 1613. In his will he is alleged to have shown little regard to those "whose father [Mr. Ball] did provide the materials wherewith his wealth and honour were erected;" the persons alluded to being elsewhere described as "his wife's friends and children." More had some dispute with one of the executors, who refused to give up possession of Winwood's house in Little St. Bartholomew's, in which Sir Thomas had been residing; but the furniture in the house, including tapestry valued at sixty pounds, belonged to Sir Thomas. The purchase of tapestry of an equal value for the hall at Eton is mentioned a little later.

Meanwhile the intrigues for the Secretaryship had been resumed. Winwood had made some complaint about Lake to Nevill, who acquainted Overbury with it, in order that it might reach the ears of the King and Rochester. Lake was acting as under or temporary Secretary, and endeavoured to "intrude himself as far as he could into the execution of the place." Being, like Winwood, "violent and open," and contentious, he had made enemies, who managed to incense the King against him, "and the tail of this storm fell a little upon my Lord [Rochester] himself;" indeed, his conduct seems to have damped the prospects of Nevill and Winwood as well as his own. Nevill's letter about this affair is bound up with others of April 1613, but the date is uncertain, and it should be compared with Naunton's letter of 17th November 1612. They both refer to a reconciliation effected by Nevill between Lords Pembroke and Rochester.

The marriage of Princess Elizabeth to the Elector Palatine is but briefly alluded to in these additional papers. Letters from Lord Lisle and others refer to her reception at Heidelberg, and give particulars of her domestic life for some time after her arrival there. Winwood accompanied her thither, but soon after his return to the Hague he received a letter from the King, giving him permission to return to England for a while, owing to the death of Sir Thomas Bodley.



A letter from Thomas Bull, on 20th July, from the Tower relates to the imprisonment of Lady Arabella Stuart, Lady Shrewsbury, and himself. Overbury was also then in the Tower, "shut up close, and very sick." Next day, Naunton writes a cautious letter on the state of affairs, and refers to the suit by Lady Essex for nullity of her marriage with the Earl, her husband.

Although Winwood was now in England, he continued to be addressed as Ambassador until March 1614. On 7th April he was at length appointed "Secretary of State," with an annuity of 100*l.*, according to the Patent Rolls. He was, in fact, the sole "Principal Secretary" for nearly two years, and is so called in patents of 1614 and 1615, and in other documents. Some undated drafts in his own hand show that he had paid assiduous and exclusive court to Rochester, who promised to do all he could in his behalf. Sir John Ogle desired to succeed him in the embassy, and offered to make a present of 400*l.* to Lady Winwood if he obtained it by her husband's "help and counsel." Sir Dudley Carleton was however Winwood's successor at the Hague.

Sawyer's "Memorials" close before Winwood's appointment to the Secretaryship, and all the subsequent papers are noticed in the present volume for the first time. Very few occur between March 1614 and September 1615, when we come upon the original letter of Sir Gervase Helwys to the King "concerning the death of Sir Thomas Overbury," a copy of which, bearing a different date, and with some variations, is preserved among the State Papers. He does not profess to tell "the whole truth." In an original letter on the same subject, the King expresses his desire "that the guilty being known, the guiltless may go free, and the arising of rumours prejudicial to the fame of the innocent may be prevented." There is also a copy of a letter from the King to Coke authorising him to release Mrs. Turner on bail, according to her petition, if it were the custom to do so when there was "no ground of guiltiness apparent."

A few days later we find the original commission by the King to the Archbishop, Suffolk, Winwood, and Lake, to examine Sir Robert Cotton on the charge of having "amassed together divers secrets of state," and communicated them to Gondomar, the Spanish ambassador. This is followed by

Cotton's "relation of his conference" with Gondomar touching the proposed marriage of Prince Charles and the Infanta Maria. Sir John Digby's "answer to the Spanish propositions" is also here.

Shortly afterwards the King took offence at "certain un-reverent and undutiful speeches" about himself by Sir John Leedes and his wife, who appear to have made fun of the King's "unwieldiness;" which he took so seriously that he formally commissioned Winwood and others to "censure" them.

The "great arrearage of debts" compelled the King to make regulations with respect to grants of rewards to his "servants and subjects." This he did in a "memorial," setting forth what matters of profit he was willing to concede to suitors, and what matters he would refuse to listen to, the latter class including "monopolies."

At the beginning of 1616 Sir Thomas Lake was created joint Secretary of State with Winwood, according to the State Papers. The Patent Rolls show that Winwood had a grant of the office of "one of the Principal Secretaries of State" on 8th January, and that Lake had a similar grant on 9th January.

A letter from Coke to the King, in February of that year, relates to the "royal power to punish murders and homicides committed by one of your Majesty's subjects upon another in a foreign kingdom." Coke had previously decided that there was no such power, but, on considering a previous case, was now prepared "to resolve the case for the Crown." In February 1617, Coke makes "proposals" for the marriage of Frances, his youngest daughter, to Sir John Villiers; if they failed, he was willing to give Sir John ten thousand marks to obtain his own "restitution." In July 1617, the King commissioned the Archbishop, Bacon, Winwood, and Greville to summon Lady Coke and Lady Withipole before them, to enquire how they had "conveyed away Frances, daughter of Sir Edward Coke," and to command them to restore her to Sir Edward's "possession and government;" otherwise they were to be committed to custody in "some alderman or citizen's house." In the King's separate letter to Winwood it is stated that Lady Coke was opposed to her daughter's marriage to Sir John Villiers.

There are many other letters to Winwood from persons

residing at home and abroad during the years 1616 and 1617, intermixed with official papers. A letter from Paris, of the 19th April, 1617, details the revolting excesses perpetrated by the populace of Paris after the assassination of Concini, "Marshal d'Ancre," the favourite of the Queen Mother, Mary de' Medici. His arrest had been ordered by the young King, Louis XIII., whom the French Ambassador, in a letter to James I., on 2nd May, extols as "nostre jeune Hercules françoys, qui en l' aage de quinze ans, par sa prudence et vertu, a surmonté les plus horribles monstres."

The principal historical papers contained in the Winwood collection have been alluded to. It would take up too much space to summarise the valuable original letters and documents relating to the history of English commerce, the Merchants Adventurers, Virginia and the Company of Virginia, the East Indies and the East India Company, Ireland, Scotland, the Netherlands, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, Venice, and Russia, most, if not all, of which have never been published before. Many references will be found to the publication of books, to Blackwell, Parsons, Garnet, Baldwin, Gerrard, and other Roman Catholics, and to eminent English soldiers of fortune in the Low Countries, including "the Lord of Buckcleughe," from whom and about whom there are several letters. A Council letter in 1604 is of great value as illustrating the history of municipal elections. The "common sort of people" at Sandwich "did pretend by charter to have choice in the election of mayor and other officers"; but the Council decided that the franchise belonged only to the common council of the town, which was not to exceed twenty-four persons, besides the mayor and jurats.

Winwood died at Mordant House, in St. Bartholomew's the Less, on the 28th October, 1617, after a fever of nine days, during which he was "much visited by the nobles." His death was attributed to Dr. Mayerne's letting him blood too soon, and it is remarked that Mayerne was "commonly unfortunate in any dangerous disease." On his body being opened, his death seemed to be amply accounted for by decay of the vital organs; "there appeared no signs of any ill measure, as was at first generally suspected." He is acknowledged to have been "in the highest favour with the King, Queen, Prince, and principal favourite,"



and was "much lamented," but "had some ill willers." The following assertion is however made by Sawyer: "he bravely and generously opposed the Spanish faction, then too powerful in England, and at last, I speak it on good grounds, died a martyr to their resentments."

Winwood on his death-bed made a nuncupative will. In the previous summer, when he was expecting to accompany the King to Scotland, he had made preparations to draw up a formal will, but on being excused from attendance he did not complete it. He left three sons and two daughters, all minors, and his wife survived him. His son Richard was only eight years old, and did not sue out a livery of lands till 10th June, 1630, on his coming of age. Richard died without issue in 1688, when his estate at Ditton Park, Bucks, descended to Ralph, Lord Montagu, whose father Edward, the second Lord, had married Anne, daughter of Sir Ralph, in 1633, according to Collins.

Some writers state that Ditton was purchased by Sir Ralph, others that Richard was the first owner; but though the former may have sometimes resided there, he held merely "the office of keeper of the capital messuage and park of Ditton," given him by three patents of 7th February and 23rd December, 1615, and 21st March, 1617, the first being a grant to him and his "son and heir" James. for their lives, the second being a similar grant to him and his son Richard on the death of his son James, and the third giving the office to him and his heirs male. It was not till 24th February 1630, that Lady Elizabeth Winwood, widow of Sir Ralph, obtained a grant in fee from King Charles of "all that our park and tenement enclosed." called Ditton Park, for which she paid 1,800*l.*; and in 1632 Richard Winwood purchased the manor of Ditton from Sir Willam Russell, who had recently acquired it from the Crown.

In allusion to such of these papers as are printed by Sawyer, it must be remarked that he takes considerable liberties with his text in respect of dates and signatures. He frequently changes the former from new style to old style, or adds the letters "N.S." or "O.S.," without any indication that the alterations or the additions are his own. A few instances are given in the table of printed papers. In some cases he supplies omitted names, dates, and addresses, and gives the equivalents of ciphers. Many of Winwood's own letters are mere drafts,

mostly without signatures, but Sawyer invariably inserts a formal subscription. He occasionally omits postscripts and short paragraphs at the end of letters, and does not quote endorsements, which often give the names of the bearers. Thus, in 1601 and 1602, the following persons are mentioned as conveying Winwood's letters from France to England: Peter Brown, Bakyr, Mr. Button, A. Pynchon, Mr. Farmer, Constance, Vacondary, Mr. Rooper, Farrant the post. Some errors, noticed accidentally, are corrected in the table, but Sawyer's text has not been collated.\*

### *The Montagu Papers.*

The nine volumes of the Montagu Papers extend from 1483 to 1758, and comprise the correspondence of the Montagu family of Boughton, in the county of Northampton.

There is not much before the year 1524, when "Edward Mountague, learned man," had a special licence from Henry VIII. to "use and wear his bonnet on his head" in the King's presence and at all other times and places, owing to certain "infirmities" in his head. In later papers he is described as Master Edward Mountagu, of the Middle Temple, Serjeant-at-law. He was knighted in 1537, and afterwards became Lord Chief Justice, first of the King's Bench, and then of the Common Pleas, reversing the usual order. In 1543 he was commissioned by the King to consult with other persons on matters concerning "the wealth and surety of this our realm." He died in 1556. During Queen Mary's reign the Montagus appear to have remained very quiet, although they were not perhaps altogether in disgrace, as

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\* A few more corrections and notes may be inserted here. In Vol. I., p. 234, l. 15, "doth take" is "doth mean to take" in the original. P. 242, after "Right Honourable" add "my very good Lord." P. 244, l. 10 from foot, "9th" should be "10th." P. 256, l. 30, "He" should be "The Duke of Florence." P. 302, postscript; this is in Cecil's own hand. P. 308, l. 5, for "des" read "que"; l. 6, omit "je." P. 368, l. 34, "will" should be "wilbe"; the word "Postscript" is not in the original, and what follows is on a separate leaf, dated 21 Dec. P. 374, l. 4 from foot, after "armes" insert "recouvred." P. 377; the postscript is in Cecil's own hand. P. 448, l. 3, "little" is "little more" in the original. In Vol. II., p. 26, the passage from "to send" on l. 29, to "thereupon" on l. 32, is in Cranborne's hand, and is inserted in a space originally left for it. P. 84; there are sundry errors in the French. In Vol. III., p. 227, l. 24, "tres" should be "bien." P. 277; the postscript is in Salisbury's hand, except the last two lines. P. 282, l. 19, "must" should be "may." P. 385, l. 36, "Hague without any" should be "Haghe without my"; l. 48, "Viconti" is "Vicecomti," and "Avalos" is "Avalos," in the original. P. 466, l. 8, "Refuges" should be "Reffuge." P. 484, l. 8. "15th" may possibly be "13th."

there is a letter in 1557 from the Queen to "her trusty and well beloved" — Montague, Esquire, commanding him to attend upon herself, "or elsewhere," with ten horsemen and fifty footmen, to be chosen from his tenants, for defence of the realm at the time of the war with France.

The person thus addressed was no doubt Edward Montagu, of Boughton, son of the preceding Sir Edward. He was knighted in 1568, and was Sheriff of Northamptonshire several times, a Justice of the Peace, and one of the Deputy Lieutenants for the same county. In these capacities many letters were addressed to him on county business by Queen Elizabeth, the Privy Council, Lord Burghley, and others. Many of the letters refer to musters and to the levying of soldiers for the wars in the Low Countries, France, and Ireland. In 1596 the Council gave drastic orders for relieving the "dearth of grain" by compelling all owners of corn to bring "some proportions of all sorts" weekly to the markets, where the Justices were "to overrule them in their prices," by forcible means if necessary, so as to prevent the poor from starving. Any owner who should "murmur or repine" at these proceedings was to be committed to prison without any bail. It is thus evident that "corners in corn" are not a modern American invention.

In the same year "nine gipsies and four other felons" were executed at Northampton, and one man was "judged to be pressed to death," but was reprieved. Curious particulars are given touching horse-stealers, highway-robbers, thieves, and receivers, and the houses frequented by them in various towns all over England.

The second Sir Edward left six sons, namely, Edward, Walter, Henry, Charles, James, and Sidney, who all became more or less famous.

The eldest son, Edward, was appointed by Sir Thomas Cecil, afterwards Lord Burghley and Earl of Exeter, to be his "deputy lieutenant of the Forest of Rockingham," in or before 1593. In connexion with certain offices in that Forest, an interesting account is given of a visit by Sidney Montagu to Lord Burghley at his house at Wimbledon in 1599; and in the same year a number of bucks had to be provided from the Forest on the occasion of the Queen's visit to his Lordship.

The third Edward Montagu was knighted in 1603, and



succeeded to the offices previously held by his father. His correspondence relates in a great measure to the business of the county, but there are also many letters to him from his brothers in the Temple and at Court, furnishing current news and gossip during an eventful period. Sir Edward was a good man of business, preserved the letters which he received, and kept drafts of many of his own, written however in a very obscure hand. In a manuscript entitled "the Northamptonshire Muster Book," not dealt with in the present volume, he caused all the letters addressed by the Privy Council, and by Lord Burghley as Lord Lieutenant, to the Deputy Lieutenants, to be entered, with sundry notes in his own hand. Few if any of the originals of those letters appear to have been preserved in this collection.

In 1605 Sir Edward appears to have entered into some controversy with King James in a matter of religious opinion, but through his brother James, Dean of the Chapel Royal,\* he assured the King of his desire "to give his Majesty full satisfaction." The King however professed to find his explanations oracular and obscure. Later letters prove that, although he was a Royalist, he had adopted many Puritan ideas. He and his brother Sir Henry were authors of the Act for a perpetual thanksgiving "after our great deliverance from the Powder Treason" (p. 267).

It is clear that Sir Edward managed to retain the King's favour, for in 1613 the King took his part in a dispute with the Earl of Exeter about the custody of certain woods in Rockingham Forest. The Earl had taken "the offices" away from Sir Edward and bestowed them on Sir Thomas Brudenell, Bart., who was a recusant. It may be parenthetically remarked that Sir Thomas was afterwards created first a Baron, and then Earl of Cardigan; and that his great-great-grandson married Mary, one of the coheirs of John, Duke of Montagu, the last male descendant of Sir Edward in the direct line, and was himself created Duke of Montagu.

Just at the time when Sir Thomas was appointed to the keeperships, an order was given for disarming the Papists, and against the wearing of pocket-pistols, which Sir Edward thought

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\* A letter from Doctor James Montagu to his mother, describing the Hampton Court conference, is preserved among the Winwood Papers and is printed by Sawyer, but no doubt it originally belonged to the Montagu Collection.

would damp "the jollity of that side." Under this order Sir Edward seized Brudenell's armour, and it was expected that further directions would be given for his imprisonment. Sir Edward made a mistake, however, in sending up copies of the letters of his brother James, who was now Bishop of Bath and Wells, detailing the King's remarks about the Earl of Exeter, "for," the Bishop complains, "what the King speaks he would not hear of again," and "this will make the King more wary what he sayeth when he shall hear of it thus again."

Attention was for a time diverted from this matter by the ceremonies and "sports" connected with the marriage of Princess Elizabeth to the Elector Palatine. The fireworks devised for the occasion were not universally admired, "though surely they were chargeable things;" nor were the "sea-fight" and the attack on "a Turkish castle built near Lambeth" much more satisfactory. It is recorded by Sir Charles Montagu that at the marriage service "the Palsgrave answered to all the words in the Common Prayer Book in English very distinctly." The two letters from the Princess to Sir Ralph Winwood probably belonged originally to the Winwood collection.

Bishop Montagu, offended by the publication of his letter, appears to have cooled in his efforts on his brother's behalf, but another brother, Sir Henry Montagu, Serjeant-at-law and Recorder of London, who was now coming to the front, energetically took up the cudgels against Lord Exeter and the recusants. The Earl nevertheless, "out of his churlish disposition," maintained Brudenell's appointment in spite of the King, who gave orders "that matters be thoroughly prosecuted against recusants at the next term."

In 1616 Sir Charles alludes to two matters of more general interest. On May 15: "Here is now such a hurrying to Westminster Hall to see the great lady [the Countess of Somerset] arraigned as it distracts everybody's mind from anything else. It is thought that she will make but a short day's work of it, she hath made such a liberal confession already; but it is thought tomorrow the Earl [of Somerset] will be upon stout terms, if the presence of his great auditory put him not besides his text." On June 26: "Yesterday the King had the matter between my Lord Chancellor [Ellesmere] and my Lord Cooke [Coke] in hearing for the *præmunire*, but what was done I have

not yet heard; only I saw my Lord Cooke and his Lady come very heavily from thence."

Soon afterwards the King visited Rockingham Forest. in person, and in Geddington Woods killed "a very fat buck," which he presented to Sir Edward, who was in attendance, with orders to send it to his mother. His Majesty also had "royal sport" in Farming Woods, and while he was at Morehay, Sir Edward had two interviews with him, which he describes minutely, and during which the King exhibited much affection to him personally, and to his family in general. He took much interest in some fine needlework of "the blind Lady Montagu," Sir Edward's mother. "The great favourite," the Master of the Horse, George Lord Villiers, accompanied the King on this expedition, and was courted by Sir Edward, who "bestowed a fine horse on him."

The "Serjeant," Sir Henry Montagu, was made Lord Chief Justice in the same year, 1616, and Sir Sidney, another brother, became Master of Requests in 1618. Bishop James was translated from Bath and Wells to Winchester in 1617, and, on 1st Feb. 1618, writes from Court to his eldest brother, Sir Edward: "If you have 10,000*l.* in your purse, I think, if you know not how to bestow it better, you may have a barony for it; but you speak so of another world as I think you look for no more honour in this." The Bishop died in the same year, and part of his will was read by Sir Charles in the King's presence, "which his Majesty was much moved at." He bequeathed "a gold cup of 100*l.*" to the King, and "a ring of seventeen diamonds" to Villiers, now Marquis of Buckingham. His lands were settled on his brothers, between some of whom, in the following year, there was a suit in Chancery, probably about lands in Brigstock,\* on which there is a letter to them from Lord Bacon.

At the end of 1620, Sir Charles reports to Sir Edward the bad news from Bohemia, where the King's son-in-law, the Elector Palatine and King of Bohemia, had suffered "a great overthrow"; and at the same time he announces the appointment of Sir Henry as Lord High Treasurer, and his creation as Baron Kimbolton and Viscount Mandeville, "with many pro-

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\* See "The Montagus of Boughton and their Northamptonshire Homes," by Mr. C. Wise.



testations of love and favour" on the part of the King. His Majesty "said he did not confer this great trust upon him only for love to himself, but of all our family, who he thought loved him and were faithful to him; and though you [Sir Edward] smelt a little of Puritanism, yet he knew you to be honest and faithful to him, and said he heard you were a Parliament man; you must do him an arrant, and he would requite you, but such a one, I hear, as you need not be afraid of."

What the errand was does not clearly appear. Sir Edward was shortly afterwards, in 1621, created Baron Montagu of Boughton. Whether he paid the 10,000*l.* before mentioned, or any other sum, for the dignity, is not stated. Lord Montagu was still Lieutenant of Rockingham Forest under the Earl of Exeter, whose successor, Earl William, confirmed him in his offices within the Forest. Unknown to Lord Montagu, Sir Francis Fane obtained a warrant from the new Lord Treasurer, Cranfield, to take a hundred timber trees in the Forest in order to rebuild his house at Apethorpe, "for the more commodious entertainment of his Majesty and his company, at his repair into those parts for his princely recreation there." The execution of this warrant was opposed by Lord Montagu.

Several letters in 1624 and 1626 throw light on the manner of selecting candidates and conducting Parliamentary elections in counties and boroughs at that period.

At the beginning of King Charles's reign Viscount Mandeville, who was in attendance on his Majesty as President of the Privy Council, frequently wrote to his brother, Lord Montagu. The new King did not purpose that his first Parliament should sit long; "money" was to be granted at once, "business" to be deferred to another session; and he expressed the same opinion of Lord Montagu as his father had done—that he was "a good Parliament man, and not to be spared." As early as January 1626, Montagu writes of his "being sorry our rent country cannot be drawn up, but must be torn more and more. . . . The main [thing] is the pacification of the country, which it pleaseth not God, as it seems, at this time to effect."

In 1626 Mandeville was raised to the dignity of Earl of Manchester, and the Earl of Bristol (Digby) writes to his Lordship, apparently, for some favour in respect of his trial. The few other letters of that year relate to the King's demands,

made by "privy seals," for a "free gift" and for a "loan" from Montagu. Similar demands were made of noblemen and gentlemen throughout the kingdom, and from some counties the collectors "returned with good successes." Northamptonshire and Huntingdonshire appear to have been more difficult to deal with. One paper shows that Montagu first took some trouble to persuade himself that "this desire of the King's" was reasonable, and would not be "made a precedent for future times," and that he then endeavoured to incite all his "neighbours and countrymen to perform the same." In the following year Manchester estimated the total amount of the loans at 290,000*l.* Montagu further contributed to the King's needs by paying 500*l.* for the disafforestation of part of Rockingham Forest. His patent for "the woods" and "the wardenship" passed in 1628.\*

In 1627 Manchester was made Lord Privy Seal, and in 1628 he announces that he had resigned the Presidency of the Council, because he had found it too irksome, and that Montagu's son-in-law, Robert Bertie, Earl of Lindsey, had been made a privy councillor. Montagu himself again wished to be spared from attending Parliament, but the King would not hear of it; his support was evidently expected. At this time he resided during part of the year at his other seat, Barnwell Castle.

The Northamptonshire commissioners for levying "composition moneys" in respect of knighthood brought their county again into disgrace at the Council Board in 1630, and even the style of their letters was objected to; but their proceedings gave greater satisfaction than their words. Apparently as a relief from the troublesome politics of the time, Manchester urged Montagu vigorously to execute the laws concerning the poor, apprentices, rogues, idle persons, and alehouses. In his reply, Montagu says that of all the articles of inquiry at the petty sessions "the hardest is alehouses, which some have well

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\* There are two patents to Montagu on the Patent Rolls, dated 10th July and 20th August. The former appointed him Master Forester and Keeper of the Bailiwick called "Rockingham Bayliwicke" in the Forest of Rockingham, for three lives, viz. those of Edward, his eldest son, William, his second son, and Christopher, his third son. Burke wrongly describes the last as being the eldest son. The same patent quotes a previous patent in 1 James I. to Thomas Lord Burghley, Sir William Cecil, his son and heir apparent, and William Lord Rosse (Roos), son and heir apparent of Sir William; the first and the last of these three being deceased in 1628.

paid for, and I think it will never be amended till the alehouse-keeper shall have no other ale in the house above a penny a quart, and if any be found otherwise, it may be given away to the poor." He then points out that Manchester had omitted to mention what he considered to be the most important article of all, namely, "the not coming to church."

In 1635 Montagu writes to certain gentlemen of the county complaining of the unequal assessment of "the ship money," but not objecting to its payment. Manchester writes thus on the same subject: "At the last assizes I hear the judges published the levies that must be this next year through the county for defraying the ships to go out, and I hear it was well digested of by the country."

Early in 1639 Montagu was summoned to attend King Charles's "royal person and standard" at York by the 1st of April, with a competent number of "horses," *i.e.* armed horsemen. He thereupon sent his eldest son Edward to London, and proposed writing to the Secretary, Sir John Coke, to excuse his attendance in person, on account of his great age and infirmities; but he was advised by his brother Manchester to offer the King 300*l.* instead of the horses, as had been done by the Judges, the Inns of Court, and the Clergy, "so that," his son writes, "the King will have no need of a Parliament." Some Lords had offered horses, some money, while others refused altogether. Montagu objected to furnishing money, and at first offered four, and finally six, "horses armed in all points."

A long series of letters from William Montagu, son of Lord Montagu, begins at this date, 1639, and extends to 1682, being addressed to his father and brother, the first and second Lords Montagu. His letters are mostly dated from the Temple, and contain instructive comments on the stirring events of the period, and also throw much light on the inner life of a great family in those difficult times. He was Serjeant-at-law and Chief Baron of the Exchequer (1676-86).

From one of William's letters it is clear that Lord Montagu's letter to the Secretary was not delivered, by Manchester's advice. The King now "altered his mind," and required horses rather than money. On the question of attending his Majesty, Manchester writes: "I hope this war will not be unto blood; however, if a King commands it, wherever his person goes, our



allegiance ties us to follow him." But his son, Viscount Mandeville, at first entertained an opposite view, and when the King spoke of this, Manchester replied that "then he would neither acknowledge him his son nor heir." Montagu was more lukewarm, and positively refused either to send any of his sons or to compound. He found much difficulty in providing the requisite liveries, armour, and weapons for his six horsemen, owing to the great demand which had been thus suddenly created, and to the exclusive engagement of all armourers by the King. Writing on this subject, William discourses learnedly on the "distinction between cuirasses and carabine arms."

In March the King changed his mind once more, and was willing to accept money of the Lords, to excuse their personal attendance. "Had they all gone," William writes, "then I know there would have been no battle, for when was it known that the nobility were ever ventured in the first battle?" Manchester compounded, but Montagu sent his horse, and requested his grandson Lord Willoughby, son of the Earl of Lindsey, to present them to his Majesty.

At this interesting juncture there is a gap in the correspondence, but in November 1641 William Montagu commences to give City and Parliamentary news in his letters to his father, who also received several letters from his daughter Elizabeth, Countess of Lindsey, and his nephew George Montagu, a younger son of Manchester's. The details given in their letters of the struggle between the King and the Parliament are of great importance as proceeding from eye-witnesses and participators, but are too minute to be particularised here. One passage may however be quoted. William writes on 2nd December 1641: "The citizens grow very tumultuous, and flock by troops daily to the Parliament. There is scarce passage between the two Houses, the Court of Requests is so thronged with them; and there they never cease yawling and crying, 'No Bishops! no Bishops!'" This Court in olden times was frequently the scene of turbulent demonstrations, such as those which occurred during the debates on Walpole's Excise Bill, a hundred years later.

Edward Montagu, eldest son of Lord Montagu, like his cousin George, was then a member of Parliament, but there is only one letter from him to his father at this period. There are several

letters of Lord Montagu himself, in one of which he rebukes the Parliament for countenancing "the sin of usury."

Under 24th March 1642, there is a curious reference to a duel between Francis Bertie—fourth son of the Earl of Lindsey, and grandson of Lord Montagu—and Sir Henry Skipwith's son "about the great widow." Only a slight notice of this is to be found in the House of Lords' Journals. On the same day William writes: "I suppose you hear from Belvoire how kindly the King took my Lord of Rutland's coach, which carried him two days, and the King sent him word he was more beholding to him than to any of his Lords in that journey; but my Lord hath accepted to be Lieutenant of Darbyshire, and that will lose his favour." The Earl of Rutland had married a daughter of Lord Montagu.

About this time Lord Willoughby was sent by the House of Lords along with a member of the Commons to present "another Remonstrance" to the King, at York; and his father, the Earl of Lindsey, having been ordered by Parliament to bring in his "patent of Lieutenantship," obtained leave of absence from London for twenty days "to fetch it." The Countess of Lindsey writes soon after that the rumours touching her son and her husband were "various," but she doubted not "they would be faithful to King and kingdom;" and again, "I have heard nothing of my Lord since he went to York; 'tis thought the King will not let him come; the House has sent for him."

In one of the last letters from Manchester to his brother we learn why their correspondence is so meagre at this time: "The intercourse of letters betwixt us is rare nowadays; you give the true reason—there is no safety in writing anything." He no longer writes as an extreme partisan of the King. In fact, all the Montagus, while anxious to show the utmost loyalty, did not conceal their sympathy with the grievances of the Parliament, and their dislike of the King's proceedings, though Montagu condemned the Parliament for carrying matters "with an over-high hand." Even Lindsey announced that he was on his return to London, but the King sent for him back, and would "not let him come." Manchester left London for York, but owing to "sickness" was obliged to stay at Hatfield, and finally returned to London.

Manchester died soon afterwards, and Lindsey was killed in

the first battle. Montagu had been appointed by the King to be one of the Commissioners of Array for his own county, but was brought up to London as a prisoner, by order of Parliament; and there is a letter from Charles on "the affront and injury" thus done him. From a letter written in the Savoy in June 1643, it appears that Montagu intended to communicate to some of the Puritan divines among whom he was living the ideas on the "sin" of usury which he had long entertained. He died in the following year. It is well known that his son Edward, second Lord Montagu, was subsequently commissioned by Parliament to bring Charles from Scotland; while Edward Montagu, second Earl of Manchester, became Speaker of the House of Lords and one of the Keepers of the Great Seal during the Commonwealth.

Few letters have been found between 1643 and 1660. There is a curious letter in 1646 from Frances Monck to her brother General Monck, in Scotland; it probably belonged to the Albemarle correspondence, which forms part of this collection.

A letter and a warrant of Charles I. in 1648, and a declaration relating thereto, illustrate the shifts to which the captive King was reduced when he wished to issue a patent in favour of a supporter. The three documents taken together show that in consideration of a loan of 1,000*l.*, actually supplied to him while he was in the Isle of Wight, the King signed a warrant for the creation of Thomas Lord Brudenell as Earl of Cardigan. This and other services are specified in a statement drawn up by his Lordship on the Restoration, and in 1661 he at length obtained his patent of creation. A memorandum, dated 7th May 1660, shows the manner in which the Declaration of Breda was accepted in the country. In the same year Edward Montagu, son of Sir Sidney, was created Earl of Sandwich.

In 1661 we come upon the first letter of Ralph Montagu, younger son of Edward, second Lord Montagu, who succeeded his father in the title in 1683, and who was afterwards created Earl (1689) and Duke (1705) of Montagu; but there are very few letters of his in this collection. There appears to have been some estrangement between Lord Montagu and his elder son Edward, which was taken notice of by Lord Chancellor Hyde in 1660, and in a letter of Charles II. in 1663. Two years later this Edward was killed in an action with the Dutch fleet.



In 1672 the Duke of Albemarle writes to the second Lord touching the marriage of his cousin Betty, and, while professing respect to the memory of her father, declares that her demeanour towards himself had "not been obliging." Later on will be found many letters to the first and second Dukes of Albemarle. In 1673 and subsequent years there are several references to the marriage of Ralph Montagu with the Countess Dowager of Northumberland. He married secondly the widow of the second Duke of Albemarle. Thus the presence here of the Albemarle letters is accounted for.

From Apethorpe, in 1673, the Earl of Westmorland writes objecting to making a journey on the day after Twelfth-day, on the ground that the latter was "a day always celebrated to mirth," and obviously he did not anticipate being in a condition to travel on the morrow.

Besides the family letters, and others which will be more particularly noticed, in the reigns of Charles II. and James II., there are letters from Charles II., the Bishop of Peterborough, the Earl of Bedford, Sir Thomas Clarges, the Earl of Danby, the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle, Lord Chancellor Finch, W. Bentinck, Lord Hunsdon, Sir William Dugdale, Lord Godolphin, the Earl of Sunderland, Rachel Lady Russell, and the Duchess of Albemarle.

In or about 1673, William Montagu mentions "a base railing pamphlet of Prior's" against Lord Montagu. At the end of 1676 his Lordship obtained a patent from the King relative to Geddington Woods; and his daughter, Lady Harvey, wife of Sir Daniel Harvey, reported to William that she had supped with the King at a certain lady's house, when his Majesty expressed a desire to see her father, he being such "good company," and drank his health. It is said that he purposely absented himself from Court.\* Several letters in 1676 and 1677 illustrate the various stages through which a patent had to pass before it was finally sealed and issued, and the method of amending errors in patents.

The King and Danby were so pleased with the Money Bill passed in 1677, that they "made it to be opened, and it reached from the throne to the lower end of the Lords' House. The

\* Bridges' Northamptonshire.

King parted with his own stick, which he said was a yard, and made one of the Lords measure our [the Commons'] Bill, his Majesty taking the White Staff himself, stopping at every yard, and reckoning the number."

On 12th April 1679, Lord Montagu was summoned to attend the House of Lords for "the trial of several peers for their lives," on pain of being taken into custody himself. Similar letters were no doubt sent to all the peers, probably because many of them, like the Duke of Newcastle, wished to avoid attendance. What trials were intended does not appear here, but the Lords' Journals show that, besides the impeachment of Danby, five lords were to be tried for complicity in the Popish Plot, namely, Powis, Stafford, Arundel of Wardour, Petre, and Bellasis.

Not long after, Edward Pyckering writes on a very different subject: "The Duchess of Cleveland is lately come over, and will shortly to Windsor, if not there already. His Majesty gave the Commissioners of the Treasury fair warning to look to themselves, for that she would have a bout with them for money, having lately lost 20,000*l.* in money and jewels in one night at play." He adds: "Nell Guin's mother was found drowned in a ditch near Westminster, on Tuesday night." There is a letter from the Duchess of Cleveland herself two years later.

In 1680 Lord Montagu absented himself from Parliament, and received a summons from the Chancellor taking notice of the fact. Next year we have a circumstantial account of the elopement of Lady Ogle, daughter of the late Earl of Northumberland, and step-daughter of Ralph Montagu, who had been secretly married to Mr. Thomas Thynne. In 1682 occur letters from and to Count Königsmark, relating to the charge against him of hiring the three assassins who shot Mr. Thynne in Pall Mall. The Duke of Albemarle congratulated him on his acquittal.

The second Lord Montagu died in 1683, and was succeeded by his son Ralph, who, having taken an active part in the Exclusion Bills, found it necessary to retire to France on the accession of James II. During his absence, his "noble house" in Bloomsbury was burnt down, and Rachel Lady Russell writes about the fire as follows: "As all great accidents do, it



causes variety of discourse in the town, of what I can but wish not [to] judge of, that is, where the loss will fall. . . . Next morning, Lady Devon[shire's] woman told her they said the fire was raked up at six o'clock at night, and covered with an earthen pan. . . . I sent, as soon as my scattered thoughts could do it, to offer room for any goods [that] were saved." The second Montagu House was even more magnificent than the first, and ultimately became the original home of the British Museum.

In 1685, Lord Chief Justice Jeffreys informs Richard Winwood of the new King James II.'s desire for the election of certain members of Parliament for the county of Buckingham. Only one of the royal nominees was however returned. Other letters relate to the double return of Samuel Pepys for Harwich and Sandwich, Pepys himself writing on the subject. The King insisted on his sitting as member for the former borough. On the important question of town charters, which were then being called in question by the King, the Earl of Sunderland writes, on the King's behalf, that although his Majesty had power to remove borough officers, he had no power to nominate others in their places.

The Duke of Albemarle was sent to repress the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion, but his wife's letters show that he resented the appointment over him of Lords Faversham and Churchill, whom he had "so long commanded." In a letter of Fulke Grosvenor on the same subject, Monmouth is alluded to as "Perkin." Albemarle evidently found himself out of favour with James II., and, probably for this reason, applied for and obtained the office of Governor of Jamaica, where he remained till his death in 1688. Several letters relate to the Queen Dowager Catherine and the Queen Consort Mary.

There is very little correspondence here during the reign of William and Mary.

At the beginning of the next reign we meet with several letters from the Duke of Marlborough to his daughter, Lady Mary Churchill, who became the wife of John, second Duke of Montagu, and many from Sarah Duchess of Marlborough to Ralph Earl and Duke of Montagu, and to John Duke of Montagu. There are also letters from the Electress Sophia, Lord Godolphin, Charles Montagu, Lord Halifax, a descendant

of the first Earl of Manchester, and others. In 1713 Dean Swift writes three letters to Duke John, whom he styles "Reverend Doctor." With Duchess Sarah's letters there is a statement of moneys laid out by her for Queen Anne, partly for large quantities of lace.

In the reign of George I. there are several letters from the Earl and Countess of Sunderland, the Duke and Duchess of Montagu, and others, many relating to the Opera House, and the new Theatre in the Haymarket, and to disputes between the English and French players. The Duchess travelled in France, but did not like Paris, though she found "no smoke" there; she did not admire the manners of the young King of France, Louis XV.; nor was she impressed favourably with the Duke and Duchess of Berwick, or with the fashions of the French ladies.

Five letters of Arthur Collins refer to the account of the Montagu family which he was preparing for his "Peerage," and to the labour and expense which he had devoted to that great work, the result being that he was left "in a starving condition." A curious letter from Philip Jones, York Herald, to Sir Robert Walpole, makes a proposal for "regulating the College of Arms." Some letters from and to John Anstis, Garter, at the beginning of the next reign, relate to St. John's College, Oxford, and Greenwich Hospital.

Between 1732 and 1735 there is a series of amusing letters from Lord Tyrawley, British Ambassador at Lisbon, to the Duke of Montagu, as Keeper of the Great Wardrobe, in which he relates many personal anecdotes, and describes and criticizes the manners and customs of the Portuguese. He appears to have been at the same time in correspondence with Colonel John Selwyn, father of George Selwyn, and it may well be that the latter took Lord Tyrawley for his model, as their styles exhibit many points of similarity; though, if such were the case, it must be confessed that the pupil excelled the master.

The letters of Samuel Speed, in 1740 and 1741, from Barbadoes, Jamaica, Carthagena, and Cuba, give minute particulars of the operations of the British fleet and troops against the Spaniards in the West Indies. In the latter year several forts near Carthagena were bombarded and captured. The Spaniards destroyed three of their ships of war and many other ships, but

the *Galicia*, the Spanish commander's ship, was taken; and subsequently the Spanish Admiral's ship "at the Havana" was blown up by lightning. The British vessels landed a large number of men in Cuba, and still larger forces were expected to come from England; but the mortality among the soldiers, arising "more from want of necessaries than the inclemency of the climate," was so great that they were not "able to annoy the enemy." At the end of the year the mortality increased in a frightful manner.

The letters from General Sir Philip Honeywood, Samuel Speed, and Thomas Jones, in 1743, relate to military operations in Germany against the French, and to the battle of Dettingen, in which George II. and the Duke of Cumberland took active parts.

Many other interesting letters will be found in this collection, but they are too varied to admit of a complete description. A few particulars may be noted. There are references to English commerce on pp. 249, 250, 258, 270; sayings of Burghley and Bacon, and dicta of Sir Thomas Clarges, pp. 250, 283, 320, 322; "gossips," p. 252; the examination of Sir Robert Cotton in 1629, p. 269; remarks by the Bishop of Peterborough on parsons in 1636, p. 275; the hiring of chambers in the Temple, p. 285; William Eyre's rebuke to Protector Cromwell, p. 311; an election by the freemen of Sandwich, p. 341; a duel between the Duke of Grafton and the Earl of Shrewsbury's brother, p. 345; a Latin epitaph on the Duke of Marlborough, p. 372; and to "the enchanted island" at Ditton, p. 383.

#### *The Montagu-Arlington Letters.*

In this collection we have an important contribution to the history of the negotiations between England and France between 1668 and 1678. In the former year Ralph Montagu was chosen by "the Cabal" to be Ambassador to France, probably on account of his intimate acquaintance with that country. In his letters here printed he gives many evidences of his having been a born diplomatist and an accomplished man. At first he was in sympathy both with Buckingham and Arlington, but on the estrangement which arose between his chiefs, he took sides with the latter. At the beginning Arlington was greatly distrusted in France, especially by "Madame," the daughter of Charles II.,



and wife of the Duke of Orleans, but, by the tact of Montagu, she became quite reconciled to the Earl, and after her death he remained in greater favour than Buckingham at the French Court. These general remarks apply to the years 1668-1672.

When Montagu was first proposed by Buckingham to the King as Ambassador to France, in 1668, his Majesty inquired whether he was not too young for the office, and suggested Lord Sunderland instead, but finally assented to the appointment. After Montagu's arrival in Paris, Madame at first openly showed her dislike to him, on the ground that he was merely the agent of Arlington, with whom she was then offended.

Montagu took an early opportunity of pointedly asking Madame her reason for being dissatisfied with Arlington. She replied that Arlington had "slighted her and her friendship," and would not answer her letters; but after Montagu's explanations, she professed to become reconciled. This was an important advantage, as it is clear that Madame fully enjoyed the confidence of the King her brother, who wrote to her on all subjects "very freely."

The French Ambassador in England, Charles Colbert, brother of Jean Colbert, the French Prime Minister, was at that time opposed to Arlington, doing him all the "ill offices" he could, and declaring that he, Arlington, was the sole obstacle to a union between England and France, and that "other ways" must be tried to effect it. "The King of France himself said that the Ambassador had had a great deal of money of him to make friends in England, and all to no purpose," owing, as he supposed, to Arlington's hostility. The French, however, reckoned on Buckingham's support, and Montagu recommended Arlington to promote an understanding, on the ground that "there is no kind of terms that the King may not have from the French." Indeed, it is constantly insisted upon that Louis XIV. was much more anxious than Charles II. for an alliance, and stood in greater need of it.

M. de Lionne, the French Secretary, had frequent interviews with Montagu. Once he inveighed greatly against the Dutch, "wondering why we were no more desirous of being revenged for all the injuries they had done us, when we might be backed by so good friends as the French." On another occasion, when



Montagu assured him that Arlington was not "a Spaniard," he replied, "Nobody but a Spaniard would have made the Triple League."

As usual, the great want of Charles II. was money. Montagu, during the whole time of his embassy, had the greatest difficulty in obtaining his allowances, though "in equipage and living" he spent a great deal more than any of his predecessors. He did not however hesitate to suggest through his sister, Lady Harvey, that the King should make Madame a present of five thousand pounds, and the money was actually promised and probably paid by Charles. Truly it was not much of a gift, if, as Montagu alleges, the King had never paid her the ten thousand pounds granted to her by Parliament when she first came into England; in fact, he had "made bold with it," as Madame mildly put it. Of course the money was not to come from the English Treasury, which was always empty; it was to be paid out of "the remainder of the Queen [Catherine]'s portion," which had unexpectedly been obtained from Portugal, after being regarded as a hopeless debt. The gift was to be kept secret from the Queen Mother, Henrietta Maria, who resided in France, and whose dues from her son were likewise in arrear.

In one letter, after declining to give an opinion on the expediency of "a stricter league" with France, Montagu says that "the part of an ambassador is to be a spy and a tell-tale," and he relates some unflattering anecdotes of the French King, who once alluded to Charles as an adventurer who had been chased from his kingdom. He then boasts that Charles was being "served secretly and faithfully," whereas in Lord Clarendon's time "all the counsels of England" were betrayed to Louis; but he complains that so much money should be sent from England to pay pensions to certain English "creatures" residing in France.

The French based great expectations on the meeting of the English Parliament in 1669, as they considered Arlington would then be "a lost man," and the King would be compelled to court them. In a letter to Lady Harvey, Montagu refers to "my Lord Buckingham's jealousies and being so often ready to break with my Lord Arlington." A little later he speaks plainly of "the falling out" between them. The ground of the

quarrel is stated to have been the understanding established between the Duke of York and Arlington, while his Royal Highness remained dissatisfied with Buckingham. Madame, having been entirely won over by Montagu, promised to write to the King in Arlington's favour.

While Madame was in so much esteem with her brother, which caused her to be "mightily courted" by Louis in public "for England's sake," she was in private much neglected and "ill used" by her husband and by Louis. "One of her great grievances is the Chevalier de Lorraine, who has so much credit with Monsieur [Orleans] that Madame has no more power in her family than you [Arlington] have." But at length the Chevalier fell into disgrace with Louis, and was banished from Court. This caused an estrangement between the two brothers, but in the result Madame enjoyed more consideration than she had ever done before.

Montagu tells an anecdote which goes to prove that Arlington was now, temporarily at least, in disgrace with Charles, as the French Court had once wished to believe. A French gentleman returning to France reported that "it is a custom in England that when the King is angry with anyone, he makes them be acted, and that my Lord Buckingham and Bab [Baptist] May had acted you [Arlington] to the King, and endeavoured to turn you *en ridicule*."

After the Queen Mother's death, in September 1669, many references occur to the disposal of her property and effects, and to the claims thereto of Charles II., the Duke of York, the Prince of Orange, and the Duke of Orleans. Charles claimed the whole under the law of England, and probably obtained it, but Monsieur at first claimed all his mother-in-law had possessed in France. Walter Montagu, "the Lord Abbot," a cousin of Ralph, had been in constant attendance on her Majesty, and a number of his letters will be found in this collection. Ralph evidently had no great opinion of him, for he says, "Abbé Montagu is just in France as my Lord Chamberlain [Manchester] is in England, and extremely useless to me, for he is grown very ignorant and out of fashion."

Under date of 9th November occurs the following paragraph, noticeable as having been written long before the exodus from France consequent on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes :

“ I suppose you know already of an order made by the King [of France], commanding all his subjects, wherever they are, that will return to France, to come back within six months. It is thought to be made upon an alarm of the Huguenots going to settle in England and Ireland.”

In the same month Louis managed to obtain a plausible excuse for being offended with Madame, and ordered her to dismiss from her service a lady for whom she had great affection. It is remarked that his “ chief pleasure here is to domineer and insult over those that are in his power,” in which respect he is said to have differed entirely from Charles, whose resentment of this insult to his sister was fully anticipated. Madame suggested that Charles should show it by not living “ so familiarly ” with Ambassador Colbert as he had done ; much to Montagu’s regret, as Colbert had become very friendly with Arlington. In acting thus, however, Charles would only be following the example of Louis, who, Montagu complains, always treated him with scant courtesy. A more important suggestion was, that Charles should invite his sister “ to make a journey ” over to England ; which he did, but for some time the visit was opposed by Monsieur.

Everybody in France, in December 1669, was “ mad for war ” with the Dutch, except Louis and his Ministers, although the latter were “ mightily set upon being strong at sea.” A comparison is instituted between the pay of the British and French armies ; the former cost much more, but were worse disciplined than the latter. In this connexion it may be noted that, on the death of the Duke of Albemarle, Montagu writes : “ My Lord General being dead, your Lordship ought, as you are Secretary of State, by the King’s directions, [to] give out all the orders to the Army, as M. de Louvoy does here ; . . . it will be an injury and diminution to your place to have it done by anybody else.” Not long after, Montagu applied for one of the Commissionerships of the Treasury, vacant by Albemarle’s death, but, though recommended by Madame, did not obtain it.

At length, in March 1670, the Duke of Orleans consented to Madame’s going over to England, and it was proposed that Charles should go to Dover and meet her there while Louis was on his way to Flanders, where he intended “ to visit all the new-conquered places and fortifications,” as Monsieur would



not hear of her going so far as London. Montagu was requested to attend her to Lille, and in doing so he managed at the same time to conciliate the Queen of Spain, who wished him to accompany Louis to Flanders, for the purpose of maintaining the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. He would not ask leave to accompany Madame to England, as he disliked the idea of being subordinate to Lord St. Alban's, who was commissioned to meet her with "the yachts" at Dunkirk.

These letters do not contain any account of Madame's interview and negociations with her brother, which resulted in the Treaty of Dover. She died unexpectedly soon after her return to France, and Charles at first suspected that she had been poisoned, but seems to have found the suspicion groundless. Walter Montagu writes to remind the King of Madame's desire that he would advance Ralph's father "to the dignity of an Earldom," about which Ralph himself had previously thrown out some hints to Arlington, but the creation did not take place.

In August Buckingham went over to France, no doubt to arrange with Louis the assistance to be rendered by England against the Dutch, under the new treaty, but ostensibly to obtain satisfaction with regard to the Leeward Islands, and redress of the grievances of British merchants in respect of their woollen manufactures. "Never any man was used so well as he was here," Montagu declares after his departure; but Arlington is cautioned that the Duke was more inclined to Lords Ashley and Orrery and Sir Thomas Osborne than to himself. He is also warned against Secretary Trevor, who had caused the former disagreement between him and the Duke. In December Montagu informs Arlington of the secret mission by Buckingham of a servant to Paris, but its object is not apparent. The Duke was much annoyed at its discovery, and threatened to be revenged on Montagu for sending over the information, for communication to the King. The Ambassador however was not alarmed at this threat, knowing, as he says, that the King was of "so just a nature as that an ill office can do a man no hurt with him."

The treaty with France was kept so secret that the Dutch did not become acquainted with its existence till long afterwards. The secret was communicated to very few persons. In April 1671 Montagu obtained leave to return to England, and



remained at home till September, when he had an interview at Dunkirk with M. d' Estrades, who had heard of the new alliance, and considered that the Spaniards would take part with the Dutch, in which case he anticipated that Flanders would be seized and divided between England and France; he therefore suggested that Charles should at once lay claim to Ostend, Blankenberg, and Bruges, and have them acknowledged in a proposed new treaty as his share of the plunder.

By an article of the Treaty of Dover, Charles had engaged to furnish six, or at least four, thousand men to join with the French forces, but found it difficult to meet his obligations. He therefore asked to be released from this engagement, and offered instead that permission should be given Louis to raise "ten thousand or less Englishmen at his own cost." Louis agreed to this arrangement for one year only, saying he had thought of constantly entertaining a body of English to be "a terror to his enemies." Montagu gives a minute account of the backstairs influence which he employed in order to arrive at this result. Writing to the King, he anticipates a saving of eighty thousand pounds a year, "a very popular thing to your people and Parliament."

The reason given by Montagu for this concession on the part of the French was this: they believed the command of Charles's forces would be given to Buckingham, whom they looked upon as a man ill affected to monarchy, and desirous of keeping in with the Presbyterian party, and that the latter would never concur in the destruction of Holland, where there was a Commonwealth, such as they wished to have in England. Buckingham was greatly incensed at losing the expected command, and declared to Louis that this was merely "a malicious project" of Arlington and Montagu's to deprive him of "so honourable a post." The Duke of Monmouth was proposed by Montagu as commander of the English levies to be raised by Louis.

Not content with being released from a heavy expense, Charles desired to obtain from Louis the grant of an extremely large sum of money, instead of a number of ships as agreed in the treaty, under the plausible pretext that he intended to increase his own fleet by thirty vessels, to be employed in the Mediterranean. As soon as Montagu heard of this

demand, he wrote to say, "I am afraid the King here has not so much money as the world does imagine;" and he suggested that the only way to obtain the grant was for the King to write a letter to Louis, making the demand in person. He even enclosed a draft of the proposed letter. Charles accordingly wrote to Louis, who in reply told Montagu that it was impossible for him to do what was required. Arlington was however recommended by Montagu to expatiate to Ambassador Colbert on "the straits we are in," and it was hoped that Louis would take second thoughts; but Montagu then returned to England for some six weeks, and we hear no more of the matter till March 1672, when he reports that the proposition was looked upon by the wisest Frenchmen "as a trick of ours, to find some pretext to draw off of them by degrees."

Preparations were at that time being made for the invasion of Holland, and one of the French armies was set apart especially "to have an eye upon the Spaniards" in Flanders, in case they might interfere. A long discussion took place on the proposal that the French ships should take English commissions and English colours, which was objected to by Louis, and on the different manner of saluting admirals in the English and French navies. The Dutch Ambassador in Paris then took his leave, expressing to Montagu his "sorrow for the union we are in with France." As Louis was about to follow the war in person, Montagu asked for a "letter of revocation," and promised to prepare the way for his intended successor, Lord Sunderland. Louis, as a parting favour, recommended Montagu for a vacant Garter; but Charles would not grant it. The request even seems to have given offence, either owing to its extravagance or to the "ill offices" of Buckingham. Montagu declares: "The King has shown me little favour or good will; . . . upon my own account I can never expect his Majesty will think I deserve anything."

He was again at Paris in December 1672, but not in an official capacity; and in January 1673 he was at Marseilles, intending, he says, "for a little while to ramble in Italy, but I will not go to Rome lest people should think I go about business." In April he was back in Paris, writing earnestly about the creation of his father as Earl, as promised by Charles to Madame at their last interview; but Charles would not fulfil

the promise. "All my enemies give out that I am disgraced," Montagu complains.

An undated letter refers to his committal to the Tower "for challenging the Duke of Buckingham in the King's presence." He admits having used the words "Follow me," but protests that he intended merely to avoid quarrelling with the Duke before the King.

In 1677 he was once more Ambassador in Paris, but there are only two short letters from him in that year, and two letters, to him apparently, from Lord Danby in 1677 and 1678. The latter relate to a proposed suspension of arms in the Spanish Netherlands. They are not the same as the two letters from Danby which Montagu produced in the House of Commons on the former's impeachment, and which were dated 17th January and 25th March 1678;\* nor are they included in the Duke of Leeds' edition of his correspondence with Montagu, published in 1710.†

There is nothing to show how the two volumes of letters to Lord Arlington came into the possession of the Montagu family. It is also remarkable that there are no letters from Arlington to Montagu. Possibly they mutually returned one another's letters, for fear of accidents.

#### *The Holles MS.*

Among the numerous commissions to members of the Holles family in the seventeenth century, there are several by Charles I. between 1642 and 1644, and two by Robert Bertie, Earl of Lindsey, in 1642. If these royal commissions were ever enrolled on the Patent Rolls they are not now to be found, as Charles's Patent Rolls of that period were all burnt before the surrender of Oxford; consequently, these careful copies are of great value. There are also several commissions and grants by Charles II. during his exile, which of course are not enrolled in the public archives, and are both valuable and interesting.‡

\* Rapin, ii. 697, 698. "An Explanation of my Lord Treasurer's Letter," &c., published in 1679.

† For other original letters between Danby and Montagu, and comments thereon, see Mr. Jeaffreson's Report on the MSS. of Mr. J. Eliot Hodgkin, pp. 185-198.

‡ With respect to the collection of loans for Charles in England, in 1649, compare the Report on the Duke of Portland's MSS., ii. 27, 28. In the same Report there are some Holles papers, and a commonplace book of Sir John Holles, 1597-1614.

In 1645 Colonel Gervase Holles made proposals to the Venetian Ambassador in France for raising two thousand English subjects for the service of the Venetian Republic in its war with the Turks; but the Turkish merchants in London appear to have prevailed on Parliament to forbid the levy. Next year however he obtained the Parliament's consent to his raising eleven hundred men for the service of France, "which is well disposed towards the welfare and repose of this State." Among the later commissions there are several by the first Duke of Albemarle.

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The Calendar of these papers and this Introduction have been prepared by Mr. R. E. G. Kirk. The Commissioners desire to express their grateful obligations to Mr. Henry Frederick Nicholl, solicitor to the Duke of Buccleuch, for the facilities afforded to their inspector in his examination and report on the papers; and to Mr. Whitmore for his constant attention and help during the progress of the work.



THE MANUSCRIPTS OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE  
OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY, K.G.,  
K.T., AT MONTAGU HOUSE, WHITEHALL.

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I.—THE WINWOOD PAPERS.

THESE are the letters and papers of Mr., afterwards Sir, Ralph Winwood, who was Agent in France from 1599 to 1603, Resident Councillor and Ambassador in Holland from 1603 to 1613, and Secretary of State from 1614 to 1617. They came into the possession of the Montagu family by the marriage of Edward, second Baron Montagu, with Anne, daughter of Sir Ralph Winwood, and are bound up in eleven volumes, which comprise the following dates:—

- Vol. 1.—1564, April, to 1600—1, March, and a few later.
- Vol. 2.—1601, April, to 1603, June.
- Vol. 3.—1603, June, to 1604—5, March.
- Vol. 4.—1605, March, to 1606—7, March.
- Vol. 5.—1607, April, to 1609, April.
- Vol. 6.—1609, March, to 1609—10, March.
- Vol. 7.—1610, March, to 1610—11, March.
- Vol. 8.—1612, March, to 1612—13, March.
- Vol. 9.—1611, April, to 1611—12, March.
- „ —1613, March, to 1613—14, March.
- Vol. 10.—1614, March, to 1617, October; and one of 1638.
- Vol. 11.—1564—1628.

Many of these letters and papers were with others published in 1725 by Edmund Sawyer, of Lincoln's Inn, Esquire, in three folio volumes, with a portrait of Winwood, under the title of—

“MEMORIALS OF AFFAIRS OF STATE in the reigns of Q. Elizabeth and K. James I., collected (chiefly) from the original papers of the Right Honourable SIR RALPH WINWOOD, Kt., sometime one of the Principal Secretaries of State; comprehending likewise the NEGOTIATIONS of Sir Henry Neville, Sir Charles Cornwallis, Sir Dudley Carleton, Sir Thomas Edmondes, Mr. Trumbull, Mr. Cottington, and others, at the Courts of France and Spain, and in Holland, Venice, &c.; wherein the principal TRANSACTIONS of those times are faithfully related, and the Policies and Intrigues of those Courts at large discover'd: the whole digested in an exact Series of Time. To which are added two Tables—one of the Letters, the other of the principal Matters.”

The work is dedicated to Robert Walpole, Esquire, First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury; and the Preface states that Sawyer was indebted to His Grace the Duke of Montagu for “the free use of the

original papers of Sir Ralph Winwood," which implies that they were in the Duke's possession, but until recently it was not known that they are still preserved at Montagu House. The Neville papers were then, in 1725, in the possession of Grey Neville, Esquire; the Trumbull papers in that of John Bridges, Esquire; and the Cornwallis papers were taken from originals or copies in "the Cotton Library."

Sawyer's volumes begin in 1596, and end at the beginning of 1614, but his first quotation from the Winwood Papers is dated 1600. The papers really extend from 1564 to 1638, though there are very few after Winwood's death, in 1617.

Even within the period comprised in his work Sawyer omits many letters of considerable interest. It was therefore found necessary, first, to ascertain what he had printed, and next to extract the unprinted materials. The following table indicates all the printed papers which are now at Montagu House, thus distinguishing them from those in the other collections with which they are intermixed, as stated on the title-page. The table will be succeeded by extracts from those which are not printed by Sawyer.

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158. Mr. Winwood to Sir Henry Neville, Lyons, Nov. 20, 1600, o.s. - - - - - ["Lyons" and "1600 o.s." are supplied by Sawyer.]	275
159. — to the same, Lyons, Dec. 4, 1600, o.s. - - -	278
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162. Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Winwood, Dec. 28, 1600 - - -	286
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165. Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Winwood, Jan. 23, 1600 - - -	290
166. — to the same, Jan. 28, 1600 - - - - -	291
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168. Mr. Winwood to Sir Henry Neville, Paris, Feb. 10, 1600, o.s. ["Paris" is inserted by Sawyer.]	292
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174. Mr. Winwood to Sir Henry Neville, Paris, March 16, 1600 - ["Paris" is inserted by Sawyer.]	304
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184. — to the same, Paris, April 20, 1601, o.s.	- - - - -	315
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187. Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll, Paris, April 27, 1601, o.s.	- - - - -	<i>ibid.</i>
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193. — to the same, Paris, May 29, 1601, o.s.	- - - - -	330
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198. — to the same, July 2, 1601, o.s.	- - - - -	339
199. — to the same, July 15, 1601, o.s.	- - - - -	<i>ibid.</i>
200. — to the same, Paris, Aug. 20, 1601, o.s.	- - - - -	342
201. — to the same (of the same date)	- - - - -	343
[There is also a translation of this letter in Italian.]		
202. Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Mr. Winwood, Aug. 21, 1601	- - - - -	344
203. Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll, Calais, Aug. 27, 1601, o.s.	- - - - -	<i>ibid.</i>
204. — to the same, Calais, 1601	- - - - -	345
[“Calais” is inserted by Sawyer.]		
205. — to the same, Calais, 1601	- - - - -	<i>ibid.</i>
[“1601” is inserted by Sawyer.]		
206. — to the same, Calais, 1601	- - - - -	346



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207. Mr. Winwood to the same, Paris, Sept. 18, 1601, o.s. - - -	346
208. — to the same, Paris, Sept. 26, 1601, o.s. - - -	348
[“ The King ”—“ congratulat ”—“ his mistress ” — these words are in cipher in MS.]	
209. Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Mr. Winwood, Oct. 4, 1601 - - -	350
210. Mr. Winwood to the Secretary, Paris, Oct. 10, 1601, o.s. - - -	352
211. — to the same, Oct. 15, 1601, o.s. - - -	353
[On p. 356, “ Postscript ” is inserted by Sawyer, but what follows is the draft of a separate letter.]	
212. — to the same, Paris, Oct. 22, 1601, o.s. - - -	357
213. Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Mr. Winwood, Nov. 3, 1601 - - -	358
214. Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll, Paris, Nov. 15, 1601, o.s. - - -	359
215. — to the same, Paris, Nov. 23, 1601, o.s. - - -	360
216. — to the same, Paris, Dec. 1, 1601, o.s. - - -	362
[A few sentences at the end are omitted by Sawyer.]	
217. — to the same, Paris, Dec. 8, 1601, o.s. - - -	365
[“ Paris ” is inserted by Sawyer.]	
218. — to the same, Paris, Dec. 21, 1601, o.s. - - -	367
[“ Paris,” as above.]	
219. Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Mr. Winwood, Jan. 2, 1601 - - -	369
220. Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll, Paris, Jan. 6, 1601, o.s. - - -	371
[“ Paris,” as above.]	
221. — to the same, Paris, Jan. 12, 1601, o.s. - - -	374
[“ Paris,” as above.]	
222. Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Mr. Winwood, Jan. 20, 1601. - - -	376
223. — to the same (of the same date) - - -	377
224. Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll, Paris, Jan. 24, 1601, o.s. - - -	379
[“ Paris,” as above.]	
225. — to the same, Paris, Feb. 3, 1601, o.s. - - -	381
[“ Paris,” as above.]	
226. — to the same, Paris, Feb. 13, 1601, o.s. - - -	384
227. — to the same, Paris, Feb. 16, 1601, o.s. - - -	386
[“ Paris,” as above.]	
228. Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Mr. Winwood, Feb. 27, 1601, o.s. - - -	387
229. Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll, Paris, Feb. 27, 1601, o.s. - - -	388
230. Articles between the French Ambassadors and the Com- missioners of the Queen, with the Answers of the French Ambassadors - - -	389
231. The English Commissioners’ Reply to the French Am- bassadors’ Answer - - -	391
232. Propositiones ultimo loco inter Dominos Commissarios hinc inde agitatae - - -	392
233. Suspendio et Prorogatio Colloquii - - -	394

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234. Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Mr. Winwood, March 14, 1601, o.s.	395
235. — to the same (of the same date) - - - - -	396
236. Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll, Paris, March 17, 1601, o.s. - - - - -	397
237. — to the same, Paris, March, 28, 1602, o.s. - - - - -	399
238. — to the same, Paris, April 1, 1602, o.s. - - - - -	402
[This is on the back of another copy-letter on the same subject, of the same date. See abstract, <i>post.</i> ]	
239. — to the same, Paris, April 10, 1602, o.s. - - - - -	<i>ibid.</i>
[“Colvell” on line 1 is supplied by Sawyer, there being a blank in MS.]	
240. — to the same (of the same date) - - - - -	404
241. — to the same, Paris, April 14, 1602, o.s. - - - - -	<i>ibid.</i>
242. — to the same, Paris, April 19, 1602, o.s. - - - - -	405
243. — to the same, Blois, April 28, 1602, o.s. - - - - -	406
244. — to the same, Tours, May 7, 1602, o.s. - - - - -	408
245. — to the same, Poitiers, May 15, 1602, o.s. - - - - -	410
246. — to the same, Orleans, May 25, 1602, o.s. - - - - -	412
247. — to the same, Fountainbleau, June 4, 1602, o.s. - - - - -	414
248. Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Mr. Winwood, June 9, 1602 - - - - -	415
249. — to the same, June 13, 1602 - - - - -	416
250. Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll, Paris, June 17, 1602, o.s. - - - - -	417
251. — to the same, Paris, June 24, 1602, o.s. - - - - -	421
252. — to the same, Paris, July 7, 1602, o.s. - - - - -	423
253. Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Mr. Winwood, July 17, 1602 - - - - -	426
254. Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll, Paris, July 21, 1602, o.s. - - - - -	427
[This letter is now in a decayed state, and much of it has perished.]	
255. Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Mr. Winwood, Aug. 6, 1602 - - - - -	428
256. Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll, Diepe, Aug. 7, 1602, o.s. - - - - -	429
257. — to the same, Paris, Aug. 21, 1602, o.s. - - - - -	430
258. — to the same, Aug. 30, 1602, o.s. - - - - -	431
259. Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Mr. Winwood, Sept. 1, 1602 - - - - -	433
260. Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll, Paris, Sept. 15, 1602, o.s. - - - - -	434
261. — to the same, Paris, Sept. 29, 1602, o.s. - - - - -	436
262. — to the same (of the same date) - - - - -	438
263. Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Mr. Winwood, Oct. 1, 1602 - - - - -	439
264. Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll, Paris, Oct. 7, 1602, o.s. - - - - -	<i>ibid.</i>
265. — to the same, Paris, Oct. 17, 1602, o.s. - - - - -	441
266. — to the same, Paris, Oct. 18, 1602, o.s. - - - - -	442

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267. Mr. Winwood to the same, Paris, Oct. 20, 1602, o.s. - -	443
[On line 1, "the Ambassador of Scotland" is supplied by Sawyer. On line 3, "the 29th of the last month" should be "the 17th of this."]	
268. — to the same, Paris, Oct. 22, 1602, o.s. - -	<i>ibid.</i>
269. Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Mr. Winwood, Nov. 4, 1602 - -	444
270. Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll, Paris, Nov. 9, 1602, o.s. - - - - -	445
271. — to the same, Paris, Nov. 26, 1602, o.s. - -	446
272. Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Mr. Winwood, Dec. 2, 1602. - -	448
273. Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll, Paris, Dec. 2, 1602 -	<i>ibid.</i>
274. Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Mr. Winwood, Dec. 1602 - -	450
275. Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll, Paris, Dec. 17, 1602, o.s. - - - - -	453
276. — to the same, Paris, Dec. 18, 1602, o.s. - -	454
277. — to the same, Paris, Jan. 2, 1602, o.s. - - - -	456
278. — to the same, Paris, Jan. 4, 1602, o.s. - - - -	458
[The entire date is supplied by Sawyer. An endorsement, "6th (?) January," has been struck out.]	
279. Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Mr. Winwood, Jan. 5, 1602 - -	460
280. Mr. Winwood to the Duke de Tremouille - - - -	<i>ibid.</i>

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1. His Majesty King James to the States of the United Provinces, Aug. 10, 1603 - - - - -	1
2. The Lords of the Privy Council to Mr. Winwood (of the same date) - - - - -	2
3. The Lord Cecyll to the same, Aug. 12, 1603 - - -	<i>ibid.</i>
4. The Answer to Count Arembergh's Propositions - - -	3
5. The Merchants Adventurers to Mr. Winwood, Middleburgh, Sept. 1, 1603 - - - - -	4
6. The Deputy and Assistants of the Company of Merchants Adventurers to the States, Sept. 11, 1603 - - -	<i>ibid.</i>
7. The Lord Cecyll to Mr. Winwood, Oct. 3, 1603 - - -	6
8. Apostile of the States General in relation to the Memorial of the Merchants Adventurers, Oct. 8, 1603, n.s. - - -	8
9. A Memorial exhibited to the States by the Merchants Adventurers, Oct. 18, 1603 - - - - -	9
10. The Lords of the Privy Council to Mr. Winwood, Dec. 11, 1603 - - - - -	10
11. The Lord Cecyll to the same, Dec. 12, 1603 - - -	<i>ibid.</i>
12. The Lords of the Privy Council to the same, Dec. 23, 1603 -	12



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13. The Duke of Cleves to the same, Dec. 27, 1603 - - -	12
[Not "17 Dec.," as in Sawyer.]	
14. The Duchess of Cleves to the same, Dec. 30, 1603 - -	13
15. Dr. Montagu to his Mother, concerning the Conference at Hampton Court, Jan. 18, 1603 - - -	<i>ibid.</i>
16. The Lord Cecyll to Mr. Winwood, Feb. 15, 1603 - -	16
17. Sir Henry Neville to the same, London, Feb. 15 (16), 1603 -	17
["16th" is correct.]	
18. The Lord Cecyll to the same, March 29, 1604 - - -	18
19. ——— to the same, April 12, 1604 - - -	<i>ibid.</i>
20. ——— to the same, May 5, 1604 - - -	19
21. His Majesty King James to the House of Commons, concern- ing the Union, May 10, 1604 - - -	20
22. The Heads of an Answer to that Letter - - -	21
23. The Lords of the Privy Council to Mr. Winwood, May 30, 1604 - - -	<i>ibid.</i>
24. The Lord Cecyll to the same, June 4, 1604 - - -	22
25. ——— to the same, June 13, 1604 - - -	23
26. Sir Henry Wotton to the same, July 19, 1604 - - -	24
27. The Lords of the Privy Council to the same, Aug. 13, 1604 -	25
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28. Sir Henry Neville to the same, London, Aug. 19, 1604 -	<i>ibid.</i>
29. The Lord Viscount Cranborne to the same, Aug. 25, 1604 -	26
30. ——— to the same, Sept. 4, 1604 - - -	27
31. The Private Article in the Treaty between England and Spain concerning the Inquisition - - -	29
[The accompanying translation is not in MS., and appears to be Sawyer's.]	
32. Mr. Winwood to the Lord Cranborne, Middleburgh, Sept. 4 (12), 1604, o.s. - - -	<i>ibid.</i>
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33. The Lord Cranborne to Mr. Winwood, Sept. 30, 1604 - -	31
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37. Sir Henry Neville to the same, London, Nov. 1, 1604 - -	35
38. Mr. More to the same, Dec. 2, 1604 - - -	<i>ibid.</i>
39. The Lords of the Privy Council to the same, Dec. 5, 1604 -	36
40. Sir William Waad to the same (of the same date) - -	37
41. Sir Henry Neville to the same, London, Dec. 8, 1604 - -	<i>ibid.</i>
42. Mr. Packer to the same, Dec. 12, 1604 - - -	39
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45. Mr. More to the same, London, Dec. 21, 1604 - - -	42
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47. Mr. Chamberlaine to the same, Jan. 26, 1604 - - -	46
48. The Bishop of Ruremond's Letter to the Mutineers, Feb. 16, 1604 - - - - -	47
49. Sir Dudley Carleton to Mr. Winwood, Feb. 20, 1604 - -	48
50. Mr. Chamberlaine to the same, Feb. (16) 26, 1604 - - <i>ibid.</i> ["16th" in MS.]	
51. The Lord Viscount Cranborne to the same, Feb. 26, 1604 -	50
52. ——— to the same, Feb. 28, 1604 - - - - -	<i>ibid.</i>
53. The Answer of the States General to a Letter of the Lords of the Privy Council in England, March 3, 1605 - - 51 [Not "1604-5," as in Sawyer.]	
54. Sir Dudley Carleton to Mr. Winwood, Greenwich, March 10, 1604 - - - - -	52
55. Mr. Dickenson to the same, Skenks Sconce, March 21, 1604, o.s. - - - - -	53
["Schencks" in MS.]	
56. Mr. Calvert to the same, March 28, 1605 - - - - -	<i>ibid.</i>
57. Mr. Winwood to the Lord Viscount Cranborne, March 31, 1605, o.s. - - - - -	55
58. Mr. Packer to Mr. Winwood, London, April 6, 1605 - -	56
59. Mr. Calvert to the same (of the same date) - - - -	57
60. The Lords of the Privy Council to the same, May 5, 1605 -	58
61. Mr. Levinus Muncke to the same, May 14, 1605 - - -	59
62. The Lord Hertford to the same, May 17, 1605 - - - <i>ibid.</i>	
63. The Answer of the States General to the Proposition made by the Emperor's Ambassador, May 31, 1605 - - - - 60	
69. Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Winwood, June 21, 1605 - -	77
70. His Majesty King James to the same, June 26, 1605 - -	78
71. The Earl of Salisbury to the same, June 28, 1605 - - -	81
72. A Relation of what passed between the Spanish and Dutch Ships in the Harbour of Dover, June 28, 1605 - - -	82
73. Monsieur Caron to Mr. Winwood, London, June 28, 1605 -	84
[The date is wrongly given in Sawyer. In MS. it is "Suidt Lambeth," 27 June, 1605, o.s.]	
77. Copie de la Responce de Messieurs les Estats Generaux des Provinces Unies sur la Proposition faicte par le Sieur Winwood, &c., Aug. 2, 1605 - - - - -	87
83. The Earl of Salisbury to Mr. Winwood, July 24, 1605 -	97
84. His Majesty King James to the Count of East Freisland [no date] - - - - -	99
88. The Count of East Freisland to Mr. Winwood, Aug. 19, 1605, n.s. - - - - -	106
["o.s." in MS.]	
89. The Earl of Salisbury to the same, Aug. 10, 1605 - - - <i>ibid</i>	
94. The Count of East Freisland to his Majesty King James, Sept. 2, n.s. - - - - -	112
["s.n." and "n.s." are inserted by Sawyer.]	

96. The Consul and Senate of Emden to Mr. Winwood, Sept. 5, 1605 - - - - -	120
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98. The Count of East Freisland to the same, Sept. 7, 1605, n.s.- ["s.n." as before.]	122
99. A Memorial of the Consuls and Senate of Emden, Sept. 12, 1605, n.s. - - - - -	124
104. The Consul and Senate of Emden to Mr. Winwood, Sept. 21, 1605 - - - - -	137
105. ——— to the same, Oct. 1, 1605 - - - - -	<i>ibid.</i>
106. The Count of East Freisland to the same, Oct. 3, 1605 -	138
108. Mr. Chamberlaine to Mr. Winwood, London, Oct. 12, 1605 -	140
109. The Count of East Freisland to the same, Oct. 22, 1605, n.s. [o.s.] - - - - -	141
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110. Mr. Winwood to the Earl of East Freisland [Oct. 1605] -	142
	[Not found.]
113. The Earl of Salisbury to Mr. Winwood, Oct. 24, 1605 -	146
118. Mr. Levinus Muncke to the same, Oct. 29, 1605 - - -	154
131. The Lord Suffolk to the same [no date] - - - - -	174
132. His Majesty King James to the Council of State, Nov. 14, 1605 - - - - -	175
	[This copy is undated, but endorsed "1605, 4 Nov." Sawyer inserts "14th Nov.;" n.s.?)
133. ——— to Count Maurice (of the same date) - - - - -	176
	[This copy is undated, but endorsed "1605, 4 Nov."]
134. The Earl of Salisbury to Mr. Winwood, Nov. 18, 1605 -	<i>ibid.</i>
137. The Count of East Freisland to the same, Dec. 11, 1605 -	180
	[" $\frac{1}{2}$ Dec." in MS.]
138. Monsieur Aercens [Aerssens] to the same, Paris, Dec. 27, 1605, n.s. - - - - -	181
146. Archbishop Bancroft to Mr. Winwood, Feb. 9, 1605 - -	195
147. Sir George Carew to the same, Paris, Feb. 16, 1605, o.s. -	<i>ibid.</i>
148. The Earl of Salisbury to the same, Feb. 18, 1605 - -	196
149. Sir Henry Neville to the same, March 11, 1605 - - -	197
153. Mr. Chamberlaine to the same, April 5, 1606 - - -	204
154. Sir Francis Vere to the same, April 5, 1606 - - -	207
155. His Majesty King James to the Count of East Freisland, April 29, 1606 - - - - -	<i>ibid.</i>
156. The Count of East Freisland to Mr. Winwood, April 30, 1606, o.s. - - - - -	208
157. ——— to the same, May 21, 1606 - - - - -	<i>ibid.</i>
160. Sir Henry Neville to the same, June 4, 1606 - - -	216
161. The Earl of Salisbury to the same, June 7, 1606 - -	217
165. The Count of East Freisland to the same, June 22, 1606 -	228
166. The Consuls and Senate of Emden to the same, June 23, 1606 - - - - -	229

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168. The Earl of Salisbury to the same, June 21, 1606	- 232
172. The Count of East Freisland to the same, July 4, 1606	- 238
173. — to his Majesty King James, June —, 1606	- <i>ibid.</i>
[“10 <sup>o</sup> ” on p. 244 is inserted by Sawyer.]	
175. The Count of East Freisland to Mr. Winwood, July 21, 1606, n.s.	- 245
[“n.s.” is inserted by Sawyer.]	
176. The Earl of Salisbury to the same, July 19, 1606	- 246
[Not found.]	
177. The Count of East Freisland to the same, Aug. 5, 1606, n.s.	247
178. The Earl of Salisbury to the same, Aug. 16, 1606	- 248
[Not found.]	
180. Monsieur Hastein to Monsieur Gunterode, Aug. 12, 1606	- 253
184. Mr. Winwood to the Earl of Salisbury, Hague, Nov. 18, 1606, o.s.	- 264
[Not found.]	
191. The Earl of Salisbury to Mr. Winwood, Dec. 5, 1606	- 277
193. The Count of East Freisland to the Earl of Salisbury, Jan. 6, 1606, n.s.	- 279
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201. His Majesty King James to the Emperor, Feb. 20, 1606	- 296
202. — to the King of Spain (the same date)	- <i>ibid.</i>
203. — to the Count of East Freisland (the same date)	- 297
204. The Earl of Salisbury to Mr. Winwood, Feb. 21, 1606	- <i>ibid.</i>
205. — to the same, April 2, 1607	- 298
207. The Lords of the Privy Council to the same, April 12, 1607	301
210. The Earl of Salisbury to Mr. Winwood, April 20, 1607	- 305
213. — to the same, May 8, 1607	- 309
214. — to the same, May 17, 1607	- 310
216. — to the same, June 6, 1607	- 313
218. The Duke of Holstein to his Majesty King James, June 18, 1607, n.s.	- 316
[“n.s.” is inserted by Sawyer.]	
224. His Majesty King James to the States, Aug. 5, 1607	- 328
225. — to Count Maurice (of the same date)	- <i>ibid.</i>
226. Instructions for Sir Richard Spencer and Sir Ralph Winwood, upon their going Ambassadors to Holland, to mediate the Peace between the King of Spain, the Archduke, and the States [no date]	- 329
233. Mr. Levinus Muncke to Sir Ralph Winwood, Oct. 17, 1607	350
234. An Abstract of the Debt from the States to the King of England	- 351
[There are three copies of this. One of them is headed, “The State of the Debt of the United Provinces, by way of estimation.” The other two have no headings. They are each endorsed “Abstract,” with the date “Dec. 1607.”]	



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244. The Lords of the Privy Council to Sir Richard Spencer and Sir Ralph Winwood, Feb. 3, 1607 - - - - -	369
[The names of the addressees are supplied by Sawyer.]	
245. — to the same, Feb. 7, 1607 - - - - -	374
246. — to the same, March 15, 1607 - - - - -	375
247. — to the same, March 20, 1607 - - - - -	376
248. The Earl of Salisbury to the same (of the same date) - -	378
254. The Lords of the Privy Council to the same, May 1, 1608 -	392
[Addressees as above.]	
255. Sir Richard Spencer and Sir Ralph Winwood to the Earl of Salisbury, Hague, May 4, 1608, o.s. - - - - -	394
[This is a draft headed "4 May, by Sir Tho. Gates," <i>i.e.</i> the bearer. "1608, o.s." is supplied by Sawyer.]	
257. Sir Henry Neville to Sir Ralph Winwood, London, May 12, 1608 - - - - -	398
260. — to Sir Richard Spencer and Sir Ralph Winwood, May 21, 1608 - - - - -	403
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261. The Lords of the Privy Council to the same, May 24, 1608	405
265. Sir Thomas Edmondes to Sir Ralph Winwood, Brussels, June 10, 1608, o.s. - - - - -	410
266. Sir Henry Neville to the same, London, June 21, 1608 -	411
267. Mr. More to the same, London, June 25, 1608 - - - - -	412
272. The Earl of Salisbury to Sir Richard Spencer and Sir Ralph Winwood, July 26, 1608 - - - - -	421
273. — to the same, July 31, 1608 - - - - -	423
275. The Lords of the Privy Council to Sir Richard Spencer and Sir Ralph Winwood, Aug. 7, 1608 - - - - -	427
[Addressees as above.]	
276. — to the same, Sept. 2, 1608 - - - - -	429
278. — to the same, Oct. 8, 1608 - - - - -	433
281. — to the same, Oct. 27, 1608 - - - - -	442
282. Sir Ralph Winwood's Remonstrance in the Assembly of the States General concerning the Truce with Spain -	443
[There is no heading to this paper. It is endorsed, "Remonstrance à Messrs. du Conseil, 1608."]	
283. Discours Pacifique sur l'Etat present des Provinces Unies du Pais Bas [no date] - - - - -	444
284. The Earl of Salisbury to Sir Richard Spencer and Sir Ralph Winwood, Nov. 11, 1608 - - - - -	450
285. His Majesty King James to the same, Nov. 26, 1608 - - -	451
[The last two lines are in the King's own hand. His Scotch spelling has not been preserved by Sawyer.]	
286. An Abstract of Sir George Carew's Letter to the Earl of Salisbury - - - - -	<i>ibid.</i>
[There is no heading or date to this copy in MS.; it is endorsed, "Abstract of the letter of France concerning Sir Raphe Winwood."]	



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287. His Majesty King James to the States General, Dec. 2, 1608	453
288. Count Maurice to His Majesty King James, Dec. 12, 1608	454
289. The Earl of Salisbury to Sir Richard Spencer and Sir Ralph Winwood, Dec. 4, 1608	- - - - <i>ibid.</i>
[The names of the addressees are supplied by Sawyer.]	
290. Raport du Sieur de Preaux	455
294. An Abstract of Sir George Carew's Letter to the Earl of Salisbury [no date]	- - - - 465
[Endorsed: Sir G. Carew to my Lord concerning his conference with the French King touching the Confessor as he passed by Paris.]	
295. The Earl of Salisbury to Sir Richard Spencer and Sir Ralph Winwood, Dec. 23, 1608	- - - - 466
[Addressees as above.]	
297. — to the same, Dec. 31, 1608	- - - - 469
[Addressees as above.]	
301. — to the same, Feb. 4, 1608	- - - - 476
[Addressees as above.]	
302. Sir Thomas Edmondes to Sir Ralph Winwood, Brussels, Feb. 11, 1608, o.s.	- - - - 477
304. The Lords of the Privy Council to Sir Richard Spencer and Sir Ralph Winwood, March 2, 1608	- - - - 481
[Addressees as above.]	
307. Sir Richard Spencer and Sir Ralph Winwood to the Lords of the Privy Council, March 16, 1608, o.s.	- - - - 488
308. — to the Earl of Salisbury (of the same date)	- - - - 490
309. The Earl of Salisbury to Sir Richard Spencer and Sir Ralph Winwood, March 20, 1608	- - - - 491

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1. Sir Richard Spencer and Sir Ralph Winwood to the Earl of Salisbury, Antwerp, March 29, 1609, o.s.	- - - - 1
[No signatures in MS.]	
2. The Earl of Salisbury to Sir Richard Spencer and Sir Ralph Winwood, April 5, 1609	- - - - 3
3. Sir Richard Spencer and Sir Ralph Winwood to the Lords of the Privy Council, Antwerp, April 6, 1609, o.s.	- - - - <i>ibid.</i>
[No signatures in MS.]	
4. — to the Earl of Salisbury (of the same date)	- - - - 5
[No signatures in MS.]	
5. Sir Dudley Carlton to Sir Ralph Winwood, London, April 7, 1609	- - - - 6
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12. Sir Thomas Edmondes to the same, Brussels, April 16, 1609, o.s.	- - - - 16

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14. Sir Richard Spencer and Sir Ralph Winwood to the Earl of Salisbury, Hague, April 26, 1609, o.s. - - -	<i>ibid.</i>
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17. Translatio Latina e Pactis Dotalibus D. Palatini Philippi [Ludovici] et Dominæ Annæ Juliæ Principis, 27 Sept. 1574 - - - - -	24
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19. Translatio Latina e Tabulis Dotalibus D. Mariæ Leonoræ Prussiæ Ducissæ, 14 Dec. 1572 - - - - -	25
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24. The Earl of Salisbury to the same, May 4, 1609 - - -	<i>ibid.</i>
28. Sir Ralph Winwood to the Earl of Salisbury, Hague, May 15, 1609, o.s. - - - - -	40
[No signature in MS.]	
29. Sir Richard Spencer and Sir Ralph Winwood to the Earl of Salisbury, Hague, May 20, 1609, o.s. - - - - -	41
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40. The Earl of Salisbury to Sir Richard Spencer and Sir Ralph Winwood, June 13, 1609 - - - - -	52
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41. King James's Manifesto for settling the Affairs of Cleves and Juliers, July 15, 1609 - - - - -	53
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44. The Earl of Salisbury to Sir Ralph Winwood, Aug. 14, 1609	57
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45. Sir Ralph Winwood to the Earl of Salisbury, Aug. 15, 1609, o.s. - - - - -	58
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46. The French King's Instructions to the Sieur de Widemartre, Aug. 25, 1609 - - - - -	60
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49. — to the same, Hague, Sept. 11, 1609 - - - - -	64
51. His Majesty King James to Sir Ralph Winwood, Sept. 15, 1609 - - - - -	69
52. The Earl of Salisbury to the same, Sept. 18, 1609 - - - - -	70
53. Sir Ralph Winwood to the Earl of Salisbury, Hague, Sept. 25, 1609, o.s. - - - - -	<i>ibid.</i>
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59. Sir Thomas Edmondes to the same, Oct. 4, 1609 - - - - -	77
60. Sir Ralph Winwood to the Earl of Salisbury, Oct. 7, 1609, o.s. - - - - -	78
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108. Sir Ralph Winwood to the Earl of Salisbury, Hague, March 20, 1609, o.s. - - - - -	138
109. — to the same, Hague, March 24, 1609, o.s. - - - - - [This draft is in a decayed state, and the last leaf, with the date (if any), is wanting. The date at the head is supplied by Sawyer, but he omits a paragraph at the end. See extract, <i>post.</i> ]	139
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[In the last line “must” should be “may.”]	
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259. Mr. More to the same, London, Jan. 1, 1611 - - -	ibid.
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261. Sir Dudley Carleton to Mr. Trumbull, Venice, Jan. 10, 1611, o.s. - - - - -	321



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305. Mr. Dickenson to Sir Thomas Lake, Dusseldorpe, July 17, 1612, o.s. - - - - -	379
[No signature in MS. Endorsed in D.'s hand: Copy of my letter to Sir Thomas Lake.]	
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346. Sir Dudley Carleton to the same, Venice, March 26, 1613, o.s.	444
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348. Sir Dudley Carleton to the same, Venice, April 9, 1613, o.s.	446
349. Mr. Packer to the same, London, April 22, 1613 - -	447
[“London” is inserted by Sawyer. The original is dated “From Mr. More’s house.” It is signed “J. P.” and endorsed by Sawyer, “I take this to be Mr. Packer’s letter.”]	
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370. Sir Dudley Carleton to the same, Venice, July 30, 1613, o.s.	473
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382. Sir Dudley Carleton to the same, Padua, Oct. 15, 1613, o.s.	484
383. Mr. Trumbull to the same, Brussels, Oct. 15, 1613, o.s.	- 485
387. Sir Dudley Carleton to the same, Venice, Jan. 3, 1613, o.s.	- 490

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#### TREATY of TROYES.

1564, April [1-]11.—Copy of the Treaty of peace between the Queen of England and the King of France.

*Latin, 8 pp. Endorsed by Sawyer : Rymer, 15, 640.*

#### CUTHBERT SCOTT.

1564,\* Oct. 11, Louvain.—Latin verses, headed: "In obitum Reverendissimi in Christo patris Cuthberti Scotti, Cestrensis Episcopi, 8 Octobris Lovanii defuncti." With an English translation "by the author." The verses were written on the day of his burial, as above.

4 pp.

#### ROBERT TALBOT, Prebendary of Norwich.

1564.\*—Latin verses relating to the health of the body, extracted from a book of his, by Dr. Porye, president of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in 1552, and re-transcribed by R. B.(?) in 1564.

2 pp.

#### GERMANY.

1566,† April [11-]21, Augsburg.—Declaration by the Emperor Maximilian II. touching certain privileges acquired by William, Duke of Cleves, Juliers, &c., from the Emperor Charles V., in respect of the succession to his estates.

*French, 5 pp., decayed.*

#### DEALINGS of SCOTCHMEN with ENGLAND.

1572.‡—"A Memorial of ye hard fortouns of sik as within yis 40 zeires haithe priuellie or publicklye dealt with ye Estat of England, continuing to yis present zeir 1572.

"Archbald, Erle of Angus, 1534, fleeing in England, efter he had mariet Henrie ye 8[']s sister, & attempted monie things for ther plesour againe his natiue realme, in the end fand sick ingratitude that, returning [back] to Scotland, he said he sould rather ly deid under a dyk in S[cotland] nor to seik refuge againe in England.

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\* In Vol. 11.

† This paper is arranged with the papers of 1609 in Vol. 6 of the Winwood Papers, which also contains other papers of 1572, &c., relating to the same matter, and printed by Sawyer. A "Genealogy," explaining the right of the Elector of Brandenburg [in 1609?], is with these papers, but is not printed.

‡ In Vol. 11.



“James Hameltoun, Erll of Arran, Duk of Chattelarault, Gowernour, be means of Sir Raf Saidiller, entred in dealing with King Henrie the 8 for maring of zoung Quein Marie with Prince Edward of England, bot hou shoyn pereceaved \* the said Gowernour could not performe ye said mariage; the realme of Scotland wes reducet to great extremeties; first the toun of Edinbroughe wes brout be them, & syne a battaill at Mussilbroughe, 1547, quher ther wes be England mair Scottis blood sched nor ever wes at one tyme afor or efter.

“Mathew, Erle of Lenox, competitour to the said Gowernour, wes per[su]aditt be ane Thomas Bishop, a Scottis Englis man, to rin a cours with England, attempting mony things innaturallic agains his native realme & Souverane Lady for them, till at length he wes slaine at Stirling, anno 1571.

“James Haumeltoun, zoung Erle of Arran, being in France in ye gryte[st] honour & plaice y<sup>t</sup> ever any Scottis man wes, wes persuadit be [ane?] Thomas Rendolf to quyt al wpon many goulden promeisses, specialie of the mariage of the Queine; & comminge haime he send ane honorabill lega[ti]on to England to haif promeisses fulfillet, & find[ing] hime self scornit & frustrat, he fel in a deplorabill melan[choly], quherin to this hour he languisses most pitfullie.

“Normand Leslie, Mr. of Rothes, † [and] William Kirkady, Laird of Grange, with thair complices, after the murthour of David Beton, Cardinal, and fortifeing of the Castell of St. Andrews againes the Gowernour, war assisted be England, bot so insufficiently that in end thei war pullit out be the Frenche and Scottis army, and put in the galeyis, and the said Normand careit to France, whair he dyit miserably; and the said Laird of Grange, after mony services thairefter doon be him to England, and efter mony promesis maid to him be Sir Wm. Drury, dois remaine at this hour in the handes of his eunemys, having no other hoip bot of present death.

“About that same tyme of Normand Leslies distres, was apprehendit — — Melvill, Laird of Roth, and was executed by the Gowernour for practesing with England.

“The Lord Grey, trefiquing with England and receaving thair forces within his castell of Bruchtey, besyd Dundy, fand in end sic ingratitude that he left thair course, and rendrit him self to the said Gowernour, bot with sic incommodities that his hous shall ever feall the same.

“At the beginning of the congregation the Erllis of Murray, Mortoun, the Lord Ruthven, Wm. Metland of Ledingtowne, Secretary, with sundry others, did entre in contract of freindschip with England, with na bettir succes to sic of that nombre as be alredy depairtid; for the Erll of Murray, for thair pleasour, resisting his awin sister and sovaine, was murtherit at Lithgo anno 1570; the Lord Ruthven, fleing to England, dyit of displeasour at Newcastle.

“And the said Lard of Ledingtowne, whose hoill study was to have a suer freindschip betuix the tuo realmes, at leist a particuler faction in Scotland inclyning rether to England nor France, in end, reducet to extremitie, did find all his former service lost, and not so meikle kyndnes on thair part as aines to interced for him at the Erll of Mortons hands. 1572.”

*Decayed.*

#### TREATY of BLOIS.

1572-5.—Copy of the Treaty of Blois, 19 April 1572, between King Charles IX. of France and Queen Elizabeth of England, for mutual

\* Written over “persauit.”

† From this point the Memorial is in a different hand.

defence; with commissions, letters from the King to the Queen of 19 April 1572, and 4 May 1575, forms of oaths, &c., 1572-1575.

*Latin and French, 32 pp., partly decayed. Endorsed by Sawyer:* Printed at large in *Le Recueil des Traictées*, in 4 vols. fol.

#### THE LOW COUNTRIES.

1578, April 9.—Copy of Agreements between the Prince of Orange, William of Nassau, the Dutch, the Zealanders, John Count of Friesland, and the Citizens of Embden, against Edzard and Enno, Counts of East Friesland, and their posterity, and the German Empire.

*Latin, 7 pp.*

#### QUEEN ELIZABETH TO MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD.

1581, June 27, Greenwich.—

“By the Queene.

“ELIZABETH R.

“Trusty & welbelouid we greeete you well. Wheras our welbelouid seruant John Weekes, one of our ordinary yeomen of our garde, having a sonne in law of his namid Raph Winwood, now Scholler in that Colledge called Magdalen Colledge in our Vniuersitie of Oxford, is very desyrous to haue him fellow of that house, And for the better attayning thereunto, hath made humble suite vnto vs for our lettres vnto you in his behalf, We let you wete that considering his suite so reasonable, and that he is our servant, & one whom we haue cause to think very well of, both for his good seruice & honestie, and withall that his sonne (as we are otherways credibly infourmid) is in behaiour & conversation honest, in learning well aduanced, & of good disposition otherwise, we haue condescendid to the suite made vnto vs heerin. And therefore we earnestly require you, That at your next election, ye will choose the sayd Raph Winwood to the roome of a probationer of that house, And that afterward at the due tyme, ye see him placed in the roome of a fellow peaceably & quietly, with all such duties proffittes & allowances as any other being a fellow of that Colledge hath or ought to haue. Wherin as ye shall greatly pleasure our sayd servant, and much incourage the said Winwood to the following of the good course in studies which he hath already begon, So will we also take your readines to accomplish this our request in thankfull parte, the rather because we will take the same don at our request. Gyven vnder our Signet at our Manour of Grenwich, the xxvijth daye of June, 1582,\* in the three and Twentieth yeere of our Raigene.

WINDEBANK.†

“To our trustie and welbeloued the President and Fellowes of Magdalen Colledge in our Vniuersitie of Oxford.”

#### ENGLAND and THE UNITED PROVINCES.

1585, ‡ Sept. 4.—Agreement by the Commissioners of Queen Elizabeth with those of Holland, Zealand, and the other United Provinces, that the Queen shall “give the aid” of 5000 foot and 1000 horse, besides the presidiary troops in Brile, Flissinge, and Ramekens; &c.

*Copy, Latin, 3 pp., decayed.*

\* So, apparently, but should be 1581.

† Thomas Windebank.

‡ In Vol. 11.

## [MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD.]

1587, July 30.—“Be yt knowen, &c., that we whose names are heere subscribed have geeven our voyces and consents vnto Samuel Foxe, M<sup>r</sup> of artes, for a Physitians place now voyde by the resignation of M<sup>r</sup> Boughton, and vnto Raphe Wynwood for a Lawe place now voyde by the departure of M<sup>r</sup> Doctor Day: in witnes whereof we have subscribed our names, Anno 1587, 30 Julij.

LAUR. HUMFREY, Pres.

THOMAS DROPE, Vicepres.

CHR. WADE.

RICHARD CULLE[N].

RAPH ATKINSONE, Theol. De.

JOH: FARRAR.

I, Edward Gelybrand, give my voice and consent unto y<sup>e</sup> abouewritten M<sup>r</sup> Fox and M<sup>r</sup> Winwood for y<sup>e</sup> Phisitian and Law place, if by y<sup>e</sup> Statute I haue a necessary voice therunto.

EDWARD GELYBRAND.

RIC: BOUGHTON, Deca: artium.”

## ENGLAND and FRANCE.

1587-1596.†—Account of “disbursements for the transport of soldiers into France;” and also for ships at Brest.

*French, 3 pp.*

## [SIR] JOHN NORRIS.

[1590.]—Statement of accounts between the late General John Noureys (Norris) and the States of Holland, of moneys due for the payment of eleven companies of foot and horse, from 1 Aug. 1581 to 1 April 1582; apparently drawn up in 1590, or later. The expedition to Portugal, John Williams, and Captain John Pryce are mentioned.

*French, 2 pp. Endorsed by Sawyer: Not in Rymer.*

## JO. RAINOLDUS to ALBERICUS GENTILIS.

1593, July 10.—A long letter on theological and classical subjects. Gentilis is addressed as “jurisprudentiæ professori Regio.”

*Latin, 3 pp.*

## GEORGE ELLIS to the LORD HIGH ADMIRAL OF ENGLAND.\*

1594, March 4.—Understands that Anthony Nixon has made offer of some service to his Lordship. “I think that he meaneth not to do any of that part any hurt or prejudice, not by any direct means, for he hath greatly deluded this bearer, and put him to extreme charges; and when he could defer the service no longer, he left Mr. Spenser and went away with his horse, and would not be heard of till Mr. Spenser did acquaint me how the case stood. . . . He is upon a journey, messenger like, with a skuchin (scutcheon) on his breast, to apprehend by counterfeit warrant

\* Charles Lord Howard of Effingham.



her Majesty's loving subjects, thereby to fit himself with money, and then to pass beyond the seas, and there is some other in his company. He hath been very ymportant (importunate) to have me ride with him, and if your Honour please to command or give me leave to go with him, I will appoint some place where this bearer shall by your Lo[rds]hip's warrant apprehend us, and then he may be called to account for his great abuses."

PASSPORT by the EARL OF ESSEX and LORD HOWARD.

1594, June —.—“Whereas this bearer, ——— Winwood, master of Arts in the University of Oxford, having a desire and purpose to travel for the space of some years beyond the seas (to the end that by the increase of his experience in the world, and learning of languages, he may return the more able to do service in his own country), for his better warrant and assurance of his departure and absence in those parts without offence, hath craved this testimony at our hands; These are to make known that he goeth hence with our knowledge and good liking in lawful and orderly sort, and withall to will and require all persons, to whom these shall be shewed, quietly to suffer him to pass from place to place to the port which he shall find most convenient for his passage, and there to embark himself with such necessary provisions as he shall make, to serve him in his travel. For the which this shall be both to him and them a sufficient warrant. Dated at the Court at Thebalds, the — of June 1594.

“ESSEX. C. HOWARD.

“To all her Majesty's officers, ministers, and loving subjects to whom these may appertain, and to every of them.”

SCOTLAND and SPAIN.

1596, May and June.—“Summary of the memorials which John Ogleby, a Scotch baron, sent by the King of Scotland, [delivered] to his Catholic Majesty, in favour of a league between the two Kings, and [of] that which John Cecil, an English priest, on the part of the Catholic Earls and other Lords of Scotland, exhibited to the contrary, in the city of Toledo, in the months of May and June 1596.”

*Spanish, 12 pp., mutilated.\**

CAPT. JOHN CHAMBERLAIN'S COMPANY.

1598, † May —, n.s.—“Memoires des fraudes troues en la Role de la Reueüe prins ce — jour de Maye 1598, stilo novo, de la Companie du Capt. Jhon Chamberlainie, pur billetes en le (*sic*) ville de Dordreth, etc.”

Under the head of “Nomes presentes et Billetes que (*sic*) ne sont pas notes,” &c., are 45 names. Under the head of “Nomes non cogneues et fort suspecttes,” are 9 names.

\* There is a French as well as two Spanish versions of this paper among the State Papers, Scotland, Elizabeth, Vol. 59, Nos. 80—82.

† In Vol. 11.

## THE EARL of ESSEX.

1598, July.—Paper containing copies of (1) a letter from Lord Keeper Egerton to the Earl of Essex, dated 18 July 1598; and (2) “the Earl Marshal’s answer to the Lord Keeper’s letter,” 19 July 1598.

3 pp. *Endorsed by Sawyer*: Both these letters are in print in the Cabalas.

## ENGLAND and the NETHERLANDS.

1598, Aug. 16.—Memorandum of some points proposed on the part of her Majesty to the Deputies of the United Provinces, who promised to report them to the States General.

These relate to the number of soldiers to be maintained by her Majesty in the cautionary towns, under the Contract of 1585; the numbers of ships and troops to be furnished by the States General in case of an invasion of England by the King of Spain or his adherents; the [English] governors of the cautionary towns; and the proposal for her Majesty to send an army of 10,000 foot and 2,000 horse to Flanders.

As to the invasion of England, the Queen wishes the article to be extended to all persons who may attempt it, under whatever pretence; and to all her dominions, especially Ireland, where it is believed the King of Spain may take advantage of the present disturbances to attack her.

By order of the Privy Council.—RO. CECYLL.

*Copy, French, 2 pp. Endorsed by Sawyer*: Not in Rymer.

## [ENGLAND and FRANCE.]

1598[–9], Feb. 26.—“Answers to the French Articles.” They relate to the protection of subjects and merchants, the transport of arms and provisions, the forbidding of the carriage of arms and munitions to the assistance of the Spanish King, letters of reprisal, the means of distinguishing the Queen’s ships from those of private persons, the appointment of commissioners in both countries to hear causes and give judgments, &c.

2 pp. *Endorsed by Sawyer*: Not in Rymer.

## HAMBURGH.

1599, June 24, Greenwich.—Reply given by a Committee of the Privy Council to the Ambassadors (*oratoribus*) of Hamburgh, at the request of the Governor of the Merchants Adventurers of England, in respect of their demand for the restitution of wheat sent by them to Spain, and intercepted at sea.

*Latin, 7 pp. Endorsed by Sawyer*: Not in Rymer.

## ENGLISH WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

1599, [June 25–] July 5.—The information of the Drapers of Paris against such manufactures of Wool as are brought out of England.

This paper also refers to the serges of Florence, Milan, &c. At the end are the following lists:—

English merchandises imported into France.

Woollen draperies.

Tin.

Lead.

Herrings (*haren*).

French merchandises exported.

Wines, in great abundance.  
Woad.  
Linen cloths, canvas, and  
buckrams.  
Paper.  
Prunes.  
Lyons thread.  
Tamine stuffs (*estamines*).  
Mill-stones.  
Playing-cards.  
Cards for carding wool.

Oils of Provence.  
Almonds.  
Many drugs for the apothecaries.  
Salt.  
Turpentine.  
Honey.  
Feathers.  
Rosin.  
Incense.

*French, 3 pp. There is also a copy of this paper, made about 1700.*

H[ENRY] S[AVILE] to SIR HENRY NEVILL, Ambassador  
in France.

1599, \* July 18, "Court."—(*End of a letter, badly written.*) "The other 9 parts he discovered, and commanded to serve as pioneers. 3 captains, as I hear, received their trial at Dublin, and very hardly scaped. Sir H. Harrington, being put likewise in prison, because he is of the Council there, is to be sent over hither to receive his trial. I hope we shall be more merciful here, for his Lordship's [Essex] was *antiquus rigor, cui jam pares non sumus*; yet God's blessing on his heart for [his] labour. Knights dubbed by my Lord, about a dozen. The new Earl of Kildare (for so Mr. Garrett now taketh his place), the Lord Gray, the Lord Morley's † heir, Sir Edw. Carye's eldest son, Mr. Vernon, my Lord['s] cousin, Carew[,] Reynell, Mr. Maners, &c.; not Sir H. Cuff, that I know. His Lordship is *totus* in his northern voyage, which he meaneth forthwith to undertake, and as I hear sent Sir Coniers(?) Clifford with 3M. (3,000) by sea to come upon their back. God send them all good speed, for herein will lie a great crisis of the war."

[P.S.] Commendations to my Lady [Nevill], and others of the family (named).

*Holograph, 1 p. Seal. Endorsed [by Winwood?]:* From H. Savil in my cause to my Lord.

HENRY SAVILE to MR. WINWOOD.

1599, † Oct. 26, Westminster.—Touching the conveyance of lands by Savile to Winwood, and payments for the same. Winwood's brother is mentioned; also Mr. Every, Mr. Lambart, and Mr. Ketterich.

*Holograph, 1 p. Seal.*

#### FRANCE.

1599, Dec. [7-]17, Friday, Paris.—Copy of the sentence of nullity and dissolution of the marriage between Henry IV., King of France, and Queen Margaret of Valois, pronounced by the Papal judges.

*Latin, 4 pp.; endorsed in Italian.*

\* Or 1597?

† "Morley's" is underlined, and "or Montegle, or non so che," is written over.

‡ This looks more like "1577" in the original, which is so endorsed in an old hand; but it is endorsed "1599" by Sawyer.



## [THE EARL of TYRONE.]

1599.—Paper endorsed, “Tyronn’s propositions, 1599.” This is a brief summary of 22 articles, as follows :—

1. That the Catholic religion be openly preached [in Ireland].
2. That the Church be governed by the Pope.
3. That cathedral churches, &c. be restored.
4. That Irish priests, prisoners, be released.
5. That they may pass and repass the seas.
6. That no Englishmen be churchmen in Ireland.
7. An University erected upon the Crown lands.
8. The Governor at least an Earl, and called Viceroy.
9. The Lord Chan[cellor], Treasur[er], Council of State, Justices of Law, Queen’s Attorney, Queen’s Serjeant, &c. [to] be Irishmen.
10. That all principal governments of Ireland, as Connaught, Munster, &c. be [held by] Irish noblemen.
11. Master of Ordnance an Irishman, and half the soldiers.
12. No Irishmen shall lose his (*sic*) lands for the fault of their ancestors.
13. No Irishman ward; the living during the minority to the younger brother or sister.
14. No children hostages.
15. All statutes prejudicing the preferment of Irishmen in England or Ireland repealed.
16. The Queen nor her successors shall enforce no Irishmen to serve her.
17. O’Neale, O’Donel, Desmond, and the partakers, such lands as they enjoyed 200 years ago.
18. All Irishmen freely traffic as Englishmen in England.
19. All Irishmen travel freely.
20. Use all manner of merchandises wheresoever.
21. Use all manner of trades.
22. Build all manner of ships, and furnish them with artillery.

## PHILIP II., KING of SPAIN.

1599.—“Aulcuns secrets du Roy d’Espagne Philippe deuxiesme, delaisés a son cher fils Philippe 3<sup>e</sup> de ce nom, contenants comme il se doit regler apres la mort de son père. Mis en lumière par un serviteur du S<sup>r</sup> Christofle de Mora, Garde Joyaux du Roy d’Espagne, nommé Roderigo d’A., et a present traduit de l’Espagnol par P.A.P., anno 1599.”

*French, 4 pp.*

## The JESUITS in FRANCE.

[c. 1600?].—An order of a Court held in Paris, preliminary to the hearing of a cause between the Provincial and Company [of the Jesuits] and the School of Sorbonne, touching the instruction of youths in Paris.

*French, 1 p. Endorsed: S. Sauveur.*

[c. 1600?]\*—“Substance de l’arrest prononcé Jeudy 22<sup>e</sup> Decembre en la grand[e] Chambre du Parlement par Mr. le premier President.

“La cause appointée au Conseil, dependant (*sic*) defence faict aux Jesuites d’enseigner publiquement ne couvertement eulx ne personnes appostées par eux, et respondront sur les quatre points qui leur sont objectez par la signature propre de leur General, et de tout leur ordre.

“ Ces quatre points sont—

“ S'ils croyent que le Pape est par dessus le Concile.

“ Sy le Pape a pouvoir de deposer le Roy Tres-chrestien.

“ Sy le Clergé est exempt de la puissance temporelle du Roy Tres-chrestien.

“ Sy on n'est point obligé de reveler les confessions qui concernent le Roy et l'Estat.”

#### ENGLISH MERCHANTS in FRANCE.

1600,\* Feb. [13–] 23, in Parliament.—Extract from the Registers of Parliament [of Paris?], touching a suit between John Hazart the younger and Robert Hardiee (?), English merchants, appellants from a sentence given by the Lieutenant of the Admiralty “au siege de la Table de Marke,” 30 Aug. 1598, the Ambassador of the Queen of England intervening, of the one part, and Urban Bonhier, Goyer Bertinaud, Baptiste Mesnard, and Jehan le Court, “inthemez,” of the other part. The Ambassador asked for the observance of the treaties. The other side stated that the judge of La Rochelle had declared the barque *la Roziere* to be good prize, but the appellants claimed it as belonging to them and not to Spaniards. They had however failed to appeal till 3½ (*sic*) years had passed. The Court enjoined the people of Rochelle to observe the treaties, and not to offend the subjects of the Queen of England.

*French.*

#### The MARQUISATE of SALUZZO.

1600, Feb. [17–] 27, Paris.—Abridgment of the Treaty between the King [of France] and the Duke of Savoy concerning the Marquisate of Saluces.

*French, 2 pp.*

[1600?].\*—Statement made on the part of the King of France to the Pope touching his claims to the Marquisate of Saluzzo, in dispute between him and the Duke of Savoy; the Pope having been constituted arbitrator by the Treaty of Vervins, 2 May 1598. Reference is made to a declaration by the King, dated 26 March 1599.

*Copy, Italian, 5 pp., decayed.*

#### ENGLAND and FRANCE.

[1600,] 42 Eliz., May 10, Palace of Greenwich.—Commission by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Henry Neville, John Herbert, Robert Beale, and Thomas Edmunds, “for the Treaty of Boulogne.”

*Latin, 4 pp.*

#### CHAMBERY.

1600, Aug. [11–]21, Army near Chambery.—Articles granted by the King of France on the surrender of Chambery.

*Italian, translated from the French, 8 pp. Endorsed: Treaty of Chambery.*

HENRY DE LA TOUR [DUKE DE BOUILLON] to MR. WINWOOD, Ambassador.

1600, [Aug. 31–Sept.] 10, . . claucaeye.—“Jay receu vostre lettre et ven ce que me mandiez touchant les affaires de la Reyne, lesquelles ont

le succes que Jen ap tousiours esperé, nayant jamais creu que le traicté deust tenir, veu son commencement. Cependant Je suis extremement aysé de ce que mescriuez, Monsr. le Comte dexcez [d'Essex] estre hors de peyne en sa maison. Je souhaitterois bien que il fut remis en tous ses estatz et dignitez, affin que en l'exercice diceux il peust randre a la Reyne le service que desirent tous ses bons seruiteurs et les amis dud. S<sup>r</sup> Comte. Je vous prje de mescrire a toutes occasions, me mandant toutes nouvelles, et vous assure mon amitye vous estre entierement acquise" (&c.).

MR. BEALE and MR. EDMONDS to ——— RICHARDOT.

1600, Oct. —, Richmond.—Have shown his letter of the 15th inst. to her Majesty, in order to enlighten her as to the state in which they left the treaty. Are charged to express surprise at the want of information touching his intentions, and a suspicion that there is a change of opinion and affection. Her Majesty wishes him to know that the United Provinces are firmly resolved not to listen to peace, as they have again protested to her by their agent. If the King of Spain and their Highnesses [the Archdukes] are determined not to treat with her Majesty alone, there is an end to the treaty. Submit proposals for continuing the negociations.  
*Copy, French, 2 pp.*

THE PRIVY COUNCIL to SIR HENRY NEVILLE, Ambassador leiger in France.

1600, Dec. 21, Whitehall.—Enclose a letter from the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and earnestly request him to solicit the King of France in the matter. Think the King will much mislike this practice to intercept and prevent the payment of the money, and that in regard of his amity with her Majesty he will give order for right to be done.

*Nine signatures.*

HOLLAND and SPAIN.

1600.\*—Report sent to Mr. Edmonds of the encounter between the ships of Holland and Spain, off Dover.

*French, 4 pp.*

FRANCE and HOLLAND.

[c. 1600.] †—An address or speech by the French Ambassador to [the States General], referring to their letters of 15 May 1600, in reply to proposals made by the late M. de Malefonte (?), then Ambassador from the King of France. He reviews the relations existing between the two countries in the 16th century, &c.

*French, 4 pp., closely written.*

SIR HENRY NEVILL to MR. RAFE WINWOOD, at Paris.

1600 [-1], March 5, my Lord Admiral's house at Chelsey, "where I am in a very honorable prison."—Supposes Winwood will have heard of his misfortune. ‡ Will be unable to requite his pains, faith, and love, but wishes he may find other friends.

\* Note by Sawyer: "This date is certainly wrong. V. the papers temp. Jacobi R., and after the peace." See paper of 1 October 1605.

† In Vol. 11.

‡ He had been arrested for complicity with the Earl of Essex.



“Your letter by Simons I received upon my way at Rochester. Since that, I have been in trouble, and heard nothing. But I am commanded by Mr. Secretary [Cecil] to write unto you to continue your charge, till her Majesty take some other order for the supplying of the place I held there.”

Is licensed to dissolve his family there. Desires that an account be taken both of his steward and Richard Hawthorne, and that the butcher and *rôtisseur* be paid. Stallin to be paid 100 crowns for wages. Some of his stuff is to be sold; part had been sent to England with Hammon; the rest Winwood may have. The provisions of spice, sugar, grocery-ware, wine, lights, and such like may be sold, “and so the house discharged and my people with the stuff sent by water to Rouen, and from thence the directest way for England.” From Rouen it may be conveyed overland to Deepe, and there shipped for Dover in some safe passage, “because there is matter of charge of the Queen’s plate and mine own, among it.”

Various other directions, in which Mr. Willaston, young H. Savile, Mr. Bashe, and mine host of Orleans are mentioned.

*Holograph.*

SIR HENRY NEVILL to MR. RAFE WINWOOD, her Majesty’s Agent in the French Court.

1601, April 3, Chelsey.—Mr. Packer has written to Winwood to satisfy himself for his entertainment out of Nevill’s money there. Has order from Mr. Secretary to make him a further advance, and gives particulars of accounts between them.

*Holograph.*

POPE CLEMENT VIII. to MASTER GEO. BLACKWELL.

1601, Aug. [7-] 17, Rome.—Copy of the Pope’s letter to Master George Blackwell, Notary and Archpriest, and to the other priests and clerks and Catholic people of England, touching the appointment of an Archpriest of that kingdom, and the dissension caused thereby.

*Latin, 8 pp.*

RALPH WINWOOD to [SIR ROBERT CECIL].

1601, Dec. 27.—Monsieur le Conestable recommends two merchants who are parties to a cause in the Admiralty of England, relating to certain Spanish wool, which was landed for safety in England. The King has written to his Ambassador, and the Constable to the Lord Admiral, on the subject.

*Draft, decayed.*

PURY OGLEBY to the KING OF SCOTS.

1601.—“That coming out of Dunfermling to Edenbourg to have satisfied your desire, and finding myself pursued and searched by the magistrates and others in your name, I could do no less than eschew the first fury, and appeal with the Macedonian soldier à *Philippo male consulto ad bene consultum*, whereof I crave your Majesty’s pardon. . . . I hope that your Majesty will use my poor wife and bairns according to your wonted clemency. . . . As for that your Majesty would lay against me, surely I never had nor used any commission of your Majesty’s to any foreign prince in my life, neither in Flanders, Italy, nor Spain, notwith-

standing all your intelligence to the contrary. . . . If my Lord Simpell pass to Spain with your Majesty's commission, his instructions being the same heads wherein I was there to have dealt, what satisfaction can my warding be to England, who insists not any way against me, finding me innocent of all such calumnies at my being in London?" . . . Seeks only to save his life, &c.

*Begins abruptly, as above. Endorsed by Sawyer* : A bundle of letters to King James the First.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL to [the AGENT IN THE NETHERLANDS].

1601[-2], Jan. 26, Court at Whitehall.—A Statute was passed in the last Parliament to reform the great abuses committed in the false making of Cloth, to the damage of traders, prescribing the length, breadth, and weight thereof. The merchants had been wont to obtain recompense upon certificates of such deceits, a method likewise practised between English merchants and the Low Countries. That "order" is now abolished, and the person addressed is to deal with the States that the Queen's subjects may not be forced to satisfy any damages upon pretence of certificates.

*Copy.*

SIR HENRY SAVILE to MR. WINWOOD.

1601[-2], Feb. 2, Westminster.—Sends a letter for M. Casaubon. Only one volume is proposed to be printed at Paris this year, containing the Commentaries on Genesis, the Psalms, and Esay. Institutes comparisons between copies in London and others in Paris libraries, and asks various questions about them, some to be referred to M. Casaubon and M. Pithou. Also asks for explanations concerning nine MSS. entitled *Audriantes*, referred to in M. Casaubon's catalogue. English copies of some have been printed by Dr. Harmar in London. Wishes for some particulars of three other volumes, called *Margaritæ*. Must know from the Vatican and the Library of Vienna whether there is any commentary by Chrysostom on any more Psalms than can be had here and in Paris. Names several foreigners from whom the information may be obtained. Giorgi, keeper of the library at Venice, is a great acquaintance of the writer's brother Thomas. Refers to a catalogue "of Constantinople." Sends catalogues of "our books here."

*Mostly holograph.*

SIR ROBERT CECIL to MR. RAPHE WINWOOD, Agent with the French King.

1601[-2], Feb. 27, lodging near the Savoy.—Sir Thomas Parry is to repair thither [to Paris] very shortly, to be resident there as her Majesty's Ambassador. He is sending over the bearer, his servant, to make provision of a house and other necessaries. Procure a free passport from the King or his Council for all utensils.

SIR HENRY SAVILE to [MR. WINWOOD].

1601-2, March 7, Westminster.—Sent the letter to Giorgi, at Venice, through certain channels. Has written another letter to the same, to be sent with Mr Willowby, who must be the writer's agent for Rome also, as Bressius has returned into France. Has the catalogue of Augusta [Augsburg], and one of Constantinople. Refers to Casaubon's catalogue. Had first resolved to print his work in London, Norton having undertaken to bring some of the best [Greek] letters from Paris, but the only

workman in all London for Greek, one Bellyfant, died. Refused Franckfort, which Norton then offered, their paper being ill, their correctors perchance unlearned, &c. "We" were thus driven to Paris, whither Norton will go himself, with his associates. If this first volume be unsatisfactory, we will advise anew of the next. Is beholden to President Tou and Casaubon.

*Holograph.*

R[ALPH] W[INWOOD] to ——— ("Sir").

[1602,] April 1, Paris.—In favour of a noble gentleman named Pietro Guicciardini, born in Florence, and subject to that Duke. He is going to England, to present his service to her Majesty, to whom he is recommended by this King, having spent much time in France.

*Copy, decayed.\**

MR. SECRETARY [CECIL] to MR. GILPIN.†

1602, April 28.—"Her Majesty, considering the importance of the States' design, is contented to levy for them 3000 of her subjects, presently to be done by her own commission within England; and besides to suffer the States by their own officers to take up as many voluntaries in this kingdom as shall offer themselves freely disposed to their service." She resents the non-execution of the late accord, only one payment having yet been made; but in hope that they will add a fleet to the English fleet off the coast of Spain, she is pleased to remit 60,000*l.* sterling, being two whole yearly payments, upon these conditions.

1. The troops now to be levied shall only be employed in freeing the town of Ostend, whereby her Majesty's interest may be better served than heretofore, when the war has been made in remote places, contrary to her expectation.

2. If the States gain any place of importance, it shall be in her Majesty's election to receive the same in exchange for any of the cautionary towns which she now holds.

3. If the joint fleets on the coast of Spain light upon any prizes or booty, by sea or land, the States' share, to the sum of 30,000*l.*, shall remain in her Majesty's hands in lieu of one yearly payment of that amount, &c. The States shall, on 26 March 1603, make the fifth payment of 30,000*l.* without any delay; the total payments agreed upon being 400,000*l.*

Her Majesty finds fault with their backwardness in setting forth their ships to the southward; they are not yet all arrived at the Downs. She requires something binding upon them, in writing, as their letters contain mere generalities.

#### ENGLAND and FRANCE.

1602, [April?] London. — Agreement for the suspension and prorogation of the conference between the commissaries of the Queen of England and the King of France, touching the depredations committed by the subjects of those countries, freedom of navigation, &c. The commissaries, after long consultations, find it better to refer the matters in dispute to their sovereigns, for adjustment.

*Copy, Latin, 3 pp.*

\* On the back there is a similar letter to Cecil, printed in Sawyer, I., 402.

† George Gilpin, Agent in the Netherlands. (Stowe MSS., Edmondess Papers.)



## SIR ROBERT CECIL to MR. RALPH WINWOOD.

1602, May 14, Court at Greenwich.—Was sorry the bearer returned hither, expecting some service at his hands in recompense of nearly 300 crowns which he has had already, to little purpose. Considering the means he has to do service, has admitted his excuses, and will try him again in those parts where he was used before.

## SIR HENRY SAVILE to MR. RALPH WINWOOD, at Paris.

1602, Aug. 1, Eaton.—As the Ambassador [to France] is in good earnest upon his journey, is anxious for some final order to be taken before Winwood's coming away in his (the writer's) bookish affairs. Refers to Messrs. Pitthou, Casaubon, Perrott, Thou, and Boisis. Transcripts are to be made of portions of certain MSS. wanting in "our books." Chrysostom's Commentaries on certain Psalms are specified. Comparison is made of the charges of Italian, French, and English copyists. John Norton will pay all. Chrysostom's Commentaries on other Psalms are to be procured through the French Ambassador at Rome, if possible. Has heard from Augsburg that Giorgi, keeper of the library at Venice, is dead. The Venetian Ambassador [in Paris] may be applied to for the titles of Chrysostom's Homilies in the Signory's libraries. Wishes Winwood to bring with him certain books. After all, the printing will be done in London.

P.S.—John Norton is not going to Paris.

*Holograph. Seal.*

## RIC. [BISHOP OF] LONDON to MR. WINWOOD.

1602, Sept. 17, Fulham.—The bearer, Jasper Yardly, a gentleman that is desirous to see Paris, has attended upon the writer about two years. John Norton has taken course for money to be delivered to Winwood for the books. If more of them be sent, they shall be uttered at the former prices. Is informed that Parsons has set out a little treatise against Dr. Bagshaw and Mr. Benet. Prays him to send it, if possible. "It is marvelled here by such priests as have recourse unto me, that their brethren in Paris do not write oftener unto them, concerning their affairs at Rome. Many contrary rumours are here spread, all of them against the secular priests, which maketh them more desirous to hear from thence. Dr. Bagshaw promised some (*sic*) to procure and send over divers memorials of the contention in the Roman College since the erection of it; but they say he is dull that way. I pray you procure amongst them what you can of those affairs."

*Portion of seal.*

## POPE CLEMENT VIII. to MASTER GEORGE BLACKWELL, Archpriest of England.

1602, [Sept. 25–] Oct. 5, Rome.—"Copy of the Bull issued in the controversy between the Jesuits and the secular priests."

*Latin, 4 pp.*

## WILLIAM WILLARSTON to [MR. WINWOOD].

1602, Sept. 26, Rouen.—Has received his letter and the passport, but the word Diep is superfluous. Is contented to learn that her Majesty is satisfied with the course taken by "my Lord." Trusts Draper's accusation will be of small weight. Sent Richard Bogan about this matter. Refers to money demanded by the person addressed; Mr. Cecil; the

young gentleman ; the man that goeth to Brussels ; letters to Antwerp to be directed to Jan de Bruynne van Aelst, and to Calais to Francis Vandertombe ; letters to Mons. Belleville ; his (the writer's) host, Robert Buquet ; Sr. David Chambrelan, of Rouen ; De la Croix, a merchant there ; Mathien d'Olmes, the principal merchant in Bayon ; our merchants at Caen, put in fear by a letter of "mart" (*sic*) obtained by Simon Vicent, merchant of that town ; money to be sent to the writer by Mr. Moore ; Mr. Othwel Smith, of London.

SIR HENRY SAVILE TO MR. WINWOOD.

1602. Oct. 1, Court at Otelandes.—Refers to commentaries on certain Psalms, translated into Latin by Jacobus Billius, Abbot of St. Michael in Eremo. Asks for further inquiry to be made in Paris for Chrysostom's commentary on the 118th Psalm. To the Romish commission let his commentary on the 12th Psalm be added. Refers to M. Casaubon, M. Pitou, M. Perott, M. Bossize, &c. ; and to M. de Thou's book upon the Acts. "I wish in very good earnest your return with all speed ; a fit man is sought out to be employed in the Low Countries, and yourself already here in speech for that service, which I think to be very convenient for you ; and therefore sleep not there."

*Holograph. Seal.*

MRS. JAEI KILLIGREW TO MR. WINWOOD.

1602, Oct. 14, Cornhill, near the Exchange.—Thanks for favours to herself and others. Has received certain moneys, and sends an acquittance to her uncle. Mentions Mons. de Neville,\* her mother, and her husband.

*Holograph, French. Seal.*

HENRY DE LA TOUR [DUKE DE BOUILLON] TO MR. WINWOOD.

[1602,] Oct. [18-]28, Turenne.—Is glad to hear of the continuation of the Queen's health, and that she is more and more bent on the increase of the true religion, especially at this time, when so many causes tend to diminish it, &c.

*Holograph, French.*

[THE DUKE DE BOUILLON] TO THE KING [OF FRANCE].

1602, Nov. [12-]22, Turenne.—Touching the conspiracies of the late M. de Biron, and the writer's refusal to attend the King on being summoned, &c.

*Two copies (one modern), French. 3 pp. each. Endorsed by Sawyer : Printed in Mathieu's Cronologie Septenaire, 323b, 324.*

[THE DUKE DE TREMOUILLE] TO THE KING [OF FRANCE].

No date.—Relative to the same matters.

*Copy, French, 1 p. Endorsed : Coppie et [du ?] project envoyé pour estre escript au Roy.*

SIR HENRY SAVILE TO [MR. WINWOOD].

1602, Nov. 25, London.—Refers to a commentary on the 118th Psalm, and transcripts which Winwood is to bring over. Hears nothing

\* See p. 38 ?

of Mr. Willowby, Winwood's Paduan acquaintance. Certain Psalms [commentaries] are to be transcribed at Rome.

*Holograph.*

——— to ——— (*Messieurs*).

1602, [Nov. 26–] Dec. 6, Castres.—The writers were much surprised at the charges made against the Duke de Bouillon, but pleased with his procedure in submitting himself to the judgment of the Chamber of "this province," as magistrates capable of judging causes touching "all those of the religion," under the Edict [of Nantes], in the terms of which they desire always to live, &c.

*Copy, French, 1 p.*

——— to MESSRS. DE ST. GERMAIN and DE BORDES, Deputies for the Churches of France.

1602, Dec. [5–]15.—Touching religious affairs in France, and referring to M. le Mareschal d'Ornano, M. le Mareschal de Bouillon, &c. The writers subscribe "in the name of the churches of Lower Guienne."

*Copy, French, 2 pp.*

The DUKE DE BOUILLON.

1602, Dec. [6–]16, Castres.—"Extrait des Registres de la Chambre de l'Edict."

This relates to proceedings touching the accusations made against Henry de la Tour, Duc de Bouillon, Vicomte de Turenne, and premier Mareschal de France. They were signed by "Charlotte de Nassau." The notarial attestation is dated at Thouars, [18–]28 Dec.

*Copy, French, 3 pp.*

There is also a Certificate of the same date by the Ministers and Elders of the Reformed Church of Castres.

*Copy, French, 1 p.*

M. CLAUDE DE LA TREMOUILLE to the DUKE DE BOUILLON.

[1602,] Dec. [9–]19, Paris.—The King has permitted the writer to send the Sieur de Bourron to him, to let him know how disagreeable his procedure was to him (the King), &c.

*Copy, French, 1 p. Endorsed: Receu a Geneve.*

M. DE VENTADOUR to M. LE CONNESTABLE [OF FRANCE].

[1602, Dec. 23–] 1603, Jan. 2, Pesenas.—Gives an account of the proceedings of the Duc de Bouillon.

*Copy, French, 1 p.*

ANNE DE LEVY to [WINWOOD].

[1602,\* Dec. 23–1603,] Jan. 2, Pesenas.—Acquaints him with the "passage" of the Duke de Bouillon, &c. The Duke had informed the churches of the pretended reformed religion of his innocence, and that his desire to see them live in peace under the King's edicts had obliged him to leave the kingdom, &c.

*Holograph, French, 1 p.*



## SAVOY and GENEVA.

[1602, Dec.]—"Summary of the proposition made by the Couut de Tournon with (*sic*) Secretary Carron, Ambassador of Savoy, sent hither" [to Berne?].

This relates to disputes between the Duke of Savoy and the town of Geneva, and an "enterprise" by the Duke against the town.

At the end is a copy of a letter of the Town Council of Berne, touching the arrival of de Tournon and Carron in their town, and dated 31 Dec. 1602.

*French, 4 pp.*

Another copy of the same. 3 pp.

Another copy (in vol. 11). 1 p.

## [QUEEN ELIZABETH to RALPH WINWOOD.]

[1602, Dec.]—Instructions as to what he is to say to the King [of France] in reply to his request for [the Queen's] advice respecting the affair of the Duke de Bouillon.

*Copy, French, 4 pp. Endorsed by Sawyer: The same is in English, and copied.*

M. DE LA FONTAINE to MR. WINWOOD, H.M. Agent in France.

[1602?].—"Ce matin j'ay esté avec sa Majesté [Queen Elizabeth], laquelle m'a representé ce quelle a entendu touchant Madame seur du Roy avec grande passion, et m'a donné charge de luy représenter en partie sur ce subject ses conceptions, en attendant aultre conseil qu'elle pourra prendre. Le temps et le subject de vos dernières lettres ne me permettent pas de veoir sinon avec doubte et crainte quel est à present l'estat de cest affaire. Et pourtant ay-je trouvé plus à propos de représenter ce qui m'a esté dict, a Mons<sup>r</sup> le Duc de Bouillon, pour le faire passer plus oultre s'il est encores temps. Et encores vous ay-je voulu envoier lesdictes lettres souz cachet volant. Si d'aventure (que Dieu ne veuille) il estoit trop tard, vous les pourrez supprimer, si bon vous semble, ou bien les fermer et les delivrer, s'il vous plaist, audict Seigneur. On attend de vous le progrès de cest affaire en bonne devotion. Sortant d'avec sa Majesté, j'ay disné avec M<sup>r</sup> Cecylle, lequel par occasion m'a monstré avoir une grande opinion et contentement de vous: ce que j'ay receu comme l'ung de vos amis."

[P.S.] "J'ay veu n'a pas long temps M. Neville,\* bien de sa santé, mais attendant ce que nous ne pouvons veoir encores."

*Holograph. Seal.*

## ENGLISH COMPANIES in the NETHERLANDS.

[1602, after.]†—"The catalogue of the English captains presently in pay; with the rates of the several entertainments appointed by the States, and the defalcations set down by Sir Fr. Vere."

The General's old Regiment—13 names.

The Regiment of Sir Horatius Vere—13 names.

Companies sent over into the States' service anno 1601—7 names.

\* Qu., Sir Henry Nevill.

† In Vol. 11. This is in the same hand as the first document on p. 40.

Companies sent over for the States' service anno 1602—17 names, two being marked "dead."

The officers' entertainments appointed by the States.

3 pp.

THE KING [OF FRANCE] to the LANDGRAVE [OF HESSE].

[1603?]\* Jan. [2-]12.—Touching the refusal of the Duke of Bouillon to come to the King, and his departure for Germany or the Low Countries, &c.

*Extracts, French, 2 pp.*

[THE DUKE DE BOUILLON to M. DE LA TREMOUILLE.]

1603, Jan. [3-]13, [Geneva].—Refers to the Sienr de Bourron, the writer's own conduct, the perils threatening this city, &c.

*Copy, French, 1 p.*

SIR HENRY SAVILE to MR. WINWOOD.

[1]602[-3], Feb. 2, Richmond.—"This morning Mr. Secretary told me that the Queen had resolved determinately to employ you in that service in the Low Country, willing me (which little needed) to second it with good speeches to her Majesty, if occasion were given; so that you may assure yourself, for a comfort against your return, that your service there hath been here well accepted."

Is about to send over his writer to Paris, and wishes him to be commended to Mr. Carleton. He is to receive 7*d.* a sheet for writing; "your Frenchman there having 12*d.*, and better commodity to shift than a poor stranger shall find." Prays he may have books to write out as soon as he comes, through Mons. Thuanus, or Casaubon. He is first to write out the Commentary on Esay, and to collate certain Psalms. Gives sundry references, &c. John Bill will also be there about the [Greek?] characters.

*Holograph.*

THE ELECTOR [PALATINE] to the KING OF FRANCE.

1603, Feb. 8, Heidelberg.—In favour of the Duke de Bouillon.

*Copy, French, 2 pp.*

MRS. JAEL KILLIGREW to RAPHE WINWOOD, ESQ.,  
H.M. Agent in France.

1602[-3], March 3, Lothbery.—Has received further moneys from Mr. Paker, and thanks Winwood for his good offices, on the part of Mr. Killigrew and herself. Her daughter Seimour was going to write to him.

*French.*

THE KING [OF FRANCE] to the ELECTOR [PALATINE].

1603, March [7-] 17, Metz.—Has received his letter of 8 Feb. in favour of the Duke de Bouillon, &c.

*Two copies, French, each 2 pp.*

## SOLDIERS in the NETHERLANDS.

[c. 1603 ?].\*—"Companies repertited upon Zeeland.

- "Capt. Wigmor, in garrison at Bruers-haven.
- Capt. Fr. Croftes, in garrison at Nemegen.
- Capt. William Croftes, in garrison at Breda.
- Capt. Bingham, in garrison at Bergen op Zoom.
- Capt. Proude, in garrison at Zerickzee.
- Capt. Tracy, in garrison at Tergoes.
- Capt. Rogers, in garrison at Ostend.
- Capt. W. Norton, in garrison in Ostend.
- Capt. Dale, in garrison at Terthol.

"Of these the companies following are behind-hand a whole month's pay.

- "Capt. Fr. Croftes.
- Capt. Wm. Croftes.
- Capt. Bingham.
- Capt. Rogers' company.

"These companies were repertited upon Zeeland, but paid hitherto by the generality, who having refused to continue the payment, I [the Agent ?] sued to the States General to know where henceforward they should be paid, humbly desiring to make a speedy end thereof, in regard that the companies lay in towns where there was no relief for them, so as, wanting their ordinary pay, they had no means to live."

[c. 1603 ?].\*—"Mémoires." A paper relating to the frauds practised at the musters of soldiers in the Netherlands. The captains and officers are to be informed that these frauds are well known to the States General, the magistrates of towns, and others. The Briel, Delphe, Rotterdam, &c., are mentioned.

*Draft, French, 2 pp.*

[c. 1603 ?].\*—"Les particularités pur faire le[s] monstres en telle sorte que les fraudes seront decouvertes ou obviés, au grand profit et service du pays."

Also: "Instructions pur les commissaires des mounstres pur leur direction," &c.

*French, 4 pp., in the same hand as the preceding.*

[c. 1603 ?].\*—Estimate of the charge of 6,000 men-at-arms and 400 cuirassiers.

*French, 1 p.*

[c. 1603 ?].\*—"List of the Captains under the command of the Heer Van Oye." 12 Dutch names.

## THE NETHERLANDS.

[c. 1603 ?].\*—"Memoyre exhibee par le C. Guillaume."† *Begins*: "Messieurs,—Le grand soing, sollicitude, et charges dont auez esté accablez durant ces guerres." The writer refers to the fact that in 1567, when the late Prince of Orange was compelled to retire to Brabant, he was received by the writer's father in his house of Dillenberg. At the end he asks for repayment of 755,000 florins.

*French, 14 pp.*

\* In Vol. 11.

† Count William of Nassau-Dillemborg ?



## FORM of OATH as COUNCILLOR OF STATE in the UNITED PROVINCES.

[1603 ?].\*—“ Je jure d'estre fidele et loyal aux Estatz Generaulx des Provinces Unies du Pays Bas, qui demoeureront en l'union et maintiendront la vraye religion Chrestienne. Que j'observeray et feray observer, tant que en moy sera, le traicté faicte entre la Serenissime Royne d'Angleterre et lesdicts Estatz, et me regleray, selon l'Instruction faicte ou a faire pour le Conseil d'Estat desdicts Pays, en tant quelles ne contrarient audict traicté. Je renunche a toutes particulieres correspondences, en tant qu'icelles pourroient prejudicier au bien publicq dudict Pays. Et que sans avoir esgard a personne, j'auray tant seulement devant mes jeulx l'honneur de Dieu, le bien et conservation desdicts Pays, et la cause commune. Que je ne reveleray les communications, deliberations, ou resolutions dudict Conseil, qui doivent estre secretes; que je ne seray en service de personne, ny prouffiteray ou recepuray d'iceulx aulcune pension, aultre que de sadicte Majesté, comme aussy je ne prendray aulcuns dons ou presens d'importance defenduz par le droict escript. Que aussy je n'auray part ou portion, directement ou indirectement, en aulcuns revenus ou biens de la cause commune, ou en iceulx qui seront donnez en ferme, collectez, venduz, ou achaptez au prouffit d'icelle; et que je feray et laisseray ulterieurement tout ce que un bon et leal Conseiller d'Estat des Provinces Unies doit et est tenu de faire; Reservé l'hommage que je dois a sadicte Majesté, ma Princesse souveraine. Ainsy m'ayde Dieu tout puissant.”

*Endorsed*: Copie du serment du Conseillier destat pour sa Majesté d'Angleterre.†

## HENRY DE LA TOUR [DUKE DE BOUILLON] to the KING [OF FRANCE].

1603, — April, Heidelberg.—Excusing his silence since his departure from France, &c.

*Copy, French, 1 p.* *Endorsed*: Présentée par les Ambassadeurs de Monsieur l'Electeur.

## THE DUKE DE BOUILLON.

1603, May [2-]12, Fontainebleau.—Answer of the King [of France] to the proposition made by the Count de Solme, one of the Colonels of the Count Palatine, Prince and Elector of the Empire, and the Sieur de Plessen, his Councillor of State, sent to his Majesty by the Elector.

This relates to the charges against the Duc de Bouillon.

*Copy, French, 3 pp*

1603, May [4-]14, Fontainebleau.—Reply of Messrs. de Solme and de Plessen to the preceding.

*Copy, French, 2 pp.*

1603, May [6-]16, Fontainebleau.—Answer of the King to the preceding.

*Two copies, French, 2 pp. each.*

\* In Vol. 11.

† This form appears to have been drawn up temp. Eliz., but was probably used on Winwood's appointment as Resident Councillor with the States in June 1603. (Thomas's Notes.)

## The DUKE DE BOUILLON to the KING [OF FRANCE].

1603, June [12-] 22, Heidelberg.—Asks to be restored to the King's favour, &c.

*Copy, French, 3 pp.*

## [KING JAMES I.] to PRINCE MAURICE.

1603, June 24, Palace of Greenwich.—“ Envoyans ce gentilhomme, le Sr. Winwood, pour tenir lieu de residence pour nous près de Messieurs les Estats, en la place du feu Sr. de Guilpin, nous ne l'avons voulu laisser partir sans l'accompagner aussy de ce mot particulier envers vous : ” &c.

*Copy.*

## The DUKE DE BOUILLON.

1603, June 26, o.s., Monceaux.—Discourse presented to the King of France by [the ambassadors] of the Elector Palatine, in favour of the Duke de Bouillon.

*French, 4 pp.*

## The KING [OF FRANCE] to the ELECTOR PALATINE.

1603, [June 27-] July 7, Monceaux.—Replies to the representations made in his name in favour of the Duke de Bouillon.

*French, 2 pp.*

## The PEACE of GENEVA.

1603, July 3.—Treaty between Charles Emmanuel, Duke of Savoy, and the Lords of the town of Geneva. 23 articles.

*French, 8 pp.*

## EXPENSES of RAPHE WINWOOD, Esq., in HOLLAND.

1603,\* July 15, to 1604, 25 Sept.—For his first journey into Flanders and his residence there, 8 April to 20 May, 70*l.* For his last journey into Flanders, and his residence there and in Zealand, 26 Aug. to 16 Sept., 50*l.* Disbursed to divers persons, till 25 Sept. 1604, 120*l.* Total, 240*l.*

## ENGLAND and FRANCE.

1603, July 30, Hampton Court.—Articles agreed upon with the King of England and Scotland by the Marquis de Rosny, Ambassador of the King of France.

The ancient and never interrupted alliances of France and Scotland, and those contracted between France and Queen Elizabeth, shall be maintained and confirmed by a defensive league, comprising the allies of both countries, especially the United Provinces. The two Kings will urge the King of Spain and the Archdukes of Flanders to leave those provinces in repose, &c. Provisions in case of the invasion of either England or France by Spain.

*French, 4 pp., much decayed.*

## THOMAS BULL TO RAPHE WINWOOD.

1603, Aug. 11, London.—Received yesterday his letters of 29 July. “My servant delivered them instantly at the places appointed, only the keeper of Sir John Stanhop’s house would scarce admit my man to leave the letter, lest the same should have infected his master’s house; whereby you may understand how we seek to shun the Lord’s hand that lies heavy upon us. And this doth also cause me (for my wife’s sake) to abandon the City for a while. In the meantime, if your Worship send me any more letters, direct me to some one man nearer home to whom I may give the same, for the Court will be now altogether uncertain, his Majesty (as they say) being gone in progress. Mr. Millet’s man writes me what advice he had received from you, both concerning your money there due, and for a supply of 100*l.* more.”

*Holograph. Addressed:* To the right worshipful Raphe Winwood, esquire, Counsellor of estate for his Majesty in the United Provinces—in the Haeghe. *Seal.*

## WM. MYLLETT TO RAPHE WINWOOD.

1603, Aug. 24, Mydelb[urgh].—Understands, since his return forth of England, that his servant Thomas Owen has in his absence satisfied Winwood for the 100*l.* on the bill of exchange sent by Mr. Bull before Winwood’s coming over; &c. Mr. Gylpin used to take up money of some cloth-buyers of Delf, to be repaid here.

*Holograph.*

## A NEWSLETTER.

1603, [Aug. 25–] Sept. 4.—“Nouvelles de par les comptoirs des marchans d’Amstelredamme”; viz. from Rome, 9 Aug.; Venice, 15 Aug.; Amsterdam, 4 Sept.

“From London it is written, on the 23rd ult., that a new conspiracy against the person of his Majesty has been discovered there, and thereupon many persons have been made prisoners. That the plague was still increasing there, owing to which there is little or nothing doing at London at present.”

*At the end, in the margin:* V’re treshumble [et] fidel serviteur, C. Coets.

*On the dorse:* Pour monseigneur lambassadeur du Roy descosse, &c.

## HENRY DE LA TOUR [DUKE DE BOUILLON] TO WINWOOD.

[1603, Aug. 26–] Sept. 5, n.s., Heidelberg.—Was pleased to hear of his arrival in Holland, and that the King had employed him in the charge to which the late Queen had destined him. Wrote to him by Daniel, but, in case the letter did not reach him, sends a copy of it, condoling on the Queen’s death, which had prevented the acknowledgment of his many obligations. Winwood is acquainted with his persecutions since quitting Paris. Trusts his Majesty of England and his Council will retain the opinion on this subject which the late Queen had; but has been informed from the French Court that his Majesty of England had said that he (the writer) ought to give himself up to justice, &c. Desires authentic information.

*Holograph, French, 3 pp. Seal.*



## LEVYNUS MUNCK to [WINWOOD].

1603, Oct. 4, Court at Winchester.—Has been absent from Court by reason of these wandering progresses. On his return, has put “my Lord” [Cecil] in mind of writing to [Winwood]. Sent the bill of charges to Sir Vincent Skinner, who returned it with an order, not signed by the Lord Treasurer [Dorset]. “I went to his Lordship in the country to get his hand and allowance to it; but he sent me back again with many protestations that there is no money in the Exchequer, no, not to defray the King’s household charges; that all wages, pensions, and allowances whatsoever must be at a stay for a time, till these Michaelmas rents come in. Since that time his Lordship, I mean my Lord Treasurer, hath not been at Court, because one of his servants some twenty days ago sickened in his house of the plague, which is now dispersed almost over all the south parts of England. It followeth the Court wheresoever we remove, and I am now afraid that one of my Lord’s, Cecyll’s, kitchen is infected of it, but it is not yet discovered.”

*Holograph.*

## [SIR] THO. BODLEY to [WINWOOD].

[1603,] Nov. 4, Fulham.—Has received two letters from Winwood, with one to his (the writer’s) wife from her daughter [Winwood’s wife], which was left at Fulham, and sent on to him at Ascotte. Wrote three letters, which Winwood says he had not received. Was forced, by reason of the sickness, to address them all at random, by messengers unknown, as he could not safely go to London. His family at Ascotte is in good health.

“Our term begins at Winchester the 12th of this month, and on Tuesday after the Priests of the Tower, which were lately committed for the great conspiracy, are arraigned at Winchester; and the Thursday after George Brooke and Sir W. Raleigh; then, upon Tuesday or Thursday after that, the Lords Cobham and Grey. If you know it not already, this was the practice of the Priests. The chiefest among them devised a kind of Association, for defence (*sic*) of the person of the King, who was to be murdered, as they pretended they had secret intelligence from foreign countries, under colour whereof, as if they had been subjects, above others of the State, most loyally affected, they procured the subscriptions of as many as they thought would be pliable to their plot, to a certain form in writing of their association: wherein the generality went to work *bonâ fide*, knowing nothing of the secret, of the plotters’ wicked purpose. But some had the watch-word; and all were such as, being armed, and keeping together about the Court, within the compass of a whistle or other like signal, should have set upon the King, when either in hunting or riding otherwise abroad, they found their fittest opportunity. For albeit there were some not privy to the treason, yet it was so contrived, that little doubt was made of their following their fellows, when it had come to action.

“We have a speech given out, among Papists in special, of a match lately moved, but I know not by whom, between our Prince [Henry] and the King of Spain’s two years’ daughter; which is a motion so full of solecisms, as but to fill up my paper, for want of better matter, it should not so much as have been mentioned.

“It is written from the Court, from some in good place, that the King is like to take towards York, there to remain till the sickness be ceased, which is well begun in London, but increaseth much in country towns.

"If Cavalier Trello were as wise and discreet, as honest and kind, I would willingly hold correspondence with him; but I know him of old to be very fantastical, and I shall get little credit by dealing in his causes; for which I would entreat you, to frame some courteous excuse in my behalf, at your next meeting with him, and to let him understand, that partly in regard of the great mortality in these quarters, as also for other businesses, I am travelled far westward, from whence you are not like to hear from me in a long time, having bid adieu unto the Court, and all public employments."—Your father and friend, &c.

[P.S.]—Understands from Mr. Bull that the officers of the Exchequer are so wonderful backward in paying Winwood's salary that he is loth to deal any further. Told him that Mr. Serles is now at the Court about Winwood's business.

*Holograph.*

HENRY DE LA TOUR [DUKE DE BOUILLON] to WINWOOD.

1603, Nov. [8-] 18, Sedan.—Fears that some of Winwood's letters have been lost, not having heard from him for so long. (This letter relates to the writer's affairs, but is so badly written as to be hardly legible.)

*Holograph, French, 2 pp.*

THE VENETIAN SHIP LA BALBIANA.

1603, Dec. 2, Salisbury.—Notification by Charles, Earl of Nottingham, [Lord High Admiral,] that on searching the register and archives of the Supreme Court of Admiralty of England, it is found that Giovanni (Johannes) Scaramelly, principal Secretary of the Venetian Republic, has received certain goods and moneys from the parties underwritten, in part payment of the spoil lately perpetrated, upon the high sea, by one Thomas Thompkins, captain of an English ship called the Margret and John, of the port of Southampton, and his accomplices, on a Venetian ship called la Balbiana; viz., from John Davies, merchant, owner of the English ship, for 54 [hundred?] weights of cochineal received from one Black, 50*l.* 7*s.*; from Richard Cornelis, merchant, of Southampton, for "pulvere factitio," 7*l.*; from Freeman of Southampton, in money, 13 "chekenos"; from the same Davies and Black, 10 yards of silk "argento attincti (tabin)," and 6 ells of silk, in English damask, of purple colour; from the Lord High Admiral of England, 113 yards of silk woven with gold, and 15 yards of silk woven with silver, and in Venetian silver, 2,900 pieces of four Venetian pounds (*lbrā*), 19 ducats, and two English half-crowns (*semicoronatos*); from the same, by virtue of the letters of the said Lord Ambassador [Scaramelly], in silks and moneys numbered, to about the same value; from Davies, 40*l.*; from John Chapman, of Chichester, for 3½ ells of yellow sattyn, 8 ells of pink silk, 5 ells [of] sleight Jenuatabin, and 50 ells of yellow silk, 50*l.*; and from Davies, 100 pieces of Barbary gold

*Latin.*

J. CASAUBON to [WINWOOD].

1603, Dec. 20, Paris.—Has received his letters full of evidences of friendship. Prays him to remain assured of his (the writer's) affection. Wrote to him in England before knowing of his departure. Mr. Gorges has been here, in returning to his own country, where the King has given him some dignity. Honours Gorges for his piety and virtue.

Was greatly rejoiced by Winwood's letters, assuring him that the King [James I.] will not abandon the protection of those countries. Prays God to bless the King with all happiness, for His glory. Winwood knows more of "our estate" [France] than the writer. It seems there will be a time [of trial] for those who seek to serve God in purity of conscience. Knows however that "our King" [of France] is averse to such counsels. Hopes the King of kings will give him grace to maintain the peace in his days.

*Holograph, French.*

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and FRANCE.

[1603.]\*—A collection of the Debts due by the French King to his Majesty [James I.]; headed, "La scedule des Debtes."

Livres tournois.

1587.	For a levy in Germany, the commissaries of the French King being Messrs. de Clervaut, Guitry, and Monglas	309,375
1589.	Under the Baron Willoughby	60,000
"	For a levy under the Prince of Anhalt	100,000
"	Other levies in Germany	100,000
"	Obligation of Messrs. de Beauvoir, Gutry,† and Buzenval	227,878
1590.	Obligation of Mons. de Beauvoir	21,000
"	Obligation of Mons. de Beauvoir	100,000
1591.	Obligation of Messrs. de Beauvoir and Fresnes	165,000
"	Earl of Essex in Normandy	601,921
"	Norris in Britany	1,954,040
1592.	Obligation of Mons. de Beauvoir for ships in [the] Seine	2,980
1594.	For ships at Brest	141,730
1590.	[1596 ?] Obligation of Messrs. de Bouillon and Sancy	60,000
"	2000 soldiers sent into Picardy	202,510
"	The said 2000 continued other six months	201,000
—	The arrears of the dowry of the King's mother [Mary, Queen of Scots]	48,000
	Sum ‡	4,927,434

Whereof there has been paid :—

The obligation of Messrs. de Bouillon and Sancy of the year 1596	60,000
Also the obligation of the year 1591 of Messrs. de Beauvoir and Fresnes	150,000
Also there must be deducted for two payments made to the States by the consent of the King of Great Britain	900,000

Sum of the deductions 1,110,000

So there remains 3,817,434

Whereof there is in obligations seen by Mons. de la Bauderie, and the copies of which he has subscribed with his name 711,098

And so there remains to be cleared up (*esclaircir*) 3,106,336

*French, 2 pp. ; endorsed in English.*

\* In Vol. 1.

† "Butry" in MS.

‡ The total actually amounts to 4,295,434 livres. With regard to these debts, see under 1612, Dec. 29, and 1613, July 6-16.



## ENGLAND and FRANCE.

[1603.]\*—Memorandum of the sums of money which the [late] Queen of England lent [to] or disbursed for the most Christian King, from 1587 to 1596.

[This statement differs from the other statement given above, but relates mostly to the same matters.]

“There remains yet unpaid, due to this King's Majesty [James I.], 386,734*l.* 16*s.* 5½*d.*” From this there is to be deducted 50,000 crowns paid in August last to the use of her late Majesty.

*French, 2 pp.*

## THE NETHERLANDS.

[1603.]\*—Particulars of the expenses of the United Provinces in 1600, for ordinary and extraordinary charges, “payment of the yearly proportion to her late Majesty,” expenses of the camp, &c., with some later remarks.

*2 pp., endorsed by Cecil.*

## THE DUKE DE BOUILLON.

[1603?]\*—Memorandum of the credentials of M. du Faur, sent by the King of France to the town of Castres, to dissuade them from harbouring the Duke de Bouillon, who has gone thither instead of repairing to the King, according to his promise, &c.

*French, p. 1.*

[SIR] THO. BODLEY TO MR. RAPHE WINWOOD, Councillor for his Highness in the United Provinces, at the Hague.

[1604?]\* Jan. 1, Fulham.—“Sir,—I have done my very best to inquire the success of that intended innovation in the style of the party that you named; † and as far as I can learn, it is so altogether as you foresignified unto me. For before he would assume the style of Ambassador, he addressed himself to the great one, that you wot of, to the end he might know by his means and advice, how his Highness would digest it; who did him to wit, that he had been prevented by the Spanish Ambassador, which had gotten information a good while before, of the States' resolution, and obtained by suit at the hands of the King (who it seemeth, as then, and as I believe as yet, surmiseth nothing what the States determined in it) that he should not be accepted in that kind of quality; so that now he retaineth his ancient title, without making any show that either he or the States affected any other. And indeed I do not hear but that his carriage therein hath been secret and discreet, so as neither the matter nor the mystery is known in Court to any, but where of force it must be known. Hereof hereafter you shall have more, if more may be learned.

“I have assured my wife that her daughter's longing for her mother's counterfeit cannot choose but prognosticate, that she will be a mother ere be long. For all kind of longing doth make to such a purpose. For which my wife will give order, that by the next trusty messenger she shall receive her longing; and you must give order, by all the means you can devise, that it may not be frustrate. And so, for want of wiser

\* In Vol. 11.

† Sir Noel de Caron?

matter, I leave you both as well wished, as if you were to enjoy the best wishes bestowed this new year's day in England.

"Your father and friend in all true affection,

"THO. BODLEY."

*Holograph. Two seals of arms. "Post paid to Myddelboro."*

THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO LORD HENRY HOWARD, Lord Warden of  
the Cinque Ports.

1603[-4], Jan. 29.—"Having been informed by your Lordship that the Lord William Cobham, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, finding great inconvenience that did happen in the Town of Sandwich by the tumultuous behaviour of the common sort of people that did pretend by charter to have voice in the election of Mayor and other officers as Freemen of the town, whereby great unquietness did grow, disturbance of the peace, and division among the inhabitants, we took order (and that according to the right judgment of the law) the number of the Common Council (as in all other well governed corporations is used) should be reduced to a certain number, besides the Mayor and Jurats; upon observation whereof great good and quiet did ensue unto the government of that town, until of late the last Lord Warden did dispen (we know not for what respects) with that order, and set the same at liberty for the common and meaner sort to give again their voices, the fruits of which hath lately appeared by a notable insolence and disorder by the faction of one J. V., who in tumultuous and disorderly sort went about to be elected Mayor by the inferior multitude, though he had been before, and stood then by (*sic*) from being Jurate for his misbehaviour; for which his lewd demeanour he was by us committed unto prison, and upon his humble submission was enlarged, though since (as we hear) he hath again forgotten his promise made for better carriage hereafter, and his conformable submission; wherein we leave him to such punishment as your Lordship shall think him worthy of. In the mean season, considering how much the establishing of the former order, which is most agreeable to the construction of the law, and to all reason and rule of government, will be for the good of that town, we pray your Lordship, under whose jurisdiction they are, to re-establish and settle the former order taken by the Lord William Cobham, by allowance and direction of this Board, and to order that the Common Council do not exceed the number of 24 persons, besides the Mayor and Jurats, and those to be of the better, graver, and more peaceable sort. The rest of the Freemen may be present at the election, for their better knowledge and experience, but to have no power to give any voice, so as they carry and demean themselves in peaceable and decent manner. And if any Mayor shall happen to decease during the time of his mayoralty, then we think meet the eldest Jurate shall take the charge and government of the town for the rest of the year, with the proportion of allowance that shall be answerable for the time he shall be in the office of Mayoralty. But in the election of the Mayor the Jurats shall succeed in that office of mayoralty by the seniority and place of eldership, as they are in order of ancienty. These orders being by your Lordship's direction established, we doubt not but the good that shall ensue by the observation thereof will make them desirous to continue the same without seeking any alteration therein hereafter."

*Copy.*

## ROBERT BARKER(?) to WINWOOD.

1604, Jan. 31, Amsterdam.—Touching the India Company, damask, tapestry, &c. “The lord of this town” is mentioned.  
*Holograph (a very bad hand).*

## THE NETHERLANDS.

1604, Feb. [6-] 16, s.n.—“The effect of the Bishop of Ruremonde his letter . . . unto the mutineers.”

## SIR R. CECIL to WINWOOD.

1604, July 9, Whitehall.—The King has appointed Sir Henry Wotton to be his Ambassador Ledger with the Duke and State of Venice. It is requisite for his Majesty’s service that his Ministers abroad should hold mutual correspondency, when necessary.

*Seal.*

## ENGLAND and SPAIN.

1604, [Aug. 18].—“Preface to the Treaty between England and Spain.”

*Latin, 4 pp.*

1604, Aug. 18 o.s., 28 n.s.—Articles of Peace between James, King of England, and Philip III., King of Spain, and Albert and Isabella Clara Eugenia, Archdukes of Austria, Dukes of Burgundy, &c.

*Latin, 10 pp.*

“Copy of the private Article concerning the Inquisition.” (Printed by Sawyer.)

*Spanish, 1 p.*

“Copy of the private article for the merchandise of Germany.”

*Latin, 1 p.*

## ENGLISH CATHOLICS.

1604,\* [Sept. 28-] Oct. 8, Valladolid.—Certificate by Brother John de Valle, Prior of the Royal Benedictine monastery of Valladolid, that the bearers, Ralph Anthrobus and Richard Wolly (Vuolly), Englishmen, of the seminary of the English at Douay in Flanders, came to the said monastery, but could not be received owing to the large number of Englishmen already admitted into the Order; and that they requested this testimony of their good fame and Catholic life, in order that they may proceed to Italy, and obtain the habit of the Order.

*Latin. At the end: T<sup>a</sup> Roma, 8 genaro 1605.*

*Endorsed: Accedite ad D. Paulum extra Urbem, et cum D. Raffaeli Anglo exponite desiderium vestrum.*

## JO. MORE to MR. RAPHE WINWOOD, Councillor of State, &amp;c.

[1604], † Oct. 5, London.—“Yesterday morning I arrived at Gravesend, where I m[et Mons.] Caron ready to embark for Holland, to whom I deliver[ed Mons.] Barnevelt’s letter. That afternoon, finding my

\* In Vol. 4.

† In Vol. 11.



Lord Cranbo[rn at] White Hall (because neither Mr. Levinus nor Mr. Ca[lvert] were present), I delivered the dispatch into his Lordship's hands. I[n the] evening I found Mr. Levinus at Cranborn House." Spoke to him about Winwood's allowances, mentioning the excessive dearness of all things, and the expenses at Sluce and Middelbourg. He took the private letter and the bill in to his Lordship, who altered the bill in his own hand, allowing 40*l.* instead of 70*l.* for the first journey, 20*l.* instead of 50*l.* for the second journey, and 100 marks instead of 120*l.* for intelligences; and making an order for the payment of 200 marks in all. Maintained that the demand was just, and asked Mr. Levinus to procure a more favourable resolution. Requested Mr. Calvert to use his friendly offices. Sir Henry Neville and Sir Thomas Bodley are both in the country. Refers to money matters in connexion with Mr. Serles, Sir Vincent Skynner, the Lord Treasurer, and Sir Thomas Bodley. "The Court remains still at Hampt[on Court] . . . farming out the customs and imposts of . . . to be let *au plus offrant*. Mons. Car[on] . . . from my Lord Cranborn for you and . . . Mr. Bull. Jasper is in Fran[ce]

[P.S.]—"I humbly crave to know your pleasure what to bestow on Mr. Levinus."

*Holograph; partly eaten away. Seal.*

#### THE PRIVY COUNCIL to WINWOOD.

[1604,] Dec. 4, Whitehall.—A petition has been exhibited to them by William Bainton, gent., to request the States for the recovery of such goods and debts as belonged to Sir Charles Fairefax, who was slain in Ostend some few days before the yielding up of the town; he being his near kinsman and executor. As Fairefax lost his life in the States' service, they recommend his cause.

#### JO. MOORE\* to WINWOOD.

[1604,] Dec. 20, Londen.†—Refers to bills of exchange, and to a bond by Mr. Lambert for money to be repaid 20 Dec. next, 1605; the bond to be left with Mrs. Serles. "Yesterday Sir Thomas Edmonds was formally warned to provide himself against the next term for his Flanders Ambassage. He hath been very inquisitive of me touching th' order of your house and rate of your expenses, and findeth himself much perplexed how to add one dish more to the rate of your ordinary table (as he conceiveth it by me and the report of his man Jasper) for 40*s.* the day: he wondereth that you have the patience to endure such an exile to so small purpose. Touching his particular employment, he saith he hath no further reach than depending his whole allowance to save his private means here in England. He findeth much difficulty to carry an even hand in his charge without suspicion of partiality to the States or the Archd[uke]. He purposeth to entreat your assistance for a passport from the States every quarter of the year for a ship to carry his necessary provisions. I told him that those passports were very hard to be obtained, yet that he might assure himself of your best furtherance.

"Mr. Richards hath now sent his letter, which I send herewith; it seemeth he did not then very well understand the matter, when he first promised to write you the particulars, and wished he had money to

\* *Sic.* He usually signs "Jo. More."

† More generally spells London in this way. (In Vol. 11.)

supply the party's wants. Mr. Lambert sendeth by this bearer to my Mistress a great cake and two small cheeses. My Lady Bodley sendeth a barrel of pi[p]pins, &c. Now that your business is at an end, I purpose forthwith to shorten your expenses by my retreat into the country."

*Holograph. Seal: the device appears to be a combination of the letters R. WINWOOD.*

R. ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY TO WINWOOD.

604[-5], Jan. 3, Lambeth.—Recommends the bearer, Mr. Hunter.

J. PACKER TO WINWOOD.

1604[-5], Jan. 31, Pillingbeare.—Will consider about taking a wife, as advised by Winwood, who seems content with his own estate. "My Lady"\* has heard that Winwood has one child, if not two. Mistress Elizabeth is in speech of a rich husband; her father goes to London today, where the gentleman and his father are, and she is come to Lothbury with her aunt, who has forsaken Hanworth till time efface the memory of the lamentable accident to Sir Thomas Germaine's only daughter (a child), who was poisoned by eating a piece of bread and butter spread with rat's-bane. One of Sir Maurice Barkley's sons was also in danger from the same cause. "If you go into the field, for which you write preparation is made, I wish you may escape the cannon, though I am persuaded you cannot escape an ill journey."

*Holograph.*

THE STATES GENERAL OF THE UNITED PROVINCES to the  
STATES OF BRABANT.

1605,† Feb. [1-] 11, the Hague.—Touching a proposed general assembly of the States of the Netherlands.

*Copy, Dutch, 3 pp.*

DANIEL VERE TO WINWOOD.

1604[-5], Feb. 4, London.—Asks advice how to obtain his "[d]ue to the States" for his account and reckoning, that have long forborne the same.

*Holograph. Seal.*

H. EARL OF NORTHAMPTON TO WINWOOD.

1604[-5], Feb. 9, Whitehall.—Has moved Sir Noell Caron to be a mean to the States on behalf of his (the writer's) honourable cousin Sir Horace Vere, "that the power of his present command over the English in their service might by some special commission from them be established unto him." Asks Winwood's assistance therein, in order "that the expected division of the Regiments may not take from him that authority which with so great honour, to the general applause, both as lieutenant to his brother, and since in his own right, he hath so long exercised; nor from our nation that affection to their service which by his government hath been so well continued." If he is not to superintend all the Colonels, it would be a strange precedent.

\* Probably the wife of Sir Henry Nevill.

† In Vol. 4.

## ALEX. SERLE to MR. WINWOOD.

1604[-5], Feb. 20, London.—“Your charge left in my hands is, God be thanked, all in safety. . . . For mine own businesses touching my place, my oppositors are so many . . . that I have submitted all to the Archbishop. . . . I and my wife both do most heartily commend us unto you, and also unto Mrs. Winwood. . . . Your little godson heartily thanketh you for his hat and feather, which Mr. More on your behalf bought for him; and every Sunday he and his nurse brag of it with all the babies of the Chisweeke country.”

*Holograph. Seal.*

HENRY DE LA TOUR [DUKE DE BOUILLON] to [WINWOOD].

[1605? Feb. 25-] March 7 [n.s.], Sedan.—Thanks for letters. Is glad to hear of the King's prosperity. Wishes the King knew him as well as the late Sovereign [Elizabeth] knew him, the remembrance of whom remains graven in his soul so deeply that death alone can efface it. [Winwood] will be acquainted with the gracious reception of the Duke of Lenox, the pardon of the guilty (*coupables*) in France, and the marriage of Mlle. de Guise with the Prince of Conty; also the arrest of the pretended ambassador by M. de Plessin, councillor of the Elector Palatine; &c.

[P.S.] Was glad to learn that Mr. Edmonds is coming to Brussels; if he causes [anyone] to preach, how will the Jesuits endure that?

*Copy, French, p. 1.*

JO. MORE to MR. RAPHE WINWOOD, Councillor of State in the United Provinces.

[1605,]† Feb. 26, London.—Wrote on the 20th by Standbank. Difficulty with the Lord Treasurer [Earl of Dorset] about Winwood's entertainment, in which Lord Cranborne and Sir Wm. Waade were concerned. Sir Tho. Edmonds wished to have a passport from the States for his stuff and provisions quarterly, by way of Lillo, &c. “Sir Tho. is in pain to find out a fit chaplain. Mr. Sanford is recommended by Sir Tho. Bodley, and is most likely to accept the offer, though the President and others of the College had rather retain him. My Lord Admiral [Earl of Nottingham] and Sir Charles Cornewallis are to take their journey towards Spain the 20th of the next month, and my Lord Hartford with Sir Thomas Edmonds shall have their dispatch shortly after.” Purposes, as soon as Winwood's gown and plate are ready, to go to him.

*Holograph. Seal.*

[SIR] JO. POPHAM to WINWOOD.

1604 [-5], March 8, his house near Charterhouse.—Asks favour for this gentleman, Captain Francis Woodhowse. He has urgent occasion to come to England about 20 April. Prays he may be spared from his company.

[SIR] JOHN OGLE † to WINWOOD.

1605, † March [3-]13, Dordrecht, [s.]n.—“Here come flying speeches from the Haghe that there will very shortly be a disposition of the troops into Regiments.” Intends to be there soon.

*Holograph. Impression of seal.*

\* In Vol. 11.

† He is called “Sir John Ogle” in the contemporary endorsements on his letters of 1604, 1605, 1606, &c. (State Papers, Holland.)

‡ In Vol. 4. Endorsed by Sawyer, “13 May.”



## LORD CHANCELLOR ELLESMERE TO WINWOOD.

1604 [-5], March 20, York House.—Has heard of the favour he has shown to Captain Panton. Has known Panton long, and wishes him well, for his good carriage and desert.

*Seal.*

## WILLIAM BROWNE TO WINWOOD.

[1605, April 10?]\*—Has been dumb a long time. “My last from our British soil were of the 23rd of March, which signified the King’s return to Greenwich, and the hourly expectation of the Queen’s bringing to bed. On Thursday last the Lord Admiral [Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham] took his leave of his Majesty, and his servants made a terrible great show at Court; he had forty gentlemen in livery cloaks of black velvet lined with orange tawny satin; his train will be 600 men. The Earl of Harford [Hertford] takes his leave this week, and will hasten to be with the Archduke. I am sure you have heard how Stone the fool was whipt, for speaking of news in an ordinary; and being asked what it was, he said that there were 80 fools went into Spain besides my Lord Admiral and his two sons.

“Again to the matter: there was certainly great running at tilt upon the King’s day, but at the christening † there will be greater, and it is thought there will be creations of nobility. Yesterday, being Tuesday, was appointed for the day of christening my Lord of Southampton’s son; the King and my Lord of Cranbourne were to be godfathers. This is all I can now write unto you. I willed one that brings you a letter from Sir John Davyes to come for this my letter. The fellow he comes about is put up in prison at Middleborough; he is a very proper man, and had served Sir John Davy[e]s long, and his offence is by so much the less that having a gelding at London of his master’s of some worth, he sent the gelding back again, and only pawned gold buttons, and took so much money as to furnish him over; which he saith came by this occasion, that having served him long in my Lord of Essex’ time, and being very bare, he made earnest suit to Sir John Davyes to borrow five pounds, which was denied him, though he saith he had in those times hazarded his life for him; whereupon he was driven through want and his unkindness to this extraordinary shift; he hath nothing left to satisfy; to be returned into England for so small a fact is *contra jus gentium*. He is commended unto me (for I have not seen him) for so proper a man as I pity his case; *serviet utiliter*; he is already enrolled in Capt. Bingham’s company, and if he served in Flushing in the King’s garrison it were another matter; yet I must confess, thinking the matter had been greater, and that some of the goods might have been found *in esse*, I sent the Marshal to cause him to be stayed.”

*Holograph. Seal of arms.*

SIR THO. BODLEY TO MR. RAPHE WINWOOD, one of the Council of State in the United Provinces.

[1605,]\* A[pril] 13, London.—“My wife and I are much to thank you for your kindness and care, in minding to mend your wife’s estate, wherein you shall be assured to find my assistance very forward. Howbeit, it will require some leisure, in regard of the sum which you

\* In Vol. 11.

† Of Princess Mary, born 8 April 1605; died 16 Sept. 1607. (Burke.)

propose, and for other respects. You may do well, in your next, to explain yourself further, and to signify what shires you do chiefly affect; and whether you desire a dwelling-house upon the land, or only regard the payment of a rent, with any other circumstance of your liking the[rein. T]he hardest point, I doubt, will be to meet with such a party as will be well pleased to attend an answer from you, when the bargain shall be found, that will co[ncu]r with your sum, and our liking. At all adventures I will lay the coast in your behalf, and deal as for myself.

“Our Lord of Hartford and Sir Th. Edmundes have taken their leaves, and will away within these three days. The Lord Say, among others, will go in their company. Some say Sir Charles Percy will take up men, and serve the Archduke. But yet methinks he should have friends to dissuade him from it. We say for certain here, that Spinola is in Brussels, and hath obtained from Spain the place of Lieutenant General, and Superintendent of the Finances, without being subject to the Archduk[e’s] controlment.

“For want of other matter, I must tell you that Mr. Haidocke, of New College in Oxoñ, is said to preach in his sleep, and hath done it so often (without remembrance of anything, being awake) as many of purpose have watched in his chamber to take his sermons in writing, of which there are some five abroad in men’s hands, very orderly done [in] matter, and far above the ability that he hath [show]ed at any time, in any exercise. Sometimes he . . . . lectures in philosophy, and likewise in physic, [with much?] commendation, utterly forswea[ring in] the morning that he hath any sense or feeling of any such thing done by him, which is also so understood, [the] man being counted very honest, of not only his friends, but of others of good insight in the University. [Wh]at will become of it, you shall know very shortly, when I come from Oxoñ, where I shall be, God willing, within these . . . . days. If my daughter [will] remember me for a little firkin of pepper woort, whereof she sent me [som]e a good while since, I will eat s . . . . . t the rest, and pay whatsoever it shall cost, with many many thanks. [Wis]hing you meanwhile all happiness to you both, your true affected father,” &c.

*Holograph; decayed.*

#### CAPTAIN JOHN COKAYNE.

1605, April 23.—Notification by William Cokayne that he has deposited 120*l.* with Sir Thomas Bodley, to free his brother Captain John Cokayne, who for 30 months has been prisoner in the town of Dunhaige (or the Haige), where the right worshipful Raphe Winwood is his Majesty’s Leger; on certain conditions.

SAM. CALVERT to MR. RALPH WINWOOD, Councillor, &c.

1605,\* April 22.—Received his letters by Mr. Longton. Refers to “a number of such fellows [as] are gone to see fashions in the two last great Ambassages from hence”; also to my Lady Bodley, Mr. Serle, Mr. Carleton, my Lord Norreis, Sir William Waad, Sir Thomas Edmonds, and Captain Doil (?).† \* \* \* “preach in his night sleeps.† He is now at Court, and hath disputed with the King, who caused him secretly to be lodged in some part of the house,

\* In Vol. 11.

† Qu. Dale.

† This refers to Richard Haidocke. See the letter of April 13, above, and his letter confessing the imposition in S.P.

where the King in his nightgown went privately to he[ar] him two several times. His first text was out of the Acts, which speaketh in one place of Alexander the Coppersmith; the last out of the Psalms, where it is said, 'Those that go down into the deep, and occupy their business in great waters, they see the wonders of the Lord,' &c.; upon both which he made learned sermons; but there happened a strange distracting jeast (?) in the latter, for Sir James Ramsey of [the King's] Chamber, being then in presence, fell asleep soundly, and abou[t] . . . . . of the hour talked so loud in his dream that he had almost wakened (?) the preacher, and somewhat astonished the King, who after lau[ghed] heartily (?)."

"This day is solemnised the christening, and now my Lady Derby is one of the godmothers; by which you may perceive, as all the world doth, how the King increaseth his graces and favour towards those of her side, for in everything the stream runneth still that way. In the with-drawing chamber on the Queen's side there are continual . . . . ., whereof any of quality may taste, and also of cakes, which are ready (?) made, and supplied every day."

Refers to his own ill health.

P.S. "Alderman Anderson, being lately hearing [a] cause (?) at my Lord Mayor's, died suddenly . . . . . hear of it."

*Holograph; much decayed. Seal of arms.*

#### THO. KNOLLYS TO WINWOOD.

1605, April 27, Naerden.—Has written once since being here at his garrison. Hears that the division of the Colonels is to be made. Upon a complaint of his Company, has been forced to stay here to settle things; there has been a great fault in his officers while he was absent. "Be mindful of me unto Mons. de Barnevelt and the States; . . . . and if after so long patience and expectation others should be preferred and I put by, as I think the King would not take it very well, so I should for ever esteem myself a very unworthy fellow, having served them so long and so loyally, and his Majesty having written twice in my behalf so effectually."

*Holograph. Seal.*

#### LORD CRANBORNE TO WINWOOD.

1605, April 30, Cramborn (*sic*) House.—"This gentleman, Mr. Balfour, having obtained his Majesty's favourable letters to the States, and to Mons. de Barnevelt in particular, about the recovery of certain debts due by the States to Colonel Balfour his father, I could do no less, at his requisition, than recommend him likewise unto you."

*On the face:* "R[ecieved] the 11th of August."

*Seal. Addressed:* To my very loving friend Raphe Winwood, Esquire, assisting for his Majesty in the Council of State of the United Provinces.\*

#### H. LORD SOUTHAMPTON TO MR. WINWOOD, Agent with the States.

[c. 1605?]† May 2.—Thanks him for kindnesses shown to Capt. Dale, and asks him to excuse Dale's absence on urgent business.

*Holograph. Seal of arms.*

\* Most other writers address Winwood as "Agent," and some few as "Ambassador."

† In Vol. 11.



## [The EARL OF] DEVONSHIRE to WINWOOD.

1605, May 13, Court at Greenwich.—Recommends Sir John Roe, who purposes to follow the wars, and therein to serve the States.  
*Seal.*

## The PRIVY COUNCIL to WINWOOD.

1605, June 2, Court at Greenwich.—Are sorry to find so many petitions and complaints from divers of his Majesty's subjects, hardly intreated by the Hollanders. Have sent some of them before. Now Matthew Brownerigg, a merchant of Ipswich, having laden grain in a Hollander's ship for England, the ship was assailed at sea by a Dunkirker, and the master taken out of her and set at a ransom of 5,500 gilders; and the rest that were in the ship have carried [off] the ship and grain, with purpose that the poor merchant's goods shall serve for redemption of their master. Deal with the States for restitution.

H. [EARL OF] SOUTHAMPTON to MR. WINWOOD, Agent with the States.

[c. 1605?]\* June 18, London.—Again recommends Capt. Dale for advancement, he being able to do service to the States.  
*Holograph. Seal of arms.*

## R. ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY to WINWOOD.

1605, June 28, Lambeth.—Thanks him for his kind letters.  
*Holograph.*

## THE EARL OF SALISBURY to WINWOOD.

[1605?] Aug. 16, his house in Westminster.—Has received a packet of letters from the Count of East Friseland by the hands of Colonel Gunterode, a Dutch gentleman, whom the Duke of Holst, the Queen's brother, recommended to his Majesty. The Count has written at large in justification of his Chancellor, and the reports he made of the proscription of the said Count, and the attempt upon his eldest son, all which he affirms to be true, howsoever by the Town [Emden] they be denied. He also writes an answer to the last letter from the Town to his Majesty. The Town acknowledge the Count to be their lawful sovereign, but complain of his ministers. At his Majesty's instance, the Count agrees to another conference, and desires Winwood's presence. His Majesty hopes things may be drawn to an issue, and desires Winwood to concur with the States herein. As his Majesty has undertaken the mediation, he is concerned for its success. He does not wish to take the town of [Emden?] † into his protection, as proposed.  
*Edges decayed.*

## LORD LISLE to WINWOOD.

1605, Aug. 28, Flushing.—Arrived here on Friday evening, having by reason of the wind gone on land at Graveling, and so passed along the sea-coast to Bridges, where there was a purpose to stay him. His passage that way caused some dislike here. If Mons. Barnavelt and Winwood stay some days longer at the Hague, will visit them.  
*Holograph. Seal.*

\* In Vol. 11.

† Name lost.

[SIR] JOHN OGLE to WINWOOD.

1605, Aug. 29, Camp near Devente[r].—Gives account of military operations. Mr. Yates and Mr. Sterlinge "seek commission to be officers to us *bon gré mal gré*." Protests against this. Refers to Sir Horace Veir [Vere] and Sir Ed. Ceeeyll.

*Holograph, 3 pp., decayed. Seal.*

[THE DUKE DE BOUILLON] to the KING [OF FRANCE].

1605, Sept. [10–]20, Sedan.—Is aggrieved by the continued and increased anger of the King. Has sent orders by this gentleman to those who are in charge of his houses, to give them up to anyone whom his Majesty shall appoint.

[Same date.]—Order by the Duke de Bouillon for giving up his castle and town of Turenne.

*Copies, French.*

SIR ROBERT DRURY.

1605, Sept. 15, Brussels.—Passport by Sir Thomas Edmondcs, Ambassador of the King of Great Britain with the Archdukes of Austria, for Sir Robert Drury, gentleman of his Majesty's chamber, who has been travelling in foreign parts, and wishes to return to England.

Countersigned by Mons. J. de Beaulieu.

With this are two letters from [the King of Spain] to [Archduke Albert] and the Marquis Ambrose Spinola, in favour of Sir Robert Drury, one of the principal knights who came over with the Admiral of England [Earl of Nottingham], and desires to serve the King in the States; dated at Valladolid, 20 June 1605.

*Copies, French.*

HENRY DE LA TOUR [DUKE DE BOUILLON] to [WINWOOD].

[1605,]\* Sept. [16–]26, n. s., Sedan.—Has received his letters of 24 Aug., o. s., and thanks him for news. The new seat of war in Friesland and on the Rhine will much injure the affairs of the States. Is glad to hear of the King's good health. Refers at length to the measures taken against himself by the King of France, and his own preparations.

*Copy, French, 3 pp.*

SEA-FIGHT OFF DOVER.

1605, Oct. 1, 3 James I.—Notification by George Binge, Mayor of the town and port of Dover, and the Jurats of the same, that on Tuesday the 4th June last, near to the said town and port, upon the sea, a ship of Hamborough, called the Josua, being chased, "amongst others of the Spanish army," by the men-of-war of Holland and Zeland, ran aground at a place called Heycliff, and sundry Spaniards were then taken by the said men-of-war, and the ship fired, not during the fight [at sea].

## THE EARL OF DEVONSHIRE TO WINWOOD.

1605, Nov. 7, Court at Whitehall.—Thanks him for his readiness to befriend Sir John Roe. Will be ever ready to serve the States, to requite any favour Roe shall receive.

*Seal.*

## ENNO, COUNT OF EAST FRIESLAND, TO WINWOOD.

1605, Nov.  $\frac{18}{8}$ , Esens.—Fears some of his letters have miscarried; they related to the proceedings of his refractory subjects of Embden. Is awaiting the King's [James I.'s] declaration.

*Latin, 2 pp.*

## [KING JAMES I. TO THE STATES GENERAL.]

[1605.]—Sending back Mr. Winwood to resume his charge, the King is unwilling to allow him to depart without some mark of favour, and therefore gives him the sum of — pounds sterling, which the King prays them to pay him out of the moneys which will be due by them to the King in March next.

*Copy, French.*

## THE EARL OF SUFFOLK TO WINWOOD.

[1605.]—Thanks him for favour shown to Sir Tho. Dutton, touching his company. “Deal plainly with me in a matter that I have some cause to suspect that I am infinitely wronged in. I have heard it hath been informed closely to the States that we Howards should be principal means about his Majesty to draw him from them to incline to the Spanish. I dare say much for my friends, but I leave them to answer for their own affections. For myself, I vow afore God I have no inclination to the Spaniard more than the necessity of my mast[er’s] service draws me to; for, serving in the place I do, I am forced to give answers to many of their requests, which I may not rudely do, but more than for courtesy and compliments I am no way theirs. On the other side, I am not ignorant how full of necessity it is that we uphold that State you serve in, both for conscience and policy; yet I have heard it hath been my ill hap to be made much Spanish in opinion, and this is a burthen that I would fain throw off. Therefore, Mr. Wynwood, if you will taste some of the principal and worthiest of them, and, if so ill an office hath been done me, that (*sic*) you will avow for me that wherein I will never fail you, I protest you shall ease my heart of a load. I need not be so earnest in this, for I will never seek benefit by their good will, but merely, like a gentleman, I would put off imputation.”

*Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: 1605 (?).*

## THO. KNOLLYS TO MR. RAPHE WINWOOD, Agent in the United Provinces.

[c. 1605 ?] \*—Complains of unjust treatment by the States after his long and loyal services. Wishes the King had forborne to write his two most gracious letters. Must console himself “with that poor comfortable saying of Æneas, *O passi graviora, dabit Deus his quoque finem.*” Will visit him at the Hague.

*Holograph; decayed.*



## ENGLAND and the NETHERLANDS.

[1605.]—"Raisons qui ont meu les Archiducqs à ne se pouvoir re-souldre aulx deux moyens proposéz par sa Ma<sup>te</sup> pour avoir le libre Commerce avecq ce Royaulme."

To disarm the ships-of-war which they have at Dunkirk, would be to make the Dutch masters of the sea, and give the Dutch free navigation and fishery, &c.

*French, 2 pp. Endorsed: 1605.\**

## [SIR] JOHN OGLE to WINWOOD.

1605[-6], Jan. 12, Dordrecht.—The death of Mons. Pauli has dashed the jollity of the marriage, and consequently all the concourse of friends. It is resolved to hold no feast, so the presence of Winwood and others is not now required by the writer.

*Holograph. Portion of seal.*

## ENNO, COUNT OF EAST FRIESLAND, to WINWOOD.

1606 [n.s., Jan. 16, 17-] 17 and 16 kal. Febr., Julian style, Esens.—Has received few or no letters from Winwood in reply to his own. Complains of the proceedings of the citizens of Embden at great length.

P.S.—Is glad to learn that the King has been delivered from such great peril. After Winwood's departure, was compelled to send his Chancellor to England and elsewhere, by a circuitous route. Thanks him for the sword received.

*Latin, 5 pp.*

## KING JAMES I. to "THE COUNT OF EMBDEN."

[1606?] Feb. 17.—Has heard with annoyance of the delay in the decision of his cause. Has written urgently to the Orders of the federated Provinces [the States General?], and sent a copy to the Ambassador, who is commanded to attend the negotiations at Groningen, and to bring them to a satisfactory issue.

*Copy, Latin.*

## JOHN MORE to WINWOOD.

1605[-6], Feb. 21, London.—Details negotiations with Sir Tho. Bodley, Mr. Levinus [Munck], and Sir H. Neville. Found Mr. Levinus at Whitehall yesterday; "and he gave me this comfort, that if the King would bestow any part of these confise[ation]s amongst men of your rank, you should have your share. I did not then omit to urge some reasons that might move the King and his Lordship [Salisbury] to favour your particular, as that this was the eighth year of your foreign employment; that in France your allowance was 10s. per diem less than that of your predecessor, Sir Tho. Edmonds, who held but the same rank"; that the late Queen's death prevented a proposed augmentation, &c. Received yesterday out of the Exchequer 180*l.* for Winwood's allowance for December, January, and February, 90 days. Refers to arrangements with several persons. "Mrs. Weekes wisheth all happiness to her nephew, and hath sent him a coraill in token of her love. I send likewise by this bearer a curling iron."

*Holograph. Seal.*

\* This date is queried by Sawyer.

MATTHEW GWINNE to MR. RAPHE WINWOOD, Agent in the Low Countries.

[c. 1606?]\* Feb. 23, "Londini, ex ædibus Greshamijis."—Is about to marry the daughter of Edward Duncombe, a merchant of London, to whom money is due in those parts. Asks his aid for its recovery.

*Holograph, Latin. Seal (a device, with the letters E.D.)*

KING JAMES I. to [THE STATES].

[1605-6, Feb.] †—Has been informed of an insolence committed by the men of the town of Embden against their Count, and their proceedings appear very strange. Has spoken to the Ambassador [of the States] on the subject. Takes much care for the Count and his affairs, and requests them to see that the dispute is arranged satisfactorily.

*Copy, French.*

LAURENCE DE NYELIS.

[1606, Feb.]—Petition of Laurence de Nyelis, resident at Dunkirk, to the King and the Privy Council. Had made a demand before the Judge of the Admiralty, Sir Julius Cæsar, that Abraham Varken, captain of a ship-of-war of Amsterdam, and the States of Holland's masters, should be ordered to restore his ship-of-war of Dunkirk, named Sainte Anne, of 36 tons, and of which George Mattysen was captain, with 19 sailors, taken in the harbour of Harwich, near the quay, notwithstanding the prohibition of the Mayor on the King's behalf; the ship being damaged by artillery and musketry, which kept firing for three hours before the ship could be captured. The captain and six sailors were killed and nine wounded. Besides the damage done, compensation will have to be made to the widows and children and to the wounded. The captain died at Harwich of his wounds. Ten sailors were taken to Amsterdam, and hanged by the States, notwithstanding the King's express letters sent by the Agent Caron. Witnesses of Harwich testified to the unlawfulness of the seizure, and the said Judge awarded to petitioner 1,480*l.* sterling as damages, but refused to grant letters of execution, without the King's order. Prays the King to require the States of Holland to pay him the said sum, and to send back the remaining sailors to Harwich; or, in default, to issue letters of arrest on all the ships and merchandise of their subjects.

*Copy, French, 2 pp.*

1605[-6], Feb. 4.—Decree of Dr. Cæsar, above referred to.

*Copy, Latin, 2 pp.*

KING [JAMES I.] to THE STATES.

1605[-6], March 1, Palace of Westminster.—In favour of Laurent de Nielis, merchant of Dunkirk, whose ship-of-war, Sainte Anne, was attacked in the port of Harwich by Abraham de Vargen, captain of a ship-of-war of Amsterdam named la Grue, and was, notwithstanding all that the King's officers there could do, seized and taken to Amsterdam. This is an outrage against the King's honour, and he is bound to resent it as much as if it was done to his own subjects.

*Copy, French, 1 p.*

\* In Vol. 11.

† So endorsed by Sawyer.

## THE DUKE DE BOUILLON.

[1606,\* March 22-April 1.]—"Copie de la paix entre le Roy [de la France] et Monsr. de Bouillon."

*French*, 1 p.

Also a short letter announcing the same peace, dated at Sedan, [March 30-] April 9, 1606.

*French*.

ENNO, COUNT OF EAST FRIESLAND, to WINWOOD (Agent with the States General).

1606,† March 27, o.s., Esens.—His Chancellor has returned from England with letters. Desires to know whether the States' intentions correspond with the King's, and where and when the proposed conference is to be held.

*Latin. Seal. Endorsed: 1616.*

## THO. KNOLLYS to WINWOOD.

1606, March 28, Stoad.—"After a long and tedious journey I arrived at Prag[u]e, where I was fain to stay for answer almost two months; at length the Count of Furstenburg, who was the chief of the Council, and Signor Barvitijs, who is the Principal Secretary to the Emperor, gave me this for an answer: That his Imperial Majesty thanked me greatly for the pains which I had taken, but that now he was resolved to conclude a peace not only with the Turk but with Bodskaye,‡ and that therefore at this time he hoped to have no need of any employment for soldiers; but if I would return to Bruxelles and serve the Archduke, I should not only have the Emperor's letters of recommendation unto his brother, but I should likewise receive both means and letters from the Spanish Ambassador there resident unto Spinola; and [they] assured me that I should receive such contentment as I should demand or desire.

"But as soon as I received my answer, albeit I was in some want, being fain to leave some of my things behind me, I went presently to Drasing, to the Duke of Saxon's (*sic*) Court, where hearing of the wars of Brunswick, I repaired presently thither. There I stayed six weeks, but after, seeing no appearance of any good wars, I came presently to Stoad, where I only look for a wind to serve me into England.

"And having spent the best part of my youth in the States' service, I desire to continue the same. I have written both unto them and Mons. Barnevelt, that it would please them to allow me a troop of horse in pay, which I would now raise with all diligence in England; and for that I have been a Colonel of ancient standing, if it will please them so much to grace me as that I may command the English and Scottish horse, I doubt not but to deserve it with my best service. I beseech you, Sir, let me find your furtherance, which I doubt not but in time to require in some measure. Thus, desiring to hear from you some answer of my letters, I commit ye to the Almighty."

*Holograph. Seal (broken).*

\* In Vol. 2.

† Arranged with papers of 1616 in Vol. 10.

‡ "The proceedings of Boschay in Hungary" are referred to in Sawyer, II., 56.



[SIR] J. HERBERT TO WINWOOD.

1606, March 31, o.s., the Court at Whitehall.—This gentleman, the writer's cousin, Captain Vaghan, has grown too corpulent to serve by land, and desires to give over his company to a kinsman of his, one Matthew Huntley, a gentleman very honest and more fit for that service, and that it would please the States to employ him in some place at sea, where he had good experience heretofore. Thanks Winwood for great kindness to Captain Gerrerd Herbert, and for the favour he has also found with Mons. Bernevelt, whom the writer desires to be thanked in his name for kindness to many of his friends.

*Addressed* : Henry (*sic*) Winwoode, Esquire (&c.).

THE EARL OF SALISBURY TO WINWOOD.

1606, March 31, the Court.—“This gentleman, Mr. Burlacy, having heretofore served the States in their war with good commendation, hath now resolved again to transport himself thither, and to sacrifice his life, and the remain of his fortunes, in their service. . . . Use my name to Mons. Barnevelt in his behalf.”

*Seal.*

THE EARL OF SALISBURY TO WINWOOD.

1606, April 2, the Court.—“I have been earnestly entreated by Mr. Levingston, one of his Majesty's Bedchamber, to recommend unto you a brother of his, Mr. James Levingston, who is now going over to the States' service. I pray, Sir, as you shall have opportunity, further his preferment as much as you can, for any place that shall fall void either in the English or Scottish Regiment, according as he shall be capable of.”

*Seal.*

SAM. CALVERT TO WINWOOD.

1606, April 5, London.—Has had some few words with . . . (*torn off*), touching Winwood's affairs, and thanked him for his furtherance, but he said it was needless. “From thence he fell to a word or two touching your stay there, which was resolved on for a little longer time, though limited with no certainty; and he said only the instance of your friends had induced my Lord so to procure order; yet he of himself would needs say, that your return could no way have prejudiced you. I asked him from whence it were likely to derive a convenient state, fit to maintain the charge the Council Chamber brought with it. He answered that might come, and that in the mean time 50*l.* certain should be assured unto you, with your ordinary attendance there. . . . He concluded with a question, which I soon answered, demanding of me whether, as a Councillor there, you had not the same power that Mr. Gilpin before had, to help yourself (for such were his words) by the benefit of suits at sundry times preferred to the Lords there. I told him that near three years' space, which time I had followed you, I never observed that you ever gained a farthing by any such mean, . . . which [as] he confessed Jo. More had said heretofore in effect. . . . He hath kindly promised in Easter week to procure me a dispatch to go into France, but in what proportion of allowance I know not.

“My friends would now have written, but the\* one excuseth himself this week, through the multitude of Parliament businesse[s] that are

\* “P.” struck out.

cast upon him; and George Calvert saith he hath neglected his respect towards you, but will shortly repair it. God hath lately sent him a son; his Lord and my Lord of Cumberland were his godfathers, and they have named the child Cecill Calvert.

"I am not able to write so much news as the rest accompanying these will present you. My Lord of Devonshire is dead, and most say he is happy, for the world began to change the titles of honour into notes of infamy, for his last most dishonourable and both unlawful and ungodly match. His body is this day carried to Wantsted to be buried."

*Holograph. Portion of seal.*

THE EARL OF SUFFOLK TO WINWOOD.

1606, April 6, the Court at Whitehall.—"Mr. Winhood.—This gentleman, Captain Vawghan, who hath been an old follower of my Lord of Essex his house, of whose (*sic*) now I am tied to take some care of by reason of our near alliance," &c. (see March 31).

*Holograph. Addressed: Mr. Winhood, &c.*

THE EARL OF SALISBURY TO WINWOOD.

1606, April 17 (?), the Court at Whitehall.—Recommends William Cawley's case to the States; he has letters from the King and the Council in his favour. Mons. Barnevelt to be dealt with particularly.

*Seal.*

G. CALVERT TO WINWOOD.

1606, April 18, Court at Whitehall.—Thanks him for his letters, and for obliging his (the writer's) kinsman, who proposes to remain some time in France. It is impossible to prefer any man here at present, unless to the place of an ordinary attendant, which is most hateful and unprofitable. His stay in France will fit him for employment.

*Seal. Addressed: To the ho<sup>ble</sup> Mr. Raphe Wynwood, Assistant for his Majesty in the Council of State of the United Provinces of the Low Countries.*

COUNT MAURICE(?)\* TO WINWOOD.

1606, April 18, Delfet (*sic*).—"J'aj ecmuniqué les demandes du pilot Francis (*sic*) Joras à mon Conseil, lequel treuve comvenable que le dit pilot se presente à Messieurs l'Admirauté, et leur face ses complaints, et demandes; car s'n'est pas l'ordre en tels affaires que j'accorde avec le reclamant ce que mon Général doit satisfaire et reparer de dommage, comme l'ajant faicte contre [les ordres?] et commendemens que je luj avois [b]aillé et enchargé. J'enuojeraj les papiers du dit Joras aux mains du Génér[ral] ou du Fiscal, là où le pilot les trouera, y venant."

*Decayed. Seal.*

[SIR] F. VERE TO MR. RAPHE WINWOOD, Agent in the United Provinces.

[c. 1606?]† April 28, Bryll.—Thanks for his kindness.

*Holograph. Seal of arms.*

\* The signature looks like "J. . . Manoel." Possibly the first letter on p. 84 refers to the same matter.

† In Vol. 11.

## THE EARL OF SALISBURY TO WINWOOD.

1606, May 1, the Court at Whitehall.—Recommends Sir John Ratcliff, knight, who has contracted with Captain Arture for the leading of his company of horse in the States' service. The States will lose nothing by the exchange.

## JO. MORE to MR. RAPHE WINWOOD, Haghe.

[1606,]\* May 6, London.—Cannot procure payment of these three months' entertainment. Has promised to furnish Sir Horace Vere with 50*l.* on his return from Royston, whither he is gone to take his leave of the King. 200*l.* is due to Mr. Lambert for resigning a bargain of land. Has visited Mr. Levinus.

“The letters to move the States to name a time and place for the Emden treaty are not yet dispatched, but shall shortly come towards you. . . . The Parliament will end this session the next week. . . . The matter now there in handling is said to be that of BB.'s [Bishops'] prerogatives, which the Lower House would have abridged, and all process in the Civil Law to be formed in the name of the King, not of th' Archbishop.

“My Lord Admiral's † commissioners are busy in pressing mariners for his Lordship's journey to meet the King of Denmark and Queen Mother, who they say are ready to hoist sail with the first good wind.

“The Marquis of St. German (it seems) had an inkling of the complaints of our Merchants, which made him limit his abode here in so short a time; yet for all his haste his Majesty was prepared to deliver him in writing the series of all our grievances, which he hath promised shall be redressed. On Wednesday he departed, and yesterday Mons. la Bauderie arrived here to St. Joneses, where he lodgeth. He hath brought his wife with him, and is followed after the French fashion with more boys than men.

“From Bruxelles here is no news, but that the Marquis Spinola is there daily expected, and that many merchants of Antwerp are of late fallen banqueroute, and more of them much suspected.

“Mr. Calley will shortly be with you with his Majesty's letters for the passing of 25,000 cloths by the way of Lillo, but he desires his suit may be kept secret until his coming.

“Garnet ‡ was executed on Saturday, on the west side of Paul's, ending his life in a reasonable constant manner, confessing his guiltiness of treason, but with many protestations endeavouring to clear the suspicion of his incontinence with Mrs. Vause, wherein it is thought he served himself with his accustomed equivocations; but for this and the rest I humbly refer you to Sam[uel Calvert?], who, having been long silent, will now I presume enlarge himself in particulars”

Refers to the claims of servants named Abraham and P. Powell to a place; to the latter's mother, Mrs. Powell; and to Winwood's love and respect for “that kindred.”

*Holograph. Seal.*

## MONS. REMY (?) DE BILDERBEK TO WINWOOD.

1606, May 16, Couloigne.—Touching affairs in Germany. It is not believed that the King of England will undertake the defence of the

\* In Vol. 11.

† Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham.

‡ Henry Garnet, Superior of the Jesuits in England.



Duke of Brunswick. The Archdukes will not send Ouwen or Stanley into England, and they think to draw enough soldiers from that kingdom and from Scotland, unless they be hindered by the Dutch ships. A good number of English are lodged at Roeroert (?), who congratulate themselves on their payment; the writer having spoken to some of them. There is some talk of a rising in Poland, &c.

*Holograph. French. Endorsed by Sawyer:* From Min Heer Bilderbrok.

ENNO, COUNT OF EAST FRIESLAND, to WINWOOD.

1606, July 4, Aurick.—Is sending two ministers, one being Johan: Heinrich Stamler, “quæstor præfecturæ meæ Frideburgensis,” to treat with Winwood alone about secret affairs; the other being his (the Count’s) surgeon, a Scotchman, who will cross over to England with letters to the Kings [of England and Denmark].

*Latin.*

“EDZARDUS ADOLPHUS”\* to WINWOOD.

1606, July 21, Aurick.—Thanks him for a British dog, and for benefits done to himself (the writer), his parents (*parentes honoratissimos*), and all his family.

*Latin; decayed. Seal.*

THE EARL OF SALISBURY to WINWOOD.

1606, July 21, the Court at Greenwich.—Recommends Sir Thomas Dutton, who, having lately obtained a commission from the States to levy here some 200 or 300 voluntaries, is now returning with his men to the States. He is well esteemed of by his Majesty. He desires to be put into the field, to deserve his entertainment.

ENNO, COUNT OF EAST FRIESLAND, to WINWOOD.

1606, Aug. 13, Esens.—Agreed, to please the King and Winwood, that they [the townsmen of Emden] should be invited to the forthcoming conference between himself and the Orders of the federated Provinces, but believes their presence will be of no advantage. Understands that his envoy is returning from England with letters [from the King] urging him to go thither, and submit to the mediation of the King of Denmark, now there, in the matter known to Winwood. Refuses to do so.

*Latin.*

A. NEWTON (?) to WINWOOD.

1606, Aug. 15, Greenwich.—Asks favour for Captain Connok, about to serve in those parts. The Prince “hath recommended him to Sir Francis Vere first, and since to his brother, Sir Horatio.”

*Holograph. Seal. Endorsed:* From Mr. Ayewton.

THEODORUS CANTERUS to RALPH WINWOOD, Ambassador.

[c. 1606?]† Aug. 25. o.s., Antwerp.—Asks him to intercede with the States General for permission for him (the writer) to go to and dwell in Guelders and Friesland, in his old age. Is in fear for his life in these parts.

*Holograph, Latin.*

\* Qu., son of Count Enno. (In a boy’s hand?)

† In Vol. 11.

## ENNO, COUNT OF EAST FRIESLAND, to WINWOOD.

1606, Aug. 29, Aurick.—Cannot meet Winwood in Emden, owing to the rebellion of his subjects, but will meet him as the King's Ambassador anywhere outside the town.

*Latin.*

## EMDEN.

1606, Sept. 18.—Safe-conduct by the Consuls, Senate, and forty men, representing the City of Emden, in East Friesland, for all delegates and councillors of Count Enno attending the negotiations for peace and concord in the said City.

*Latin, 3 pp. Seal.*

Copy of same.

1606, Sept. 19, Aurick —Safe-conduct by the Count of East Friesland for the delegates of the City of Emden attending a convocation of the Orders of that province at "Grethsy lanum."

*Copy, Latin, 2 pp.*

## ENNO, COUNT OF EAST FRIESLAND, to WINWOOD.

1606, Oct. 1, Aurick —Is grateful for Winwood's good offices, but complains that the men of Emden are wasting time in useless disputations. His right is certain, and he cannot recede from it a nail's breadth.

*Latin.*

## The SAME to the SAME.

1606, Oct. 3, Aurick.—Will meet and confer with Winwood at "Ripa" on Monday, being prevented from doing so before by the gravity of the matter, and the sanctity of the day set apart for divine offices. Those people have been fomenting war for a whole decade.

*Latin.*

## The SAME to the SAME.

1606, Oct. 15, Aurick.—As the men of Emden will not come to terms, he must seek other remedies.

*Latin. Decayed.*

## THE EARL OF SALISBURY to WINWOOD.

1606, Oct. 23, Whitehall.—Captain Thomas Mewtys, notwithstanding the many difficulties he met with here, having raised 200 men, besides those who ran away by his lingering too long at the seaside for contrary winds, is now going to the States. Asks certain favours for him.

*Decayed. Seal.*

CATHARINE, COUNTESS [DOWAGER] OF EAST FRIESLAND,  
to WINWOOD.

1606, Oct. 23, Berumana.—Touching her marriage settlement and rights, and the mediation of the King of Great Britain in the present conference at Emden.

*Latin, 4 pp.*

MICHAEL BUTTERMAN to R. WINWOOD, Ambassador in  
East Friesland.

1606, Oct. 28, Embden.—Touching personal matters. Requests him to intercede with the Count for remission of a sentence of exile from Aurick.

*Latin, 4 pp., decayed.*

EMDEN.

1606, Nov. 3, Aurick.—Decree in the Council of Enno, Count of East Friesland, touching certain requests presented by the Orders of that province.

*Latin, 2 pp., decayed.*

1606, Nov. 4, Aurick.—Memorial for [the Count's] councillors of 22 articles to be negotiated with the townsmen of Emden.

*Latin, 4 pp.*

1606, Nov. 10.—Declaration by the Ambassador of the King of Great Britain, and by the Envoys of the general Orders of the federated Belgic Provinces, touching a composition made at the Hague between the Count of East Friesland and the City of Emden.

*Latin, 2 pp.*

THE PRIVY COUNCIL to the MAGISTRATES of VLSHING (FLUSHING).

1606, Nov. 19, Whitehall.—The King has been informed that Mr. Wm. Lovelace, Captain of a company now in garrison in Ardenboro, has caused the death of an Englishwoman, wife to an inhabitant of that cautionary town of Vlishing, casually, in the open street, by the woman's own seeking, &c. As the Captain is in danger of his life, the King desires them to stay proceedings till he has been made fully acquainted with all the particulars.

*Certified copy.*

THE EARL OF SALISBURY to WINWOOD.

1606, Dec. 9, the Court at Whitehall.—Winwood's proceedings in the treaty of Embden have been carried on with good judgment and discretion. The King is advertised that Sir . . . [Ra?]tleif is lately dead, and died in their [the States'] pay and service. There now only remains one brother out of five, who have all ended their lives in such employments; and the King commends this gentleman to them in the d . . . ling of his company of horse, for raising which he incurred great expenses.

*Decayed. Seal.*

THO. KNOLLYS to MR. RAPHE WINWOOD, Agent in the  
United Provinces.

[c. 1606?].—Has at last received the answer of the States General to the King's two letters in his behalf. It is unsatisfactory, considering the long time he has spent in their service. "Pardon me, Sir, if I have not seen you since the time that at my last being with you I received but a harsh objection from you, the which, if you be remembered, was thus: Whether I regarded my honour or my profit more—speaking of a



regiment and a troop of horse. I answered little, but still have kept it in my mind, wondering much to myself that you should have so base a conceit of me to think that I both by desert and by birth should not claim as much honour unto me as any man of our nation in these countries. It may be you spoke it in love, and so I conceit it; howbeit hitherto I have found no taste thereof, but only with a few complimenting words."

[P.S.] Asks him to return the extract [of the answer] by the bearer, with his opinion.

*Holograph.*

#### THE NETHERLANDS.

[1606?]-"Remo[n]strance particuliere des refugiez du pais de Flandre se tenantz au pais de Seelande, affin qu'il plaise a Messeingneurs les Ambassadeurs des trespuissans Roys de France et de la Grande Brittainie d'interceder par leur authorité vers leurs Altes[s]es, et Messieurs les Estatz des Provinces Uniez du Pais Bas, a ceste fin que les dictz refugiez puissent obtenir la mainlevée de leurs biens, en cas que les trevez soient conclues." (13 paragraphs follow.)

*French, 3 pp. Endorsed by Sawyer:* This memorial was presented whilst the treaty between the Archduke and the States was depending.

#### ENNO, COUNT OF EAST FRIESLAND, to KING JAMES I.

1607 [n.s.],\* Jan. 6 [o.s.], Esens.—Thanks the King for his protection, which has been made patent by Winwood to the whole of Germany. Asks for its continuance. Winwood will inform the King what ought to be demanded from the King of Spain and the Archdukes in respect of neutrality, and what letters are desired from the King to the Emperor in the writer's favour.

*Copy, Latin.*

#### The SAME to THE EARL OF SALISBURY.

Sam<sup>e</sup> date.—Touching his affairs. Could not send the promised horses, as the port of his province was besieged by the ships and army of his enemies. To ask them for permission would have injured his right and dignity.

*Copy, Latin; decayed.*

#### THOMAS HANJIRST (?) to WINWOOD.

1607, Jan. 8, Aurick.—Writes in support of his Prince's [the Count of East Friesland's] letters, requesting that the King of Great Britain would write to the Emperor, interceding on the Prince's behalf, in case the cause of the townsmen of Emden should come before the Orders of the Empire, who are to meet on 13th April. The Prince, moreover, greatly desires unity of religion and ceremonies in all the churches of his province, such as is publicly exercised in England, and contained in the books published concerning the same. As he desires to proceed cautiously and prudently in the matter, he asks Winwood's advice whether the King, moved by the conferences already had between the Prince and Winwood, should in his letters praise this the Prince's pious wish, and exhort him to prevail on his subjects that the confession of the English churches and the same ecclesiastical rites may be adopted in this province.

*Latin. Seal. Endorsed:* From Thomas Van Hanstine (*sic*).

\* In Vol. 5.

## THE EARL OF MONTGOMERY to WINWOOD.

1606[-7], March 1, Court.—The writer's kinsman, Mr. Bosville, comes well recommended to Mons. Barneville, to seek a commission to raise a company. He deserves well of the States, in whose quarrel he has suffered much, especially at Ostend.

*Seal.*

## THE EARL OF SALISBURY to WINWOOD.

1606[-7], March 13, Whitehall.—The Earl of Montgomery has undertaken to recommend Captain Herbert Thomas to the States, for the obtaining of a commission to levy a company of voluntaries here, and desires the writer to second his desire. Is nearly allied in blood to the Earl (his nephew), who is in favour with his Majesty. The Captain has long served the States in their wars, and his father long since lost his life in their service.

*Impression of seal.*

## ENNO, COUNT OF EAST FRIESLAND, to WINWOOD.

1607 [n.s.], \* March 16, o.s., Esens.—Has received the letters sent by Winwood's man. Is grateful for the many benefits conferred by the King on him and his. Thanks Winwood for the care taken of his dignity and safety, and for good counsel.

*Latin.*

## ENNO, COUNT OF EAST FRIESLAND, to WINWOOD.

1607, April 26, Aurick.—Desires information about the Belgic truce. Has sent some horses (*equos quadrijuges*) to the Earl of Salisbury. His Emden [subjects] write that they have sent certain men of their Order to the Orders of the United Provinces, to ask for a loan, in order to pay the stipends of their garrisons. Whether they seek to renew the tumults which have been scarcely appeased, Winwood will know better than the writer.

*Latin.*

## THE EARL OF SALISBURY to WINWOOD.

1607, May 16, the Court at Whitehall.—Sir John Ratcliff, being fallen into an indisposition of body, and having many occasions of law business, desires to have leave from his Excellency, or the States, to be absent from his charge there for five or six months; which is the more grantable now because of the truce the States are entered into for this summer.

## ENNO, COUNT OF EAST FRIESLAND, to WINWOOD.

1607, May 30, Aurick.—Hopes to see Winwood and his wife in this province during the spring. Recommends a young man going to Britain.

*Latin.*

## ENNO, COUNT OF EAST FRIESLAND, to KING JAMES I.

1607, June 18, Aurick.—After the reconciliation effected by the King's ambassador, Mr. Ralph Winwood, between him and his subjects, he dismissed the greater part of his forces, and performed all his promises. Complains that the magistrates of Emden have refused to permit his visitors, the Duke of Holstein and his (the Duke's) wife and sister, to enter that city; and also that troops have been reintroduced into it by the confederated Orders of Belgium, with the intention of wasting the entire province and seizing the writer's fortresses. Prays the King to use his influence for the withdrawal of these forces, and to send Winwood to take cognisance of the state of affairs.

*Copy, Latin.*

## JOHN ADOLPHUS, DUKE OF HOLSTEIN, to WINWOOD.

1607, June 20, Aurick.—Complains of being denied entrance into the city of Emden, &c.

*Latin, 3 pp.*

## ENNO, COUNT OF EAST FRIESLAND, to WINWOOD.

1607, June 20, Aurick.—Touching the sending of forces into his province, &c. Is sending John Henry Stampler to Winwood.

*Latin, 2 pp.*

## [CAPTAIN] SELBY.

1607, June 21, Thursday.—Extract from the Register of the Resolutions of the States General of the United Provinces of the Low Countries.

Deliberation having been had touching the complaint of the "Ritm[aist]re" Selby to the King of Great Britain, and the remonstrance of the Lord Councillor Winwood, that the States had cashiered his company of cavalry, it is resolved to make answer to Winwood that they had many times warned Selby to remain with his company, and to maintain its number complete of good "reytres," well mounted and armed according to the order of the country, but he failed to do so.

*French.*

## ENNO, COUNT OF EAST FRIESLAND, to WINWOOD.

1607, cal. Juliis, Aurick.—Not knowing for what causes the confederate Orders have sent troops into his province, he is sending his councillor Wyardt to inquire, and to urge their recall.

*Latin.*

## KING JAMES I. to the STATES GENERAL.

1607, Aug. 5, the Court at Basing.—Having always had care for the establishment of their State, and as they now have to resolve touching a vital matter, he is despatching to them his Commissaries, Sir Richard Spencer, knight, gentelman in ordinary of his privy chamber, and Sir Ralph Winwood, knight, his councillor in the Council of State of the United Provinces, who have power to confer and resolve with them and with the Commissaries of the King of France in all things concerning the public weal and the preservation of their State.

*Copy, French.*



## KING JAMES I. to PRINCE MAURICE OF NASSAU.

Same date.—Informing him of the appointment of Commissaries, as above.

*Copy, French.*

## KING JAMES I. to the STATES [of HOLLAND].

[1607, Aug.,] Palace of Westminster.—Is concerned about the affairs of the Count of East Friesland, whose wife is nearly related to his Queen, and whose children likewise to the King's. Protests against the insolent proceedings of the townsmen of Embden against their Prince, culminating in the attempt to seize his eldest son, and to proscribe his person, as repugnant not only to civil society but to humanity, especially when such things are done by inferiors towards those whom they are bound to. Believes the States can have no other opinion, although for other respects they have formerly shown more favour to the townsmen than to their lord. Hopes they will act in such a manner, in respect of their neighbours, that neither subjects may take a bad example herefrom, nor princes conceive disgust. Understands from the Chancellor of East Friesland, sent over by the Count, that the agreement treated between the Count and the towns (*les villes*) by the States' mediation, has lately been broken by the latter for very trifling causes. Having joined in the mediation, he (the King) is much displeased at this, and seriously recommends the States to find means for the resumption of the treaty, so as to settle the differences to the contentment of both parties; or at least to conduct their mediation with such equity and caution as not to cause jealousy or give offence to neighbouring States.

*Copy, French.*

## ENNO, COUNT OF EAST FRIESLAND, to KING JAMES I.

1607, Aug. 26, *ex arce Sticksūsana*.—Thanks the King for support and protection against his rebellious subjects, and for affording him an "asylum" for the third time. Is looking forward to the day when he shall be able to prove to the King his innocence from the calumnies of the rebels, before the King's councillors deputed for this purpose.

*Copy, Latin.*

## The SAME to WINWOOD.

Same date, *Stichusa*.—Asks him to fix a day for the writer's appearance before him and his colleagues.

*Latin.*

## THE NETHERLANDS.

1607, Sept. 18, Madrid.—Ratification by Philip King of Spain of the declaration and offers made on 13 March 1607 by the Archdukes Alberto and Isabel Clara Eugenia, his brother and sister, to the States General of the United Provinces, with whom they treat as free states, over which they claim no right, for the purpose of concluding a perpetual peace, or a truce for twelve, fifteen, or twenty years, in order to deliver the inhabitants from the miseries of war. In order to give time for the negotiations, there shall be a provisional cessation of sieges, invasions, &c., for eight months.

*Copy, Spanish, 7 pp. Endorsed by Sawyer: Translated in the Negotiations of Monsieur Jeannin, vol. 1, p. 451.*

## THE NETHERLANDS.

1607, [Oct. 23–] Nov. 2, the Hague.—Reply of the States General touching the ratification by the King of Spain (see Sept. 18, ante), finding fault with its form, &c.

*French, 2 pp. Endorsed by Sawyer:* Printed. *Négociations de Mons. Jeannin*, vol. 1, p. 456.

## THE DELEGATES of the COUNT OF EAST FRIESLAND to WINWOOD.

1607, Oct. 29, from their inn (*hospitio*).—Have drawn up in the form of articles the results of the negotiations which have taken place in past weeks, showing how in their opinion the matters in dispute may be settled.

*Latin.*

## FRANCE and the UNITED PROVINCES.

1608, Jan. [13–]23, the Hague.—Treaty between the King of France and the States General.

*Copy, French, 9 pp. Endorsed by Sawyer:* Printed in the *Negotiations of Jeannin*, vol. 2, pp. 69, 70, &c.

## THE EARL OF SALISBURY to SIR RICHARD SPENCER and SIR RAPHE WYNWOOD, Commissioners with the States.

1607[–8], Jan. 22, the Court at Whitehall.—His Majesty has written requiring their assistance in procuring for Captain Lawrence Sinclair satisfaction of some demands from the States for moneys owing to him upon entertainments in their service and otherwise.

*Seal.*

## KING JAMES I. to the SAME.

[1608,] Jan. 23, Palace of Westminster, under the Signet.—Captain Lawrence Sincler has asked the King to write to the States General for payment of money due to him for himself and for his brother, William Sincler, slain in their service at Ostend. He claims a month's pay for himself, and the charge of the transportation of his Company. But the King thinks it better to write to Spencer and Winwood in his favour.

*Signed at the head.*

## ENNO, COUNT OF EAST FRIESLAND, to SPENCER and WINWOOD.

1608 [n.s.], 6 (?) Feb., o. s., Utrecht.—Thanks them for their efforts to settle his affairs. Desires to be comprised in the strict confederation made between the King of Great Britain and the Orders, for the advantage of himself and his subjects.

*Latin.*

## —ENGLAND, FRANCE, and the UNITED PROVINCES.

1607[–8 ?].—Project for a defensive League between England, France, and the Netherlands, for securing the peace of the States.

*French, 7 pp. Endorsed:* *Project de la ligue defensive faicte par Mons. le Président Jannin. Also endorsed, by Sawyer:* *President Jannin. Vide his Mémoires.*

[1608, April].—Project for a Treaty between the Kings of Great Britain and France and the States General.

*French, 5 pp.*

## ENGLAND and the UNITED PROVINCES.

1608, April ----.—Project for a defensive League, concluded by Sir Richard Spenser and Sir Ralph Winwood, deputies of King James I., and the deputies of the States General.

*French*, 6 pp. *Endorsed by Sawyer*: Rymer, vol. 16, p. 667.

Same date.—Project for a particular Treaty between the same.

*French*, 2 pp. *Endorsed by Sawyer*: Rymer, vol. 16, p. 673.

## THE MERCHANTS ADVENTURERS.

[1608, April?].—"Pointes et Articles pour d'autant mieulx reigler et maintenir la Traffique des Marchants Anglois (qui s'appellent Adventuriers) es Provinces Unies."

There are twenty paragraphs, with remarks in the margin, showing where and how they differed from former articles.

*French*, 3 pp.

Draft of the same (in Vol. 11).

## ENNO, COUNT OF EAST FRIESLAND, to SIR RICHARD SPENSER and SIR RALPH WINWOOD.

1608, April 12, Aurick.—Complaining of the hostile proceedings of his subjects of Emden, and asking that the negociations may be brought to a satisfactory termination.

*Latin*, 3 pp., *decayed*.

## THE EARL OF SALISBURY to SPENSER and WINWOOD, "Commissioners resident with the States of the United Provinces."

1608, May 10, Whitehall.—The bearer hereof, Sir George Hay, undertaking a voluntary journey into France, may visit those parts. He is a gentleman his Majesty conceiveth very well of, and the writer's very good friend.

*Seal*. *Endorsed*: 20 (*sic*) May, &c.

H. [EARL OF] SOUTHAMPTON to SIR RAPHE WINWOOD,  
Agent with the States.

[1608?]\* June 2.—"I have of late understood that one Copley, who was entertained by Sir Ed. Cecyll at my recommendation, hath much calumniated Sir Th. Dale, accusing him to have defrauded him of his entertainment at such a time as he was his officer in Ireland." No man of Dale's rank lived [there] in better esteem of all sorts. It is very improbable that he wronged Copley, who is not of so patient a spirit as to have smothered an injury so long. When the writer was in Paris, he found Copley very poor, and gave Dale, who had relieved him, the means to carry him into England, so as "to put himself into the war of Ireland."

*Holograph*. *Seal of arms*.

\* In Vol. 11. See S. P. Domestic, 15 July 1608.



## THE NETHERLANDS.

1608, June.—Objections to the 6th, 13th, 18th and 21st articles of a proposed Treaty between the Archdukes and the States, touching the restitution of confiscated goods.

*French, 2 pp.*

1608; June 20, the Hague.—Commission by the States General to certain persons to treat with Spenser and Winwood, Ambassadors of the King of England, and to conclude an alliance and confederation, preparatory to and as a guarantee of the peace about to be made with the Archdukes of Austria.

*Copy, French, 2 pp.*

1608, June 25, the Hague.—A similar Commission, with special reference to the debts due to King James and the affairs of the English Merchants Adventurers.

*Copy, French, 2 pp.*

## ENNO, COUNT OF EAST FRIESLAND, to SPENSER and WINWOOD.

1608, July  $\frac{5}{15}$ , Liehrt.—Asks credence for Thomas Franzius, his Chancellor, to whom he has committed certain important matters for communication to them.

*Latin.*

## THE EARL OF SALISBURY to SPENSER and WINWOOD.

1608, July 28, Salisbury House—Recommending a gentleman, the bearer (not named).

*Seal.*

## EMDEN.

1608,\* Oct. 9, Emden.—Statement [by the Count of Emden] to the Ambassador of the King of Great Britain, touching the disputes between himself and his subjects.

*Latin, 2 pp., decayed.*

## THE KING OF FRANCE to the STATES GENERAL.

1608, Oct. 23, Fontainebleau.—Repeats the exhortations which he had previously made to them by the Sieur Jeannin and others, to conclude a peace or long truce with the Archdukes of Austria; certain rumours having been spread that he desired the contrary.

*Copy, French, 3 pp. Endorsed by Sawyer: Printed in Jannin, vol. 3, p. 61.*

## ENNO, COUNT OF EAST FRIESLAND, to WINWOOD.

1608, Oct. 26, o s., *ex arce mea Liehrtana*.—Thanks him for information as to the negotiations for the Belgian peace, but is alarmed at Spenser's return to England, leaving his (the writer's) cause to the arbitrament of the Orders. Desires to know whether he is to hope for or despair of the King's aid.

*Latin.*

\* This paper is bound up with others of 1610, in Vol. 6.

## THE NETHERLANDS.

1608, Nov. 30, the Hague.—Instructions to Mons. de Preaux, sent to the Archdukes on the part of the deputies of the Kings of France and Great Britain, touching certain points insisted on by the States, and overtures made on the part of the Archdukes.

*French, 6 pp. Endorsed by Sawyer: Printed in the Negotiations of Mons. Jeannin, tom. 1, p. 46, edit. Amsterdam.*

## ENNO, COUNT OF EAST FRIESLAND, to WINWOOD.

1608, Dec. 30, Esens.—Was rejoiced to learn that Spenser was with Winwood, and would not return to England till the great affair of the Orders [the truce?] is brought to some issue. Hopes they will then attend to his (the writer's) cause, and treat with the Orders for the removal of discord.

*Latin.*

## ESCHEATED LANDS IN IRELAND.

[1608?]\*—“For obedience of your Ma[jesty's] commandments, this is my weak opinion of the Counties and territories lately found to be escheated in your Ma[jesty's] kingdom of Ireland.

“Some of them have an absolute necessity of a British plantation, as the county of Leytrim, commonly called O'Roke's [O'Rourke's] country. Others of them, as the county of Longford and O'Carrole's country, do require for conveniency some British plantation for strengthening th' English government, for reformation of Religion, increase of your Majesty's rents, and for drawing the dependency of the subject immediately upon the Crown. The rest of the territories, as the countries of Moloy, M<sup>c</sup>Geoghegans, M<sup>c</sup>Coghlane, O'Dunne, and Foxe's country, do require an alteration of their present holding, which, if it shall not be thought fit to be with addition of some British, yet it would be for good respects with some division of those countries amongst the natives thereof.

“The necessity of planting Leitrim with the greater part of British appeareth, first, by the former experiences and disposition of that country people, who have ever been the first firebrands of sedition in those parts, and who in all the former Rebellions were still the first out in action, and last in submission to the Crown. Except that now for a little while, since your Majesty's reign, their desolation and want of means had no force to work mischief, it shall not be found for these hundred years that ever they remained three years loyal together. And when at any time the Lords thereof professed their loyalties to the Crown, it was no other than a cessation of their knaveries for a time, being for the most part entertained by gifts, pensions, or promises from the Prince or State; which cessation they made as it were upon request, with an eye to a greater advantage thereafter; a thing very dishonorable, and no ways sure for the State, and the rather now to be well observed and made use of, so just an opportunity being offered to prevent the like hereafter, without either charge or fear of danger.

“Secondly: the situation of the place, being th' only passage of danger betwixt the provinces of Connaght and Ulster, which countries, either both of them, or at least one of them, it hath from time to time set a-fire; and therefore the reformation of th' Irish plantation of Connaght, and the hope of the prosperity of the late British plantation

\* In Vol. 11. Not in S. P. Ireland or Carew MSS. The writer's name does not appear. The writing is a small round hand.

in Ulster, doth much depend upon the provident plantation of the said O'Roke's country.

“Thirdly: the nature of the place, which being full of unpassable bogs, woods, mountains, glens, wild and unhabited wastenes[s], hath never been none other than an inaccessible den, and nursery of thieves, doth easily invite evil disposed minds to wicked designs, and doth keep them from means of civil conversation or habitation, which might make them civil and loyal; and out of this, I think, hath proceeded their small regard of Religion in all ages, insomuch as in O'Carolle's country, being but one barony, there be sixteen parish churches, and in all the country of Leytrim, consisting of five baronies, there is [are] but seventeen parish churches.

“Fourthly: the justness of your Majesty's right to plant it, both in respect of the Ward, and of th' other inhabitants. As for the Ward, if he were legitinate, he could not claim above 80 quarters of land, being less than one of the baronies, which was all was granted to his grandfather, Sir Brian O'Roke, when he was in his prime. But he is openly known to be a bastard, and it was unworthiness in your Majesty's officers to find him for a Ward (as if that had been for your Majesty's benefit), whereas they should have found him a bastard, and the country to be your Majesty's. And for th' inhabitants, they derive their estates from O'Roke, who had no reason to take letters patents for 80 quarters only, if he had had the right of the whole country.

“Fifthly: the facility of planting of the said country, in regard the country people are divided amongst themselves, and that the strongest and most of them are utterly wearied of the burthen of the O'Rokes; also in regard that the number of the O'Rokes of note doth not exceed six persons, and scarce are there twelve persons of that name to be found in the realm; so that unless your Majesty will maintain them there, the most of the country do desire that the name of O'Roke were extirped out of the country, where they are now fewest in name, strength and number.

“Further: the present wastenes[s] of that country proveth both the facility and the necessity of the plantation. For when it was given in charge, in the late Survey made by the Lord Chichester, to th' inhabitants of the said O'Roke's country, to present how many persons they could find there that were fit to be freeholders, they presented no more than 42 persons, which is much about 8 persons to inhabit every of the said baronies, when as O'Carroll's country, being but one barony, hath given up one hundred and eleven persons, and O'Moloy's country, consisting of less than 8,000 acres, gave up one hundred and twenty-one persons. And therefore, since the country people are not able to inhabit the tenth part, it were miserable to leave unto them th' other nine parts, in an age so flourishing of people and so scarce of land. And it is a cruel commiseration of their supposed right to leave them and their posterity to be a generation of savages, without God, King, or Law, in the midst of a Christian commonwealth, who now by a mixture of Religious Brittaines (*sic*) may be made to live well and happily, as loyal subjects, obedient to God and your Majesty's laws.

“And for the protracting of a plantation until the Ward come to years, on pretence of doing an orphan right, it is too superstitious a conscience. For in all conscience, there is no less conscience to be had of your Majesty's right, and that th' adjoining provinces suffer not wrong by pretence of preserving him a Ward, who would never be held for a Wood [Ward], but for a bastard, if his wardship were not more beneficial to some, than his right is good in itself. And since it is true that the boy is a bastard, he being already in likelihood to prove an unhappy youth, the



longer that the detecting thereof be deferred, it is the longer to keep your Majesty from your right, and the country from good, and never one whit to the behoof of the boy, who receiveth not the present profit, and who after his nonage cannot claim, though he were legitimate [more than?] 80 quarters of land, which ought not now to hinder the plantation of the whole. And if your Majesty should be graciously pleased to favour the boy with some land there, twenty quarters in a civil plantation will be more beneficial unto him, than all the country in that barbarous estate as hitherto the O'Rokes have kept the same.

“And to conclude: for the plantation of that country, there is no cause of fear to be thought of, unless that either it be not planted at all, or, in case it be planted, lest it be with a number that be little better people than they that now be in it, which indeed will be both the perdition of it and the neighbour countries. And therefore that plantation would be with men honest, industrious, and of good temper, for whom men of quality and ability undertaking, neither the barbarism of th' inhabitants nor the thievishness of the country will corrupt them. For it is good people that maketh a good country, although the fertility of a country will never make wicked and barbarous people to become good and civil.

“The Conditions in this Plantation.

“That at least there be two parts of British to one of the natives.

“That good rents be raised of all, but especially of the natives, who will be at no charges in transplanting thither, nor in preparation of armour, which is not fit they be accustomed to.

“That all of them hold by knight's service, or *in capite*.

“That your Majesty be freed from all sort of charges, either of wards or garrisons, in that country.

“That every barony of the British be tied to have in readiness, well prepared for your Majesty's service in those parts, a certain number of foot and horse, according to the quantity and quality of the barony.

“As for the county of Longford and O'Carroll's country, which are inhabited with the O'Ferralls and O'Carrolls, men mere Irish in name, but [who] are more civil and obedient to the laws than th' other mere Irish have been, and especially the O'Ferralls, of whom sundry were never rebels; it is very fit, for the reformation of them in religion, and of some defects in their manners and course of life, that some Britains be planted amongst them, who in time will by fair means make some more room for themselves, for that the nature of th' Irish is to bargain, chop, and sell to Britains that are once brought in amongst them, but never to suffer the bringing in of any, if they can keep them out.

“And for such parts of the county of Longford and O'Carroll's country as are to be planted by the natives, as also all th' other baronies of O'Moyloy, Mc'Goghlan, O'Dunne, Mc'Geoghegan, Foxe, and O'Meolaghlan, the chief regard will be to break the dependency of the subjects from th' Irish Lords, and to bring them to hold immediately from the Crown, by giving to every of them, that be of any fitness, parcels of land within their own countries according to their qualities, with reservation of greater rents than are laid upon the British, for that they may well bear rents who get lands unlooked for, and howsoever to pay lesser to your Majesty than they should have done to their Irish Lords; and with injunctions of using civil apparel, building, and planting, which is a great means to affect them to loyalty, with tenure of knight's service, or *in capite*, and directions of breeding their children civilly, and the eldest sons at school, with condition of forfeiture upon any of them that shall send their children beyond seas, or put them to any other schools than such as are authorised by your Majesty's laws.”

## GREAT BRITAIN and the NETHERLANDS.

[c. 1608 ?].\*—Articles propounded by the deputies of the States General, in reference to the intercourse and commerce between the two countries, and the confirmation of the Treaty of 24 Feb. 1495[-6] between King Henry VII. and Philip Archduke of Austria.

*Dutch, 2 pp. Endorsed by Winwood.*

## [THE COUNT OF EAST FRIESLAND to WINWOOD.]

1609, Jan. 3.—Was rejoiced to learn from his letters of the truce being prorogued for six weeks, and of the new convention (*conventu*) ; and still more at the promised settlement of his own affairs.

*Latin, unsigned.*

## ENNO, COUNT OF EAST FRIESLAND, to SPENSER and WINWOOD.

1609,† Feb. 3, Esens.—Congratulates them on their going to Antwerp to conclude the great negotiation on behalf of the States. Complains of two seditious persons at Emden, who had endeavoured to persuade the citizens that the city might be freed from his obedience by its being included in the articles of Truce. Desires to be personally included in the articles.

*Latin.*

## [SIR] THOMAS LAKE to WINWOOD (Ambassador, &amp;c.).

1608[-9], Feb. 12, the Court at Whitehall.—Had recommended Captain Burrough, at the request of his father, but there has been no occasion to press Winwood in the matter, the truce having had so many delays. Reminds him of it now that “the truce is nearer than when we believed.”

*Holograph. Seal.*

## The NETHERLANDS.

1609, Feb. 21, Antwerp.—Treaty of truce between the Archdukes Albert and Isabella and the States General of the United Provinces, as free countries.

*Copy, French, 8 pp. Endorsed by Sawyer: Printed in Jeannin's Negotiations, vol. 4th.*

The ENGLISH and FRENCH COMMISSIONERS to the ARCHDUKE  
(Monseigneur).

1608[-9?], March 11, Antwerp.—Thank him for the honour and courtesy shown to them in that town. Will do everything to bring the good work to a happy conclusion. The only remaining difficulty relates to the commerce of the Indies. His Highness's deputies declare that the King of Spain has come to an agreement thereupon, but their declaration is not clear enough to satisfy people who are in doubt as to its terms, &c.

*French, 2 pp., partly decayed. Endorsed by Sawyer; V. Négociations de Jeannin, tom. 3, p. 406, imprimée[s].*

\* In Vol. 11.

† In Vol. 6.

T. EARL OF SUFFOLK TO SIR RAFE WINWOOD, "one of his Majesty's Commissioners in the Low Countries."

[1609?]\* March 16, Whitehall.—Recommends Captain Everad (*sic*), who is much favoured by the writer's son, my Lord of Essex. Thanks him for kindness shown to Sir Tho. Dutton.

*Holograph. Seal of arms.*

#### THE NETHERLANDS.

1609, March 22, Bergen-op-Zoom.—Commission by the States General empowering certain persons to conclude a long truce with the commissioners of the King of Spain and the Archdukes.

*Copy, French, 3 pp., decayed.*

[1609, March?]-A paper endorsed: "Another form, touching the point of commerce between the countries of the Archdukes and the States. This was projected by the States."

*Copy, French, 3 pp.*

1609, March 31, Antwerp.—Act by the Ambassadors of France and Great Britain, the deputies of the States General, and the deputies of the King of Spain and the Archdukes, touching the commerce of the Indies.

*Copy, French, 2 pp.*

[1609, March.]—"Discours sur la navigation de la mer en la rivière d'Anvers, lors que les ports de la costé de Flandres se pourront librement frequenter par toutes nations estrangères."

*French, 3 pp.*

1609, April 9, Antwerp.—Certificate by the Ambassadors of Great Britain and the deputies of the States General, that the deputies of the Archdukes have declared that the heirs (*héritiers*) of the late Prince d'Espinoy are comprised in a certain article of the Treaty, restoring goods which had been confiscated, &c.

*Copy, French, 1 p.*

[1609, April.]—Memorandum of alterations in certain articles of the Truce, especially with respect to the commerce of the Indies, the coasts of the Mediterranean and of Barbary, the Straits of Gibraltar, and the Canary Isles.

*Copy, French, 1 p.*

1609, April 9.—Declaration of the Ambassadors of France and Great Britain touching the limits of the said commerce.

*Copy, French, 1 p.*

[1609, April.]—Article for commerce between the subjects of the Archdukes and those of the States.

*Copy, French, 2 pp.*

#### THE NETHERLANDS.

1609, April 10 (?), Antwerp.—Certificate by the French Ambassadors appointed to make truce with their Highnesses [the Archdukes], that the States General have promised that no innovation in religion shall be made in the "villages qui sont du resort des villes des Provinces Unies situez en Brabant," &c.

*Copy, French.*



ENNO, COUNT OF EAST FRIESLAND, to SPENSER and WINWOOD.

1609, April 10, o.s., Liehrott (*sic*).—Congratulates them on the conclusion of the truce for twelve years, after an internecine war of forty years. The success of this intricate negotiation has covered them with honour and glory. Is rejoiced to learn that they are now turning their attention to the affairs of Friesland. Asks for a settlement of his cause. His deputies will soon be at the Hague.

*Latin.*

1609, April 12, o.s., Liehrott.—Sends to them his councillors Thomas Franzius, chancellor, and Dothias Wyardt. Wishes them to settle the affairs of himself and his province as they think most advantageous and honourable.

*Latin.*

KING JAMES I. to the STATES GENERAL.

1609, April 15, Palace of Westminster.—It has been represented by the Ambassador of the Archduke residing here that an English ship called the Darling, laden in Portsmouth harbour with artillery belonging to the Archduke, had been pursued and taken at a quarter of a mile from Deal Castle by Cornelius Johnson, master of a ship called *le Cheval marin* of Zealand, and taken to Flushing, where the artillery was sold. This is an affront to the King, committed within the limits of his realm, and is contrary to the rules established by the King touching lawful prizes. Expects restitution to be made.

*French, signed by the King at foot.*

Copy of the same, without date.

— VAN SANTEN (?) to WINWOOD.

1609, April 22.—Sends him certain moneys. The rest of his order shall be accomplished.

*French.*

JOHN MORE to WINWOOD.

1609, May 5, from Sir Fra. Goodwin's house near Westminster School.—This house is in readiness to receive Winwood and his staff as soon as he comes. Has done some repairs to the house and garden. Mr. Dean's spleen is great towards Sir Francis, but it is placable by rewards, and Winwood may get the lease at a reasonable rate. Cannot learn that any man has been nominated to succeed Winwood. Has written to Mr. Bull and Mr. Haughfen for a coach. "You will perceive by this enclosed note (which Mr. Venable did very kindly afford you for Sir Ri. Spencer's sake) that Mr. H. Ball hath acknowledged fine and recovery of his land in the west country." The Lord Treasurer has signed the order for Jan., Feb., March, and April. Will place the money carefully. Mr. E. Plumer delivered what he promised to John Jollin at Middelfborg, for Winwood's use.

*Holograph. Seal.*

LORD FENTON\* to WINWOOD.

1609, May 6, the Court, Whitehall.—Has learnt from his servant that Winwood is very careful in his (the writer's) business with the States; and that he will look up such papers and instructions as he received heretofore from the writer's noble predecessor Sir Edward Norreys. Is

\* Thomas Erskine, Viscount Fenton,

already bound to Winwood by what he has done on behalf of his brother. Mr. Danckard followed the account for his predecessor.

*Seal. Endorsed by Sawyer: From Sir R Naunton (sic).*

THE EARL OF SALISBURY TO WINWOOD.

1609, May 7, Whitehall.—The Lord Viscount Fenton, in right of his wife, executrix of Sir Edward Norris, demands money due from the States to Sir Edward. Sir Noël Caron has undertaken to deal with them herein, and the King desires Winwood to join him in obtaining satisfaction.

E. [LORD] ZOUCHE TO WINWOOD.

1609, May 9, "at Savoy."—The bringer hereof, having long followed the wars of the Low Countries, and borne some private place of command there, fears to be discharged of his service on the confirmation of the peace. If so, he sues for a pension. He was Zouche's household servant, and hath been maimed of an eye during his service there.

THE EARL OF SALISBURY TO WINWOOD.

[1609?] 1605 (*sic*), May 14, [Sa]lisbury House.—Has not written frequently of late, as Winwood's letters required no answer.

[The Archdukes'] Ambassador "insisted principally on these two points —for levying men for the Archdukes' service, and for to have us trade into their parts, without which they were merely frustrated of the benefit of the peace. In the first, they proposed to raise . . . men in England, 1500 in Scotland, and 500 in I[rela]nd; wherein they moved not only for an underhand permission (as before the States had done), but sought to engage us further, by drawing us to approve and publicly to countenance their levy in the manner as they proposed it, which was to have it done by striking of drums and displaying of ensigns; a matter both unusual in these parts, and little sorting with the peaceable disposition of his Majesty's subjects. . . . His Majesty had just reason to take exception to the manner and form, though in the substance he could not deny them that liberty which he had permitted to others, so as the matter were carried privately, and without drawing great troops and numbers together. And as for the General whom [th' Am]bassador had named for the English, Sir Charles Percy; his Majesty was unwilling to let him go, because he had purposed to make use of him another way, and therefore left it to th' Ambassador's choice to find out any other for that employment; whereupon th' Ambassador hath since named Sir Edward Stanley for the English, and the Earl Hume for the Scots. But whether it be that they agree not in the conditions among themselves, or [that] they misdoubt they shall not be able to raise [so] many voluntaries, or may want means safely to transport them over seas, I cannot tell, but for anything I do perceive they go but slowly forward in it.

"Concerning the other point of trade, we were fitly prepared to make them see the great care we have had in that business, by offering unto their consideration the . . . wherewith I have acquainted you, and an . . . withall, for freeing of the narrow seas of all kind of hostility betwixt them and the States; but this later (*sic*) was at first but little tasted by them, because they feared the States would then employ all their ships of war upon the coasts of Spain or upon the Indies; \* \* \* \* \*

*Mutilated. Endorsed by Sawyer: 1609.*

## SIR HENRY NEVILL to SIR RAFE WINWOOD.

1609, Aug. 13, Eaton.—“Being come to Eaton upon a summons from Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer,\* and finding so good an opportunity as the return of young Sir Henry Savill to London, I was willing to take it, to salute you and take my leave by letter, seeing I cannot do it in person, by reason of a commission which I am now presently to attend. . . . I am sorry you are prevented in the purchase of Arborfeld. I despair of any other near me that will be worthy of you.”

## THE EARL OF SALISBURY to WINWOOD.

1609, Sept. 2, Kensington.—This gentleman, Sir Robert Yaxley, is repairing into those parts for the recovery of some moneys due to him. He has done good service for his country.

*Seal.*

ERNEST, MARQUIS OF BRANDENBURG, and WOLFGANG WILLIAM, COUNT PALATINE OF THE RHINE, to [WINWOOD], Lord Ambassador.

1609, Sept. 9, Dusseldorp.—“Post scriptum.” Report rumours of military preparations by Archduke Albert. Troops have been brought into the Duchy of Cleves and Juliers. Suspect the intentions of the Emperor and Albert.

*Latin.*

## ENNO, COUNT OF EAST FRIESLAND, to WINWOOD.

1609, Sept. 29, Lierord.—Sends an account of the “tragedy” which has been enacted towards him, and complains of those who have endeavoured to prevent peace being established between himself and his faithful subjects. Is grateful for the powerful intervention of the King of Great Britain. Denies the accusation made by his adversaries that he intended to call the Spanish army to his aid.

*Latin.*

## JOHN MORE to WINWOOD.

1609, Oct. 3, London.—(This letter is printed by Sawyer, III. 80, but the date is given incorrectly as 8 Oct., and the following postscript is omitted.)

[P.S.] “As I was yesterday in the middle of removing to my house in the Old Bayley, I understood of the infection lately come to some houses there adjoining, so as I forbear to go thither, for the respect I bear to those with whom I am to negotiate your affairs, as much as for mine own safety; though being dispossessed of my former house, I know not whither to go. Your Lordship therefore may be pleased to address your letters to Mr. Alex. Serle’s house until I shall be somewhere settled.”

*Holograph. Seal.*

## THE MARQUIS OF BRANDENBURG and the COUNT PALATINE OF THE RHINE to WINWOOD.

1609, [Oct. 4,] 4 non. Octob., Dusseldorp.—Are anxiously expecting his arrival in this town. The assembly (*comitia*) is shortly to be

\* Sir Fulke Greville.



held here, to deliberate on the safety of these provinces. The ambassadors (*legati*) of the Empire and of the Electors also wish to communicate with him; and no doubt the ambassadors of France and Denmark will desire the same when they arrive.

P.S.—Send writings showing that the Emperor has no cause to complain of any injury. Copies should be sent to the King.

*Latin.*

SIXTUS V. AMAMA, Syndic, to SIR (*Domino*) RALPH WINWOOD, Ambassador.

[c. 1609?] \* Oct. 24, Emd[en].—Prays him to obtain from the Count a favourable answer to the petition of his (the Count's) subjects.

*Holograph, Latin. Seal of arms.*

MONS. HOTMAN to WINWOOD.

1609, Oct. 25, Dusseldorp.—His coming is greatly desired, as also that of the French ambassador, especially as a *pourparler* has been arranged with the troops (*gens*) of Archduke Leopold. Refers to the Princes of the Em[pire].

*Holograph, French, mutilated.*

THE EARL OF SALISBURY to WINWOOD.

1609, Dec. 3, Whitehall.—“It is not unknown unto you what favour the States had promised to Sir Thomas Gates, upon his suit made unto them a little before his departure for Virginia, for continuing his company one whole year after, in respect of that employment; whereof to give him the better assurance, as I understand, they confirmed their promise by a solemn Act of Council. It may be there shall be no cause for his friends to challenge them of unmindfulness; nevertheless, there being now a report of a purpose the States have to make a general cast of divers English companies there, it is feared he may be included in that generality, if some course be not taken to prevent it in the mean time. . . . He is not retired from their service for any private occasions of his own, but for an enterprise of plantation in the Indies, where I am persuaded they would be glad the King of England and other Christian Princes might have a settling as well as the King of Spain.”

MONS. HOTMAN to WINWOOD.

1609, Dec. 8, Dusseldorp.—Has received his letter, giving no hopes of his coming. The King [of France] has promised assistance to these Princes. Hostilities have commenced. Archduke Leopold gives out that he seeks a personal conference with the Princes, by command of the Emperor, but fraud is suspected.

*Holograph, French.*

THE EARL OF SALISBURY to WINWOOD.

1609, Dec. 18, Whitehall.—Desires him to obtain six months' further leave for Capt. Blondeville, who is compelled to stay longer from his company there than he intended; the King having some interest in the cause.

*Seal.*

[WINWOOD TO COUNT MAURICE OF ORANGE] (*Monseigneur*).

[c. 1609?]\*—Has been more moderate in his demand for reparation of the wrong done to the King's subjects by his Excellency's people (*gens*), than the atrocity of the deed required. After so many promises of satisfaction from his Excellency, his Council has referred the writer to the [Dutch] Admiralty, instead of performing the word of a prince. Notifies that he intends to take all possible measures to secure the rights of these poor people.

*Draft, French, in Winwood's hand. (See p. 63?).*

## SIR ROBERT MANSELL.

[1609?]\*—His answer to objections made to his suit by the Prince's † Commissioners.

He desires 200 marks per annum in fee-farm of the lands late the Earl of Somerset's in the county of Durham, under certain conditions, viz.—to hold of the Manor of Brauncepeth; to except mines of coal and lead; and as to the value of the wood of Whittworth.

## EMDEN AND EAST FRIESLAND. †

[1609?].—Statement of the reasons why [the citizens of Emden] desire [Winwood] to obtain the Count's consent to the removal of the convention to "another place."

*Latin, 3 pp. Endorsed: Recensentur causæ ob quas petunt Embdani conventum, &c.*

[1609?].—Paper headed, "Liquidatio debitorum quibus Emdani Suae Celsitudini obstricti sunt."

*Latin, 4 pp.*

[1609?].—Paper beginning, "Per novissimas nostras turbas concertatum fuit inter Principem et subditos Suae Celsitudinis."

*Latin, 6 pp., decayed. Endorsed: Articuli de ærario, &c.*

[1609?].—"Discours de la Seigneurie d'Ost Freeze."

*French, 7 pp.*

[1609?].—"Ad pacis articulos propositos finalis resolutio."

*Latin, 4 pp.*

[1609?].—"Articuli xviii quos Emdani cum administratoribus collectarum in Ostfrisia, pro ipsorum assecuratione, antequam ad ulteriora deveniatur, ab Ill<sup>mo</sup> Comite accipi omnino postulant."

*Latin, 14 pp.*

[1609?].—23 Articles proposed [by the Count] at the conference held by authority of the King of Great Britain.

*Latin, 12 pp.*

[1609?].—Form of a general safeconduct to be granted by the Consuls, Senate, and others of the city of Emden to all persons attending the public conference which the Count has appointed to be held there on the 18th inst. § with an attestation at the end by Ambassador Winwood and the deputies of the United Provinces.

*Latin, 7 pp.*

\* In Vol. 11.

† Henry, Prince of Wales.

‡ These papers are arranged in Vol. 6, at the end of the year 1609, old style, probably because they were supposed to belong to that year.

§ Qu. see 21 Sept. 1610.

[1609?].—“Enumeratio Emdensium contra articulos Hagensis tractatus contraventionum quarundam.”

*Latin, 20 pp.*

THE EARL OF SALISBURY TO WINWOOD.

1609[-10], Jan. 15, Whitehall.—His Majesty has been pleased to make choice of this gentleman\* to succeed his brother in the government of the Brill. His Majesty purposes to signify this by his own letters to the States, but is now at Royston, and wishes it to be imparted to Mons. Barneveldt and others.

JOHN MORE TO WINWOOD.

1609[-10], Feb. 2, London.—Has paid Mr. Abel 20*l.* to Mr. Bourgesse[’s] use. Sends by the bearer, Jan Janson, a pair of stockings. Yesterday the Lord Treasurer gave order for the payment of Winwood’s entertainments, whereby his dispatch for Cleves will be accelerated. Mentions Crispe and Turner, Sir Perss. Willoughbie, Sir Thomas Bodley, Lord Spencer, Sir Wm. Killigrey, and Captain Blondel, in connexion with money matters, and loans to be made by Winwood.

*Holograph. Seal.*

KING JAMES I. to the STATES GENERAL.

[1610?] Feb. 18.—Has often, during the past three or four years, recommended to them the affairs of the Count of Embden, but without much advantage to him. Understands that after he has remained with them three months, he has been referred to another conference to be held at Groninghen. Has ordered the Ambassador Winwood to betakè himself thither, and assist in settling the matter to the Count’s honour. It is one in which kings and princes are interested, and the writer particularly, his children being nearly related to those of the Count.

*Copy, French.*

JOHN MORE TO WINWOOD.

1609[-10], Feb. 27, London.—“That point of your Lordship’s letter that showed the great reason you had to linger yet awhile in the Haghe, causeth me to hasten these few lines after my former of the 24th, to advertise, that though in that letter, upon Mr. Levinus’ speeches, I signified the expectation here of your speed to Cleves, now, upon the reasons of the unreadiness of the States’ deputies, and the continuance of the Halle assembly (without touching your particular respect to my Lady’s condition), I have drawn from him this his direct opinion, that your Lordship shall do best of all to attend where you are the answer of your last despatch, so that the States’ deputies go not to Duisseldorp before you.

“The answer of that last dispatch will be deferred for a few days, whilst the records be sought, to confer the States’ entertainment of 4,000 men with the accustomed pay of this land, as willing to follow the most thrifty precedent.

“I delivered yesterday your Lordship’s letter to Sir Thomas Edmons.”

*Holograph. Seal.*

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\* Probably Sir Horace Vere.



## ENNO, COUNT OF EAST FRIESLAND to WINWOOD.

1610 [n.s.],\* March 10, o.s., Lierort.—Complains of the destruction of houses and depredations at Aurick by his rebellious subjects, in which the troops of the States General took part. Encloses the form of an oath exacted from the citizens there.

*Latin.*

The Oath above referred to.

*Latin and Dutch.*

## ERNEST, MARQUIS OF BRANDENBURG, to WINWOOD.

1610 [March 11], 5 id. Mart., Dusseldorp.—Has received his letters dated at the Hague, 15 cal. Mart., whereby he announces that he has been instructed to make a journey to the writer, whose affairs urgently require it. Desires he will come at once without waiting for the company of the Ambassador of the States General.

*Latin.*

## JOHN MORE to WINWOOD.

1609[-10], March 17, London.—“I went to Fulham with your letter, at the reading whereof my Lady Bodley showed as much joy as a good mother could do at the happiness of her beloved daughter. The next day my Lady Neville received from my hands your other letter; . . . both wishing the babe all health and happiness. . . . Sir Tho. Bodley is newly recovered of a tertian ague, whereof he had seven fits.” Refers to money matters in connexion with H. Balan, Mr. Bowdler, Mr. Bennett, Sir Calist. Brooke, Ensign G. Yorke, Mr. Ducie, Mr. Millett, Sir Rob. Terrill, Mr. Richardson, the sale of the Fleet, Mr. Garland, Mr. Harris (a merchant), Lord Mongomerie’s sureties, Sir Tho. Griffeth, —— Clare, Mr. Mandevil (Mr. Bennett’s man at Middleborg), Wm. Caldwell† (Winwood’s “stuard in the Haghe”), and Sir Tho. Edmonds.

*Holograph. Seal.*

## [SIR RALPH WINWOOD to the EARL OF SALISBURY.]

[1609-10, March 24.—This draft letter, undated, is in a very decayed state, but is mostly printed by Sawyer, who however omits the last paragraph, which follows.]

“Th’ Ambassadors for France departed hence yesterday; they go by land through the Archd[uke]s’ country, which will prove a journey of charge to the country and of trouble to themselves. They shall be lodged at Parys in the hostel de Gundy, and, as it is reported, defrayed by that King. Those for England meet at the Briel, to embark there on Wednesday (?) next. Our merchants themselves will be their own solicitors to your Lordship, for th’ observation of the treaty will concern the trade, and namely that” \* \* \*

*Holograph, incomplete.*

Fair copy of a portion of the same letter.

*Endorsed by Sawyer:* 24 March, 1609-10.

## LORD CHANCELLOR ELLESMERE to WINWOOD.

1610, March 25, York House.—Thanks for kindness shown to Sir Tho. Panton.

\* In Vol. 7.

† “Colwall,” elsewhere.

## JOHN MORE to WINWOOD.

1610, March 28, London.—“ Mr. Levinus desires (for his justification) that I should ascertain you of this truth : that the clause which you shall find in my Lord Treasurer’s present dispatch to this effect (*it seems you have not dealt so effectually with the States about the choice of the 4,000 men for the Cleve service as was expected you should have done upon the directions you received to that purpose*) was not so set down by him in the first draft, but added since with my Lord’s own hand, as (indeed) I have seen it in the authentic minute. It seems his Lordship hath an especial regard to Sir John Ogle’s reputation, whose mother, my Lord Bourley’s natural sister, makes Sir John as near a cousin to his Lordship as is Sir Ed. Cecill. These doubts, I thought, were founded upon Colonel Ogle’s fears (neither was my word fear to be ill taken, for *timor infamiae* might *cadere in fortem*), but I nothing doubted of your strict observance of your instructions, and that you did with equal balance affect the honour of them all; yet that it was a hard matter to give them contentment in such punctilles, which had little other ground than in their several imaginations, the men of war of this age in no sort agreeing among themselves how to describe or limit this *point of honour*. For the companies now to be chosen, those are the fittest for thrift which lie nearest to Cleves; for the States’ Ambassador hath given the King plainly to understand that his Majesty is to pay the soldiers from their several garnisons unto the place of their service.

“ Sir Tho. Edmonds doth diligently prosecute your joint suit of naturalisation. He doth especially affect (and to that purpose hath he drawn a Bill) to get a general Act for all children that shall be born to men in the King’s service and pay; or, if that will not pass, to have a general Act for his children and yours which are already born and shall be hereafter born to either of you during any your employment in the King’s affairs; or, if that cannot be obtained, to let all alone, and stand to all adventures, wherein Sir H. Neville and he both do think there is very little or no danger. I have told him that I will be ready to furnish your part of the cost, and that I presume you will be content to run the same fortune with him. I cannot judge of my Lord’s secret purposes, but I conceive Sir Tho. Edmonds to be more inclined to the French employment than to stay at home. He now doth write only the French letters, and now and then get a letter signed, which in my poor opinion will hardly give him maintenance, much less set him out of the debt of 1,200*l.* wherein his late purchase of 5,000*l.* hath cast him.

“ Sir Thomas Bodley is now in hand to buy a lease, for which purpose he makes account to use all or the most part of the moneys I have now received for these three months’ entertainment, for a month, 2 or 3. You have a judgment for Sir Tho. Griffeth’s debt, which doth assure it, though (to avoid the clamour of hard dealing and our farther expense) we forbear the execution for a while. Mr. Richardson hath received Mr. Carpenter’s Michaelmas rent, and will clear it at his next coming to this town.

“ The people’s forerunning rumour of my Lord Compton’s madness is now become a plain truth. My Lord Chamberlain\* hath the grant of that which may accrue unto the King during his lunacy, and letters of administration are jointly granted to his Lordship and the Earl of Worcester. The old Lady Spencer died yesterday morning, and the Lady Compton is almost brought into Hecuba’s predicament by the redoubling of her griefs on all hands. I now send your Lordship

\* The Earl of Suffolk.

another pair of stockings, the very best I can get of a russet colour in this town. I likewise send to Wm. Colwall the two bills of exchange, according to the promise of my former letter."

*Holograph. Seal.*

THE EARL OF SALISBURY TO WINWOOD.

1610, April 6, the Court at Whitehall.—“Forasmuch as his Majesty hath been graciously pleased to interpose himself by his letters to the States (which herewithall you shall receive) on the behalf of the Lord of Buckclugh, desiring their good interpretation of his absence for some time from his Regiment there; the blame whereof his Majesty is contented to assume unto himself in respect of his commandment to the said Lord of Buckclugh to attend the Parliament in Scotland now at hand, where he shall have special occasion to use his service: I am commanded by his Majesty to recommend his cause to your particular care, requiring you so to assist him in the same as his Majesty’s mediation may not be fruitless, who finds no cause to doubt but that for his sake he shall be the better respected.”

KING JAMES I. TO WINWOOD.

[1610,] 8 James I., April 25, Palace of Westminster, under the Signet.—His servant Sir James Areskyne, knight, after some time spent here, is returning to that country, with letters of commendation to the States General, his absence having been the longer in regard of some service in Scotland. Desires them to use his service in any troubles among their neighbours; or, if they have no occasion to use him, to licence him to repair hither to attend the King.

*Signed at the top.*

ENNO, COUNT OF EAST FRIESLAND, TO THE DEPUTIES OF THE STATES GENERAL [at Emden].

1610, May 14, Lihrott (*sic*).—Replies to articles communicated to his councillors at Emden.

*Copy, Latin, 5 pp.*

W. TRUMBULL TO [WINWOOD?].

[1610, May 22–] June 1, n.s., Bruxelles.—Advertised his Lordship on 13th of last month, of the Archduke Leopold’s arrival in this town. The bearer is “the Ordinary of the Hague.” Is assured of the remittal of 400,000 crowns from Spain to Antwerp. Remarks on religious and military matters, Juliers, Cleves, France, the Emperor, &c. On Friday last there was a running at tilt for his (Leopold’s) entertainment, and nothing more memorable therein than two or three falls which happened to some of the forwardest gallants of our Court.\*

[P.S.]“The letter which your Lordship was pleased to write unto me by Mr. Chandler is safely come to my hands. I am silent in advertising your Lordship as well of my master† his departure from London towards France, as of the false bruits which were eurrent here the last week, of certain new murthers committed upon the persons of his

\* A copy of the first portion of this letter is printed in Sawyer, III. 172, under date of 21 May 1610, from another collection.

† Sir Thomas Edmondes. See Sawyer, III. 179.



Majesty, the King of Denmark, the M[arquis] of Brandeb[urg], and C[ount] Maurice: your Lordship having the certainty of the former from England, and of your own experience knowing the latter to be feigned."

*Holograph. Endorsed by Sawyer; 1610.*

LORD BUCCLEUCH TO WINWOOD.

1610, June 27, Branxhelme.—Has received three letters from Winwood, two by his own servant John Clerck. Thanks him for performing what was committed to him by his Majesty, by obtaining a further leave of absence for the writer from the States. Has written to Sir Edward Cecill, and asks Winwood's favour, touching the disposal of the vacant places in the companies of the writer's regiment, which shall be under Cecill's charge in this his employment in Cleve. "There is no other thing, for the present, in this northern part of the country worthy your knowledge, save that in this late assembly of our churchmen, at Glasgow, the agreement betwixt the bishops and ministers is well advanced, for bringing the church discipline and government here, to a conformity with that of yours in England."

*Signed: Bukclughe. Large seal of arms.*

[LORD BUCCLEUCH] TO SIR EDWARD CECILL.

1610, June 27, Branxhelme.—"Seeing it hath been his Majesty's pleasure to make use of such number of his subjects, of your nation and ours, as his Highness has destined at the first for the secours of the Princes of Germany, of them that were in the States' service, for the time; and that it hath pleased his Majesty to make choice of yourself to command them in the foresaid expedition; as I did in person at Court, so do I now again by my letters, congratulate with you for the same, as one that loves you, and honours you; but that which now doth furnish more subject, is that seeing there is [are] so many companies taken out of the regiments of both the nations as may make up the number, and that as they are for the time to be paid by his Majesty, so they are to have both their commanders in chief and high officers, by new commissions from his Majesty; and any captains upon occasion of death, or the faults of them that are in the course of the employment, are to be made by the same authority also; and for that it may be his Majesty's pleasure, upon occasion of the continuance of that war, either to receive them still in his service or suffer them to return again to the condition of service they were in with the States, and under their own commanders (as I do think rather the last), of which number myself being one, I am to entreat you, so long as the matter shall remain in uncertainty, that you would favour me so much, upon the vacancy of any place, if they must needs be kept full, through the exigence of the service, and without the intermission of any time, as that the next officer in succession may have the place, because I know the most part of them to be well qualified. Some few exceptions there are, the which, upon occasion, if you will do me the favour, I will desire Sir Robert Henrysoun to inform you of," &c.

Refers to him the decision of the controversy between Captain Bothvell and Lieutenant Prestoune. Requests him to continue his favour to Sir Robert Henrysoun and Sir William Balfour, and to extend it to the rest of the captains and officers of "our nation," for which the writer and his "camarad" Sir William Brog will be grateful.

*Copy, enclosed in preceding.*

## JOHN MORE to [WINWOOD].

1610, July 5, London.—His letters of 24 June by Sir Wm. Browne were delivered on the 2nd. Mentions money matters, in connexion with Lady Winwood, Middleborg, Amsterdam, Mr. Edw. Bennet, and Zelande. ‘Upon Friday last I went to see Sir Ant. Cope’s land in Surrey, lying in the Forest within seven miles of Winsor, mentioned in my last letter by Shelton. I find the way thither to be very good for a coach; the offices to the house, as barn, stables, brewhouse, bakehouse, dairyhouse, kitchen, butteries, and cellars, to be very fitting and convenient. The dwelling-house, built for the most part of brick, hath below stairs, besides the kitchen, &c., a common hall, and two parlours wainscotted; above stairs, five chambers with chimneys, and five other less chambers without chimneys, lying like lobbies unto them; and over all, a garret. There is neither orchard nor garden of any account, but convenient plots of ground, about the house, to make of (*sic*) both very pleasurable. The land consists of two sorts: a park, which is part corn field, and part a warren of coneyes, very barren; rented together with the house for 140*l.* the year; and some lower grass grounds, without the pale, rented for 60*l.*; in all, 200*l.* the year upon the rack. Sir Anthony hath already sold all the wood for 600*l.*; the timber is cut and carried away, and so is the most part of the rest; only there remains here and there a crooked or small oak, and a few hawthorn bushes, which must likewise be cut away, unless we buy them back. The land likewise is in lease to two tenants, that have paid no fine, for 18 years to come. The price that Sir Anthony demands is 16 years’ purchase, and under 15 I presume it will not be had. It is situate in a vast black heath, four miles from the Thames, two furlongs from those five or six country houses that are the next neighbours, and a mile from the church. The tenure is socage, and the seller a sufficient though a hard man. If the trees yet standing may be suffered to remain upon reasonable consideration, they may serve, within a few years, together with two small coppices thereunto belonging, to furnish the house in some indifferent manner. I humbly attend your Lordship’s resolution, whether you affect to buy it? Then whether you will let so long leases as 18 or 20 years? (for if you buy it, we insist that Sir Anthony shall take in the leases, and put you in possession) or otherwise, how you will be pleased to dispose of it? And, in case of leasing, whether you will reserve the house, or the better part of it, and the garden plots, and other waste ground, and the moat about the house, to fashion it according to your Lordship’s or my Lady’s fancy, for your private use, or what other conditions you will be pleased to have inserted in the leases.”

Refers to other money matters and loans in connexion with Turner, Mr. Paramor, Sir John Leigh (Sir William Killegrei’s son-in-law), Mr. Sergent, and Mr. Francklin.

“His Majesty doth resolve to send forth a fleet to take such ships of the Hanses as they can find in the narrow seas; such small proportion of their goods as remains in the Styllard (*sic*) and other places of this town, is seized on by the Lord Mayor; and Sir Stephen Lessieur is to be sent (for that purpose) to the Emperor, from the King, but at the merchants’ charge. There is no doubt but we may right ourselves in time, yet in the meanwhile the trade is interrupted, and a great number of our merchants in much pain, through the forbearance of so great sums of money as there (in this interim) are detained.

“Within four or six days Mons. de Buvinckhusen shall have his dispatch, and thereupon shall letters be sent you from my Lord Treasurer,\*

\* The Earl of Salisbury.



advertising the effect of his late negotiation. He speaks of a gentleman of quality to be sent to his Majesty, to certify him of the place where your treaty shall be held; which is not here well tasted, because it would bring a charge, and lay us too open in the eye of the world; yet was it, on the other side, plainly disliked, when the Prince of Anhalt did balk this place, at his going into France. The Earl of Southampton hath been in speech to go extraordinary Ambassador into France, but my Lord Wotton is now designed."

*Holograph.*

#### JOHN MORE to WINWOOD.

1610, July 28, London.—"My last letter to your Lordship was of the 19th of this month by one Captain Endsor, who carried you the packet of Mons. Buvineckhusen's late negotiation with his Majesty. . . . Mr. Levinus tells me that you are likely to tarry from the Hague a far longer time than you project, because it is resolved that when the Princes \* shall have gotten their possession, there shall forthwith another assembly be held either at Duisseldorp, or in some other place in those parts, for the further establishment of their affairs. . . . Your Lordship doth now well understand how Mons. Lessieur was dispatched long before this bearer could here arrive with your letters, and therefore I retain your last to Mr. Lev[inu]s, and bury that motion in deep silence, learning only thereby how to carry myself hereafter if the like occasion chance to happen."

Refers to money matters in connexion with Lady [Winwood], Shelton, Mr. Richardson, and Sir Tho. Bodly. Sir John Rawlins wishes to mortgage a good parcel of land near the Thames' side, in Essex.

"Mr. Carelton (*sic*) doth now write the particulars of the Parliament and of his embassy. Your Lordship understands from a better hand than mine how France doth still bandy in factions, the Co[unt] Soyssons having hitherto had the worst end of the staff; by being deprived of the government of Normandy, by the Parliament of Paris['] acknowledgment of the Prince of Condé to stand in his rang [rank] of chief prince of the blood, and by his late loss of a great process, the sentence whereof they say that Court hastened against him in requital of the pains he took at the King's funeral to prefer the Bishop of Paris before them in their different [difference] of precedence."

[P.S.] "Mr. G. Calvert was sworn Clerk of the Council on Sunday last; and his man Ed. Sherborn hath a share of his former business, but with the title of my Lord's Clerk of his Entries."

*Holograph. Seal of arms.*

#### FREDERICK ELECTOR PALATINE to WINWOOD.

1610, Aug. 8, Heidelberg.—Has been requested by the King of Great Britain, by letter, to send him securely a certain person† arrested by the writer's officers of Bretta. Finding no shorter way, has ordered him to be conducted to Dusseldorff, and to be placed in Winwood's hands. Mentions his ambassador in England, the Sieur de Plessen.

*French; decayed. Seal.*

\* The Princes of the Union, in Germany. See Sawyer, III. 163, 164, 357.

† William Baldwin, Jesuit. See S.P. Domestic.



## S. S. to [WINWOOD].

1610, Aug. [9-] 19, n.s., B.—Gives details of military affairs in the Netherlands, and sends them by Mr. Albury. "I am assured by letters from Paris that our league with France is perfected, I mean that of England. My Lady Edmondes is arrived at Bullen, but not as yet come to Paris. Sir D. Carleton, as the Archduke's agent writeth hither, is more like to have the employment of Venice than Flanders." Refers to proposals touching the town of Juliers, and its siege.

## THE EARL OF SALISBURY TO WINWOOD.

1610, Aug. 10, from the Court.—Recommends the bearer, once his servant, now the King's, who desires to spend some months in foreign parts. He intends to pass on to the Leagner before Juliers, and thence into Germany, returning through France. Requests Winwood to counsel him in his passage "through that unquiet corner of Christendom."

*Seal.*

## JOHN DICKENSON TO WINWOOD.

1610, [Aug. 14] postridie idus Augusti, Haga-Comitis (the Hague).—Winwood's letters have been intercepted; this is said to have been done by "milites Anglos, ex præsidio Rhinbergensi." A rumour is spread that the Archduke is about to move, but no one believes it. Refers also to Juliers, Count Maurice, and Embden. Has had a letter from the Earl of Salisbury. Hears that "Mewtæus" has died, greatly in debt.

*Holograph, Latin. Seal.*

## SIR GRI[FFIN] MARKHAME TO [WINWOOD].

1610, Aug. 15.—Gives an account of the siege of "this town" [Juliers] by "the Frises," the French, and the English. Henry Stratford and Lieutenant Sutton (who was slain) were remarkable for their valour. Has been daily expecting Winwood's arrival. Desires Mous. Hotman may be acquainted with this news, and that the French are near Duren (?).

*Holograph. Endorsed by Sawyer: From Marsham.*

## ENGLAND and FRANCE.

1610, Aug. 19.—"The Treaty made in London with the French Ambassador La Boderie; for mutual defence, intercourse of trade, and prevention of piracies." 37 articles.

*Copy, Latin, 15 pp. Endorsed by Sawyer: Printed in Rymer, vol. 16th.*

## GERMANY.

1610, [Aug. 31-] Sept. 10, Prague.—Treaty (*Abhandlung*) between the Emperor Rudolph V. and King Matthias of Hungary.

*Copy, German, 6 pp.*

## GERMANY and FRANCE.

1610, Sept. [2-] 12, Heydleberg.—Letter from the Marquis of Brandenburg, the Duke of Wirtemberg, and the Marquis of Baden to the Queen Regent of France, referring to the death of the King of France, and to that of the Elector Palatine; and recommending certain affairs which will be proposed to her by the ambassador of the Elector of Brandenburg.

Also a similar letter to the King of France.

*Copies, French.*

## PRINCE MAURICE OF NASSAU TO WINWOOD.

1610,\* Sept. [2 ?-] 12, "de ce quartier."—Touching a disagreement which has arisen between the Sieurs de Malven (?) and de Herbert, &c. *French ; decayed.*

## JO. DICKENSON TO WINWOOD (at Cologne).

1610, [Sept. 16-] 16 cal. Octobris, the Hague (*Hagâ Comitis*).—Refers to the illness of Mons. Barnevelt, the negotiations between the States General and "the Princes," the intervention of Winwood and Sir [E.] Cecil, the mission of deputies by the [people] of Emden, and the expected arrival of Count Maurice. Lady [Winwood] and the children and family are well.

*Holograph, Latin. Seal.*

## MR. LEVIN[US MUNCK ?] TO [MONS. WALMERODE].

[1610, Sept.] 17, London.—You will understand from the Lord Treasurer's letter the King's intention to proceed to the conclusion of the defensive league with your Princes, &c. It will be desirable that some one should come here on their part. Mr. Winwood will have ample power for the treaty.

*Copy, French.†*

## JO. DICKENSON TO WINWOOD.

1610, [Sept. 19-] 13 cal. Octobris, [the Hague].—Refers to Baldwin, Borlase, Rotterdam, Brill, M. Barnevelt, D. Verius [Sir Horace Vere ?], M. de Bie, and D. Gilpina [Mrs. Gilpin ?].

*Holograph, Latin ; decayed. Seal.*

## WINWOOD TO PRINCE [ENNO, OF EAST FRIESLAND].

[1610,]\* Sept. 21, Emden (*Emda vestra*).—Caused the deputies of the States General to propound to the Senate of the City the "caution" prescribed by the Prince, but not one man could be found to approve it. Mentions objections to several towns proposed as the meeting-place for negotiations. No place is fitter than Emden. Promises security for all persons attending the assemblies there.

*Draft, Latin, in Winwood's hand, and signed by him.*

## CHRISTIAN, PRINCE OF ANHALT, TO WINWOOD.

1610, Sept. 28, Hambach.—Refers to the articles of pacification. The decease of the Elector Palatine will change the face of public affairs. Is writing to the King of Great Britain, and will send the letter to the General "Cecil" [Sir Edward Cecil].

*French.*

## [SIR] H[ORACE] VERE TO WINWOOD.

1610, Oct. 7, Hague.—"I do send your Lordship here inclosed what Sir Thomas Gates sent me of his troublesome and perilous adventures that himself, with those that were with him, hath past. . . . His

\* In Vol. 11.

† This is written on the back of the copy of the Lord Treasurer's letter, of 19 Sept., printed by Sawyer, III. 220. Both these copies are in the handwriting of Mons. Walmerode, and appear to have been enclosed in his letter of 8/18 October, with a copy of the King's letter of 20 September, also printed by Sawyer.

Excellency is come to this town. The Count Harry is gone very privately into France. Mons. Barnivylt keeps his house yet. I have received no letters out of England since my return from the army." . . .

*Holograph. Seal.*

MONS. B. B. DE WALLMEROD\* to WINWOOD.

1610, Oct. 18, Dusseldorff.—Winwood will see, by the copy sent him by the Prince of Anhalt, what the King his master wrote to the late Elector Palatine, and, by the enclosed, what his Majesty wrote to the Duke of Wirtemberg, and [what] the Grand Treasurer [Salisbury] and Levin[us Munck wrote] to Wallmerod. Doubts not but Winwood has received all the necessary commands, and that they have even been redoubled and reconfirmed since the Elector's death, as he has seen what has been written to his Majesty. Desired that the Prince of Anhalt would not depart till Winwood had received his powers, but could not prevail, as the Prince understood that Winwood would not treat with the administrator without new commands, which the Prince could not await, &c. Refers to the return of M[adam]e de Caunier (?) from England. Believes the Prince will go to Prince Maurice at the Hague, and that he will pass into England, to get himself recognised there, and to repair past faults; and perhaps to speak more particularly of our alliance and the administration of the Palatinate. Mons. Hottman will tell Winwood the writer's thoughts on his negotiation at Cologne. The King's reputation is concerned in it.

[P.S.] Has resolved to go to see Winwood.

*Holograph, French; decayed.*

THE PALATINATE.

1610, [Oct. 22–] Nov. 1, n.s.—Resolution taken by M. Jehan de Thumeri, Sieur de Boissise, ambassador of the King of France, Sir Ralph Winwood, ambassador of the King of Great Britain, and M. Jehan Berck, ambassador of the States General, assembled in the Chamber of the Marquis of Brandenburg, the said Prince with "Monseigneur le Palatin" being present.

*Begins:* "The first thing which ought to be done is to pass a compromise, and as soon as possible to send to the arbitrators praying them to accept the arbitration." 15 paragraphs.

*French, 3 pp.*

MONS. DE WALMERODE to WINWOOD (at the Hague).

1610, Nov. 11, Cologne.—Is writing to the Grand Treasurer [Salisbury] and other friends. Is going to Germany to learn the state of affairs. Refers to "the adversaries," the judgment of the Emperor, the Princes in possession, the Kings, the States, &c. Exhorts the Prince of Anhalt to return to Winwood as soon as he has arranged the affairs of Juliers. Wishes Prince Maurice would assign him (Anhalt) a good lieutenant in his absence. Recommends to him the affair of Montbeliard.

*Holograph, French. Seal.*

THE MERCHANTS ADVENTURERS.

1610, Nov. [8–]18, Prag[u]e.—"The Emperor's Resolution or Decree upon the Embassage of Sir Stephen Lesieur, sent unto him by the King's Majesty."

\* *i.e.* Benjamin Buwneckhausen de Walmerode. (Syllabus of Rymer.)



Whereas grievous complaints have been presented to the Emperor against those English merchants who traffic in Stoad and other places of the Empire, that they traffic contrary to the mandates published in Imperial Diets, his Majesty granted a rescript dated 29 May last, commanding an arrest upon all Englishmen's merchandise, goods, and debts; against which rescript King James by letters and by special ambassador defended the said merchants, and desired that the friendly colloquy or treaty begun at Breme in the time of Queen Elizabeth may be continued. Although no small reasons are offered to induce the Emperor to call back the Indult granted to the English on 29 Sept. 1607, yet, for the increase of peace "between the Dutch nation of the Empire and those of the Crown of England," the Emperor leaves the cause in the same terms as in the Indult, and desires the said colloquy to be resumed at Franckfurt within six months, for which he will depute Commissioners, hoping that this "second day of meeting" will not again end without fruit, and that the King will depute ambassadors with more ample power to determine the complaints of the Hanse Cities and other interested States than was done in the time of the late Queen; in default whereof the Emperor will proceed to execute the mandates against the Company of Merchants Adventurers.

[Mem. at the end:] This Decree was not signed till 12 Dec., nor delivered till the 14th to Sir S. Lesieur, new style. If it had not been signed, further difficulties would have arisen, as the Hanse's agent, having received fresh instructions from his masters lately assembled at Lunemburch, had exhibited a supplication to the Emperor full of bitter complaints and grievances against the Company; and thereupon the Baron of Mynekwytz, by order of the Emperor and his Council, was sent to Lesieur, who refused to answer unless he had a copy of the supplication, which was ordered to be sent him, &c.

MONS. HOTMAN to WINWOOD (at the Hague).

1610, Nov. 12, Dusseldorp.—Has heard nothing from him since his departure hence eight days ago. The treaty of Bavaria has been signed sooner than was expected even by the Elector of Cologne, who has caused his bishopric to be comprised in it. Refers to the Protestant Union, the Catholic League, the Count Jan de Nassau, the people of Nassau and Elsass, the Germans, the Marshal de Bouillon, Heydelberg, &c. Sends the treaty of "Hall" asked for by Lord Lisle. Believes Mr. Markam went to the Hague with Winwood. Asks him to send back the P[rince] of Anhalt soon, to give order here.

*Holograph, French.*

THE EARL OF SALISBURY to WINWOOD.

[1610,] Nov. 29, Whitehall.—His Majesty earnestly desires that Sir James Erskin may receive satisfaction in his suit to the States. "This gentleman" is "brother to a nobleman whom I affect."

*Endorsed by Sawyer* : 1610.

JOHN MORE to WINWOOD.

1610, Dec. 15, London.—(This letter is printed by Sawyer, III. 240, except the following postscript.)

"I have now received ten pounds for R. Way, and Mr. Ed. Love will give him 6*l.* more about Candlemas to set him out of debt, if by that time he shall find him more diligent in writing."

*Holograph. Seal.*

## T. EARL OF SUFFOLK TO SIR RAFE WINWOOD.

[1610?]\* Dec. 22, Whitehall.—Thanks for kindness shown to the young Lord of Essex while he was in the Low Countries, and also to Sir Tho. Dutton, who is afraid of either “a casting” or some alteration by reason of the disorder of some of his company.

*Holograph. Seal of arms.*

PETITION of LOUIS WINTER to the MAGISTRATES OF UTRECHT  
(*Utritix*).

[c. 1610?]\*—Is an Englishman and a student. Left England two years ago, and went to France, and thence to Switzerland. Is on his return, but in great straits, having been some months longer on the journey than he intended. Asks for aid.

*Latin. At the end (signed?): Academicus Oxoniensis, Ludovicus Winterus.*

## J. VALLENSIS TO SIR RALPH WINWOOD, Ambassador.

[c. 1610?]\*—Sends him some pills, with directions. Will call tomorrow.

*Holograph, Latin. Seal of arms.*

————— to [WINWOOD?].

[1610?]\*—The writer states that he formerly fled from the tyrant Alva, out of his own country, into Holland, and there adhered to Count de la Marck? (*Marcanus*), as a councillor, against the Spaniards. He was sent by that Count to Elizabeth, Queen of England, to ask for aid, and he remained for a year or two at London (*Lugduni*), where his wife in [15]74 bore him a son, who was baptised in Billingsgate by the name of William, Daniel Rogier [Rogers], the Queen's *orator*, being one of the sponsors. During his embassy he composed three books, two on the government of bad kings, and the third on the happy administration of the commonwealth under Elizabeth; and he would have published them if he had not been prevented by the wars; but they shall be given to the world, with others of his works. He afterwards entered the service of John, Count of East Friesland, &c. Hearing of [Winwood's?] coming hither to conclude peace, he sends his son to ask his [Winwood's] intercession with Count Enno, for payment of thirteen years' salary due from the Count's father, Count Edtzard. The writer's son is a captain in the service of the United Provinces. He gives particulars of his own services in East Friesland, &c.

*Latin, 4 pp.; incomplete.*

## FRANCE.

1610, . . . , in Parliament.—“Arrest du Roy en Parlement sur la regence de la Royne” (his mother).

*French, 14 lines, decayed.*

## PARIS.

1611,\* Jan.—“Questi versi sono stati fatti in nome dell' Ill<sup>mo</sup> Duca Sully sopra il rendimento della Bastilla, fortezza in Parigi, dove è il Tesoro regio, et la ritirata sua della Corte et delle regali facultà, che fa nel mese di Genaro, 1611.”

24 Latin verses, beginning—

O domus, o mihi bisseis arx amplius annis  
Custodi regnata.

## THE EARL OF SALISBURY to WINWOOD.

1610[–11], Jan. 17, Whitehall.—“It is not unknown unto you, to what employment this gentleman, Sir Thomas Gates, is chosen. wherein he is contented to abandon his own private, to serve the public. Now because it is conceived that the whole frame of the Plantation doth especially depend upon his personal assistance, being a man well experienced, and otherwise very capable to manage and direct such an enterprise, his Majesty, favouring the good success thereof, for Religion's sake, for his own honour, and for the benefit of his subjects, hath commanded me to signify unto you that in his name you should deal effectually with the States to grant him leave to be absent.” He desires to be absent three years, and not hazard the loss of his company, but it is doubtful whether they will yield to so long a time.

[P.S.] “The sooner you despatch him, the better it will be, because he is very shortly to set forward for Virginia.”

## ENNO, COUNT OF EAST FRIESLAND, to WINWOOD.

1611,† Jan. 25, Lihrott.—Has reached his province after a troublesome journey of six days from the Hague. Finds it more disturbed than ever, &c. Requests him to urge the States to empower the deputies whom they are about to send, to restore order.

*Latin. Seal.*

## THE EARL OF SALISBURY to WINWOOD.

1610[–11], Feb. 15, Whitehall.—Recommends Captain Woodhouse, a gentleman capable to do that State good service.

*Seal.*

## GEO. BLUNDELL to SIR RAPHE WINWOOD, Ambassador.

[1611 ?]‡ Feb. 18, o.s., “from my lodging in the Old Bayly.”—Refers to money matters in connexion with the King, Mr. More, Sir Arthur Savage, and the writer's solicitor Gule. Desires two months' further leave. “Here is some speech amongst us of casseering the companies of the G[en]erality, which m[akes] me much troubled to think it should be still my fortune to be in danger every year of being turned out of all that I have. I beseech your Lordship to stand my friend as you have ever done, and if Holland take any companies on, if it be possible to get my company upon that repartition, my mind would be very much quieted. . . . Sir Henry Lea is dead, and hath left Sir Robert Lea's son, of the Forest, with one eye, his heir, and all his lands and goods, but 600*l.* a year to Mrs. Banaster during her life, and no further; and she must put in bands to leave the houses and goods she hath at her death as good as now they are.”

*Holograph. Seal of arms.*

\* Arranged under 1612, in Vol. 9.

† In Vol. 9.

‡ In Vol. 11.



## JO. DICKENSON to WINWOOD.

1610[–11, Feb. 26,] 4 cal. Martii, Dusseldorp.—Touching affairs and disputes in Germany, Bohemia, and the Netherlands.

*Holograph, Latin, 3 pp.*

## JO. DICKENSON to WINWOOD.

[1611 ?\* March 20,] 13 cal. Aprilis, Dusseldorp.—Affairs of Bohemia, Alsace, the Palatinate, Juliers, Germany, Brussels, &c.

*Holograph, Latin, 2 pp., decayed. Seal (a lion rampant).*

## JOHN MORE to WINWOOD.

1610[–11], March 24, London.—Received his despatch by H. Balam. Mr. Leuius charges the writer to say that the Lord Treasurer desires his stay at the Haghe till he receives the next despatch, as his Lordship conceives “that the broils of Utrecht will not be so soon appeased, that it will be long ere Mons. de Boissise come to Duisseldorp, and that it is questionable whether the Princes will hold any assembly in Cleves before they shall have negotiated some new matter with the Kings by fresh ambassages, which now they are in hand to send. . . . My Lord was somewhat troubled to think that some disgrace might light upon some one of our Colonels, if the States draw not some companies out of every Regiment to make the 4,000 men, but send two entire Regiments of our English, as by your last (it seems) they intend; for so Sir Jo. Ogle (who is not to be commanded by Sir Ed. Cecil) should receive dishonour; but his conclusion was, that sith the Lords had written unto you to prevent that inconvenient, he did presume you would take order for it.”

The Lord Treasurer has allowed Winwood’s entertainments for these three months. Has sent over 200*l.* through Mr. Ducie by Mr. Bennett’s man. Sir Henry Neville is at Pillingbear, but the lease is not yet for sale.

“The Parliament is still busy about the abrogating of the Wards, and the Pourvoyeurs, but as yet they have brought their work unto no shape. Upon Wednesday last (both the Houses being assembled in the Banqueting House at Whitehall) his Majesty made them a speech of two hours long, wherein he showed great learning, admirable memory, and exceeding piety, to the great contentment of all parties; only the most strictly religious could have wished that his Highness would have been more sparing in using the name of God, and comparing the Deity with princes’ sovereignty; yet withall the speech had this plausible conclusion, that howsoever the sovereignty of kings was absolute in general, yet in particular the Kings of England were restrained by their oath and the privileges of the people; and so his Majesty condemned Dr. Cowell’s opinion, who is like to be censured for his † position, whereof I presume your Lordship hath heretofore understood the particulars from a better hand.

“Here flies a common bruit, that Sir Jo. Spencer’s porter lies mad in Bedlam, and that my Lord Compton is distracted, but the truth is only this: The old fellow was for a while distempered by a fright taken at the sudden blaze of the seare cloth, which a wax-chandler of this parish

\* In Vol. 11.

† “His” is substituted for “that.”

set on fire, by the unadvised touch of a candle, as he was enwrapping the corpse, the back parts whereof by this accident was somewhat scorched; and his Lordship, through long watching, and over-much musing on his new fortunes, hath gotten an ague, the fits whereof ordinarily are accompanied with a kind of frantic humour." Protests that his accounts are correct.

*Holograph. Seal.*

KING JAMES I. to WINWOOD.

1611,\* April 15, Court at Roiston.—"The bearer hereof, Peter Kaye, having served the Estates of that country in their war-ships, and there lost one of his hands, they gave unto him a small pension during life, which notwithstanding they have again taken from him." Winwood is to deal for him with the States.

*Signed at the top.*

SIR THO. SMYTHE to WINWOOD.

1611, April —, London.—"I have received your Lordship's lines, and acquainted the Lords (and the rest of the Council for Virginia) with them, (whereof you are made a member,) who all do return their kind thanks for your love and affection to this worthy Plantation, and for your ready willingness to contribute to the same, the which I have received to the sum of 75*l.*, and delivered a Bill of Adventure for the same. And we do entreat your Lordship's solicitation, and best furtherance, to stir up the rest of those worthy c[omma]nders, that as we have the hopes of good success to be raised amongst them, so we may enjoy the fruits of their [good] wishes in due time, to the upholding of this most honorable work, which now hath need of the assistance of such wor[th]y spirits, who desire the enlargement of Christian religion, to the glory of God, and renown and honour of our King and English nation."

*Seal of arms.*

KING JAMES I. to WINWOOD.

1611, May 31, Manor of Greenwich.—Recommends the bearer, John Young of Edinbrough, to whom certain sums of money are due by the States.

*Signed at the top.*

[SIR RALPH WINWOOD, SIR EDWARD CECILL, Lord General, and  
——— †, Lord Governor of the Bryel,] to ——— ("Sir").

[1611? † June? the Hague.]—Give an account of their efforts to prevent a duel there with swords between Sir John Grey and Sir Henry Hastings, the latter having reported that the difference was compounded by them to the former's dishonour. Sir John was the challenger, and came over accompanied only by Mr. John Davis, a servant of the Prince of Wales, in May. Sir Henry arrived a few days after, and met by chance with Mr. Charles Noël, his neighbour and countryman, born

\* The papers of 1611 are arranged after those of 1612, which are in Vol. 8, while Vol. 9 contains 1611 and 1613.

† Sir Horace Vere?

‡ Arranged under March 1611, in Vol. 7.

in Leicester. Sir John alleged "many reasons of unkindness, and some hard treatment received from Sir Henry in the country where they both live, but insisted chiefly upon these two points: that at a late meeting in Leicestershire, where Sir Walter Hastings was, after some enquiry and altercation amongst them, Sir John Grey saying he was satisfied, Sir Henry Hastings replied—he took scorn to give him satisfaction; the second, that Sir Henry Hastings should do ill offices to my Lord of Hunt[ingdon], report[ing] that Sir John Grey should say that he hated the \* . . . . of the Hastings than to the child which did sleep in the cradle. Some other exceptions Sir John Grey alleged, as a disrespectful letter written by Sir Henry to the Lord Grey, his father; and some words spoken by Sir Henry to the Lady Hastings to his prejudice and dishonour." Sir Henry denied using such words. \* \* \*

*Draft, in Winwood's hand, imperfect and damaged; 8 pp.*

THE EARL OF BEDFORD to SIR RALPH WINWOOD, Ambassador with the States.

[c. 1611 ?] † June 12, Whighthalle.—The business projected by Mr. Lassells at his last being in the Low Countries has suffered many delays here. Fears they will prejudice the success of "these gentlemen's endeavours, who now come to perform what was formerly promised." Hopes Winwood will favour both the undertakers and the design, for the public good.

*Holograph.*

THE EARL OF SALISBURY to WINWOOD.

1611, June 16, Whitehall.—Recommends this gentleman, Captain Sentleger, who has a company in the Low Countries.

THE PRINCES OF THE UNION to WINWOOD.

1611, † Aug. 22, Rottenbourg en Franconie.—Have understood from the Prince of Anhalt that the King of Great Britain has empowered Winwood to conclude "la bonne correspondence" which was treated between his Majesty and "les Electeurs, Princes, et Estats Uniz" by the said Prince on his last voyage, and previously by the Duke of Wurtttemberg. The assembly has often been deferred, but it has at length been decided to proceed promptly to the conclusion according to the annexed copy, § and they will send their envoys to treat with Winwood at any time and place which may be found convenient. There will be no difficulty about his additions to the articles.

*Signed:* Jean Comte Palatine, tuteur et adm. du Palat. Elector.; Joachim Ernst, Marquis de Brandenburg; Jean Frederic, Duc de Wirtemberg; G. F. M. de (?) Baden; Christian Pr. d'Anhalt.

*French. Seal.*

THE EARL OF SALISBURY to WINWOOD.

1611, Sept. 30, Hampton Court.—Requests him to speak with Mons. Barnevelt in behalf of the widow and children of Sir Chalstenes (*sic*)

\* The word "child" is struck out here, and the following word or words are torn off.

† In Vol. 11.

‡ Arranged with the papers of 1612, in Vol. 8.

§ Not found.



Brook, who was in the States' service, in regard of his nearness to the writer's son, whose mother was his cousin german, and the widow being a native of that country. Desires, if a pension cannot be granted to them, that the company may be conferred upon the deceased's brother, Sir John Brook, who will relieve his sister and her children out of the profits thereof.

*Seal, as before.*

THO. YORKE to [WINWOOD, Ambassador].

[1611?]\* Oct. 8, Breda.—Thanks for care of some business of the writer's. The bearer is his cousin, George Yorke.

*Holograph; defaced.*

KING JAMES I. to the UNITED PRINCES OF THE EMPIRE.

1611, Oct. 11, Palace of Westminster.—Understood by their letters of 22 August, dated at Rottenburg, their desire to conclude a league with him and his realms, as proposed by the Duke of Wirtemberg, which would be to the glory of Christ, the amplification of his Gospel, and the establishment of their common affairs. Has therefore commanded Sir Ralph Winwood, his ambassador to the United Provinces of Belgium, to treat with their deputies according to the sense of certain articles which he the King formerly delivered to Mons. Buinckusen. With regard to their letters of 23 August, has written to the Elector of Brandenburg to abide by the convention of Gutterbach, and to the Palatines of Newburg to do nothing contrary thereto.

*Copy, Latin.*

JOHN MORE to [WINWOOD].

1611, Oct. 29, London.—“Since my last two letters of the 12th and 16th of this month, by the ordinary of Middelborg and Mons. Buvinchusen's man's conveyance, here hath not much occurred worthy your Lordship's knowledge. The want of quoine (coin), not only in the Exchequer but also among all sorts of private men, doth wonderfully amaze many men, especially seeing no hope of amendment. Sir Thomas Bodley, the other day, notwithstanding his many sums of money now due, was fain to borrow upon bond, and after that to pawn and sell his plate, for a few hundred pounds, to finish his last building of the Library,† which doth cost him in all 1200*l*. He sent for me the other day express[ly to] tell me something of the lease of his house, whereof he hath not as yet taken a lease himself, but is upon terms to make up his four years to come 31 years; he is willing you should have it before any other, and better cheap than another, but desired me to move you not to protract your resolutions, because this winter quarter is the only time for him to dispose thereof. I answered that when he should send you over a draft of the lease, and a reasonable price, I would motion a quick despatch; but until then I held it altogether incongruous. The draft of his new lease is now in Devonshire, neither can he with much speed make that perfect for himself.

“Being the other day with Mr. Levinus [Munck], tal[king] of divers occurrents, he fell suddenly from another matter to this speech: ‘I wonder from whence should grow so much discourse of Sir H. Nevill to be a Secretary of State, or at the least a Privy Councillor.’ I answered him (and that truly) that for my part I never heard any such

\* In Vol. 11.

† The Bodleian Library.

discourse, neither did I see much reason to believe it; for, besides his unwieldy body and giving himself to a mere country life, he did not (like Sir Dudley Carelton) speak in Parliament for the King's demands, but ranged himself with those Patriots that were accounted of a contrary faction to the Courtiers; which I think he would not have done, if he had aspired to any Court employment. He said that, all that notwithstanding, he doth seek for some advancement, and that through [Sir] Thomas Overbury, by the means of Viscount Rochester, who of late (said he) hath brought to pass many great and strange matters, there being still (but especially were before Sir Thomas his disgrace with the Queen) more suitors following him than my Lord Treasurer. I marvelled much at Sir Thomas Overbury's greatness, and especially at his\* report of Sir H. Nevill; and indeed I think it may be some speech cast out rather to his hindrance than advancement. The plot (he said) was, that Sir H. Nevill should undertake to deal with the Lower House, and then (so as my Lord Treasurer would not intermeddle) there was no doubt but that better effects would come of the next Session (which is like to be in February next) than did come of the former.

"Jehan le Clerk hath undertaken to pay into the Exchequer, of the French debt, 10,000*l.* by the end of September, and the other 20,000*l.* by the end of October next. I have received Mr. Dickenson's entertainments some time since, and am (through my Lord Treasurer's favour) in as good forwardness for your Lordship's and his next entertainments as Sir Thomas Edmonds and the rest are for their 8 and 6 months already past. I have now given notice to Capt. Zouch and Capt. Harwood of the advice of your Lordship's last letter, accepted their bills, and promised them payment within three days," &c. Refers to Mr. Trimm, Mrs. Weekes, my Lady, and Mr. Lambert.

*Holograph. Addressed:* For my Lord.

DAVID PAREUS to CUNRAD VORSTIUS, D.D., of Leyden University.†  
1611, Nov. 7, Heidelberg.—Reproves him for his Socinian and Arminian heresies.

[*Copy,*] *Latin, 2 pp.*

KING JAMES I. to HUGH LEE, Esquire.

[1611,] 9 James I., Nov. 8, Palace of Westminster; under the Signet.—Having been informed by his Ambassadors in the kingdom of Spain and by the general report of his subjects trafficking into those parts that it is necessary to appoint Consuls to govern and assist his subjects in some of the principal port-towns of that kingdom, the nomination of whom appertains to him *jure regio* and by ancient treaties; the King therefore appoints Lee to be Consul for the parts of Lisborne and the whole territories of Portugal, "extending by the sea-coast beginning at Camina and ending at Castro Marin," during pleasure, &c.; with power to choose some discreet merchants to be his assistants. Besides the ancient allowance of one ducat upon every ship, he is empowered to levy "one fourth part of one in the hundred of all the goods and merchandise" of the King's subjects brought into any ports within the said limits.

Certified by "John Digbye," 9 Nov. 1612, n.s.

*Copy, prefixed to the paper dated 13 Feb. 1617, n.s., q.v.*

\* Munck's?

† Winwood's "Remonstrances to the States against Vorstius" are printed by Sawyer, III. 293, 295, 309.



[SIR] PEREGRINE BARTY to WINWOOD.

1611, Nov. 14, the Court at Royston.—Requests him “to make stay of the money lately agreed to be paid by the States in respect of some differences between Mr. Hall” and the writer.

*Holograph.*

[The COUNCIL FOR VIRGINIA] to SIR RAPHE WINWOOD, Ambassador.

[1611 ?]\*—“Sir,—Having lately addressed our letters to the Coronells and other chief Commanders of the English in those Netherland parts, for the advancing of the worthy enterprise of planting Colonies of our Nation in the fruitful and rich country of Virginia, and to draw them into society of the Action, and consequently to contribution towards the charge thereof: We have thought fit not only to offer ourselves to your Lordship in like sort, but, in regard of your place also, and personal worth and sufficiency, to pray your best assistance in forwarding the same among those noble and worthy gentlemen unto whom we have by our letters or otherwise recommended it. And for your better information, we have sent you herewith a true relation of that business, in a book lately printed and published by us concerning it; and farther certify you, that this Action having received heretofore many disastrous impediments by the factiousness and insufficiency of sundry the Governors and others in Virginia, is now [at] length settled in so good order and forwardness, by the industrious and prudent government of the Lord La Warre,† that we have resolved to second his Lordship with three important supplies, whereof the first we send presently under the conduct of Sir Thomas Gates, Lieutenant General, and Sir Tho. Dale, Marshal of Virginia, and the rest are to follow in the two years next ensuing. And according thereunto the Adventurers have also resolved to furnish out this charge with three yearly supplies of money, some with 12*l.* [10*s.*] a year, many other with double, and some also with [tre]ble that [sum ?]. Our desire and hope is that your Lordship will in all occasions be aiding to this worthy Action, tending so much to the honour and happiness of our Nation. And so, praying y[our] answer to be returned to Sir Thomas Smithe, our Treasurer, we rest,

“Your Lordship’s very loving friends,

H. Southampton	Theo : Howard
Montgomery	R. Lisle
Tho : Smythe	Robert Mansell
	Walter Cope
	Edwin Sandys.”

*Endorsed by another hand* : For my La : Winwood.

[WINWOOD to LORD ROCHESTER ?]

[1611 ?]\*—Thanks him for his favour, though the writer is known to him only by report. Refers to his Lordship’s noble designs, and his affection to his King and country. “If it shall please his Majesty to call me nearer to his service, as in these foreign employments, wherein more than ten years past I have been employed without intermission, . . . the honour of his Majesty’s service and the public good of his realm have been the pole-star for direction and conduct of my travail, so, being recalled from hence to serve at home, the respectful care I shall have of

\* In Vol. 11.

† See State Papers, Domestic, 22 June 1611.



your honour, which I profess, will stand deeply [enga]ged for [my] carriage and behaviour, will give me courage and constancy to continue in the course which tru[th], honour, and honesty will tread before me." *Rough draft in Winwood's hand; decayed.*

[WINWOOD] to LORD ———.

[1611?]\*—Came to "this town" from the army, upon the assurance of the Prince of Anhalt and Mons. de Plessen, Ambassador for the Elector Palatine, that Baldwin the Jesuit should be rendered into his hands. De Plessen came hither for this purpose, but has returned to the army without performing his promise, pretending he had no charge, &c.† *Draft, in Winwood's hand; unfinished.*

LEVYNUS MUNCK to [WINWOOD].

[c. 1611?]\*—His Majesty has bestowed on Winwood, in regard of his former services, the sum of 1,200*l.*, to be raised "out of the sale of certain personages [parsonages] and tithes, for which his Majesty hath contracted with divers persons, to the value of 30,000*l.*" Two bonds will be passed by the undertakers, to Winwood's use; they are, Sir Walter Cope, Sir Thomas Lake, Sir George Copin, Mr. Thomas Watson, and others. "You see, Sir, the necessity of this State, which makes them to husband these rewards, with so great advantage to his Majesty as to be themselves the distributors of it (*sic*), even to the last farthing." Winwood should thank his Lordship [Salisbury] as the sole instrument of his Majesty's bounty.

*Holograph.*

THE SENATORS OF SWEDEN to the SENATORS OF POLAND AND LITHUANIA.

[1611?]\*—Referring to the war between the two kingdoms, the death of Charles IX. of Sweden, the succession of King Gustavus Adolphus, King Sigismund of Poland, the proposed exchange of prisoners, &c.

*Copy, Latin, 1 p.*

[DR. CONRAD] VORSTIUS.

[1611?]\*—Remarks on the treatise of Vorstius concerning the Divine nature and attributes.

*Italian, 4 pp.*

THO. NEWTON to SIR RAFAE WINWOOD, Ambassador.

[1611?]\*—"In my last I gave you some account why things had not so speedy a proceeding as I expected, in the matter I had formerly written to you of. Since, the renewed friendship between  $\chi\phi 73v, 3x\theta gh35$  made me jealous and diffident, so as I durst neither press your business, nor communicate so freely as I had done. But I find now that it hath proved but like other Court friendships, to serve a present turn only, and after, not much regarded on either side. The  $n8mexg7n3q35$  hath raised many hopes and set many heads a-working.  $g33ltt\theta fl\chi gn$  desire

\* In Vol. 11.

† William Baldwin, priest, was a prisoner in the Tower, 23 Sept. 1612. (S.P. Dom.)

was to make *d4c7θghm3zg. ρ;θdπn lt.h;λ7g7* hath been strongly wrought to stand for 58, if *35dπ;λt7* will either have none or 57. 44 meddles not, for aught I can hear. *39xqt7rλθrd7* will make *604ghf7λ*. In which conjunction *πρ;8dr7* content to take some pains, otherwise not. This I commend to you as a secret not to be imparted to any. I find some want of names in the cifre. I pray you therefore add these that are hereunder set down."

The Queen - - - -	24	L. of Penbrooke - -	32
L. Archbishop - - -	26	Sir Henry Nevil - -	34
L. Northampton - -	29	Lord Carew - - - -	36
L. Lisle - - - - -	28		

*Holograph. Part of seal (a two-headed eagle).*

RO. LORD ROCHESTER to [WINWOOD,] Lord Ambassador.

[1612, beg. ?]\*—Commends to him the business of this gentleman, Captain Forbus, knowing his power with the States, and his "love extraordinary." Will requite him here. There is no reason why Henderson should [not] get the Lord of Buckcleughe's place,† and Forbus, being next officer under him, should not rise into his [Henderson's ?] place by the same right, as urged in the King's letter. Desires him to hasten the dispatch of Lieut. Lyndsay's commission.

*Holograph. Seal, broken.*

[SIR JOHN THROCK]MORTON to WINWOOD.

[1611–12, Jan. . . .] Vlushing.—Refers to a previous letter. "My said letter should have told you that from [a] very good part an advertisement was given me that the States of the United Provinces were in much labour to pay the King of Great Britain his money, and to redeem their towns," &c. Fears that "those of Holland" have alienated the King's affection. Hears from England that the Lord Treasurer has "taken exceeding great pains to pacify his Majesty's just[ly] conceived anger," &c. Wishes to obtain "the Lord of Boucleughe's company," but expects little from "this State," and asks Winwood to use his influence. "In these their wars I am now (of our nation) the oldest captain they have, and in their service I have received and bear the marks about me of three or four bullets into the parts of my body, besides other hard knocks."

*Holograph, 3 pp., badly written, and much decayed.*

JOHN, COUNT PALATINE, and JOHN FREDERICK, DUKE OF  
WIRTEMBERG, to WINWOOD.

1612,‡ Feb. 20.—As the King of Great Britain has declared his willingness to proceed to a treaty of defensive alliance, they appoint their councillors the Sieurs Mainhardt de Schönbourg and Benjamin Buwinckhausen de Walmerode to treat with Winwood accordingly.

*French. Seal.*

\* In Vol. 11.

† Walter, Lord Scott, of Buccleuch, died 15 Dec. 1611, at Branzholm. (Cockayne's Peerage.)

‡ In Vol. 8.

## JOHN MORE to WINWOOD

1611[-12], March 17, London.—[This letter is printed by Sawyer, III., 349, except the last paragraph, which he has marked to be omitted, as follows:—]

“I have now in my hands stockings for your Lordship and my Lady, which I hope either to bring myself or to send them by a more certain conveyance than I hold this to be. Paul arrived here on Sunday night.”

*Holograph. Seal of arms.*

## J. DICKENSON to WINWOOD.

1612, April 13, o.s., Dusseldorp.—Gives news of Germany and the Netherlands, and refers to “our Palatine.”

*Holograph, Latin, 3 pp. Seal.*

## THO. NEWTOWNE to WINWOOD.

1612, April 19.—“30 hath imparted the letter that 60 wrote unto him unto 35, but with assurance first given to 39 that it should no way prejudice 30, and thereupon again declared unto 39 his resolution and good purpose towards 60, whereof the effects will appear shortly, though 39 reserve the particulars till another time. Thus . . . \*willed me to let you know, upon whom I could wish 60 would bestow a letter of thanks and good acceptance, for he can do much, and looks to be respected.”

[P.S.] “I pray you send me the additions I lately made unto the cipher, for my haste made me forget to insert them in my copy.”

## J. DICKENSON to WINWOOD.

1612, April 27, o.s., Dusseldorp.—German and Belgic news.

*Holograph, Latin, 3 pp. Seal.*

## JOHN MORE to WINWOOD.

[1612?] May 10, London.—“I, having sent my last letters towards you but on Wednesday last by Cooke, Sir Francis Vere’s man, would not now again have written in this barren time of occurrences, had it not been for the conveyance of these enclosed from Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Tho. Bodley, which was delivered me together with a letter from himself to Sir Francis Vere, who shortly after his arrival (they say) shall not only be made Baron and Captain of Porchmouth, but also a Privy Councillor; the likelihood whereof those which would with reason maintain do (besides the necessity of understanding warriors in that College)† observe likewise the good correspondence he holdeth with the Earls of Northampton and Montgomerie, by the means of whom and of the rest of his friends in Court, the King hath of late taken especial notice both of him and Sir Horace.”

Gives news touching the Duke of Bouillon’s restoration to favour, Mons. de Rosny, the Archduke, Frizeland and Cleve, the Boures, the Marquis Spinola, &c. Refers to a conveyance of land to Winwood, Mr. Lambert, and Mr. Niccols or Nicchols.

\* Here follow six unusual characters.

† The Privy Council?



"Sir Horace Vere having of late demanded my help for the finding out of a fit man to serve him for a Secretary, to whom he would allow 30*l.* yearly, besides his furtherances for his further profit and preferment, I have resolved to name unto him Richard Mills, whom you have known in France and Holland. Abraham I perceive will adventure of himself to go towards you, if he can get the paquet touching Emden matters now in hand. . . . Samuel [Calvert?] recommends his service, attending still for his paquet."

*Holograph. Seal.*

RANUC[C]IO FARNESE [DUKE OF PARMA] to the CHIEF MAGISTRATES OF PARMA.

1612, May [10-]20, Parma.—Gives orders touching the disposal of the lands and goods of certain conspirators (not named) for the public benefit.

*Copy, Italian, 1 p.*

ERNEST, MARQUIS OF BRANDENBURG, to KING [JAMES I.]

1612, May 12, Cleves.—Deplores the general neglect of learning, except in England, which is ruled by its King and head no less in spiritual than in temporal matters. Asks the King's favour for Johannes Hymmen and Wilhelmus Balduinus, students of arts and theology, that faculty may be given them to reside to hear theological readings, both private and private, in Cambridge or Oxford University, and that one at least of them may be supported there by the King's bounty.

*Copy, Latin.*

CHRISTIAN IV., KING OF DENMARK, to MAURICE, PRINCE OF ORANGE.

1612, May 13, Copenhagen (*Haffnia*).—Touching depredations by some of the King's captains on the Prince's subjects, and the navigation to Sweden.

*Copy, Latin, 2 pp.*

JEAN SIGISMOND, MARQUIS OF BRANDENBURG, Elector, &c., to WINWOOD.

1612, May 13, Koningberg.—Is sending three Ambassadors (named). Requests him to continue favouring his (the writer's) cause with the King.

*French.*

JO. MORE to SIR RAPHE WINWOOD (Ambassador).

1612, May 23 (or 13?), London.—Received his letter through Sir Thomas Panton.\* Sir Thomas Bodley has caused the lease of the house to be drawn, and will seal it next week. Desires to know if he likes the bargain of Sir Symeon S . . . ['s] houses. My Lord Treasurer (?) is still on the mending hand.

*Holograph; decayed. Seal of arms.*

\* Or Peyton?

## J. DICKENSON to WINWOOD.

1612, May 25, o.s., Dusseldorp.—German and Belgic news.  
*Holograph, Latin, 3 pp. Seal.*

THE BAILIFFS AND SHERIFFS (*Schepenen*) OF AERDENBORCH  
to the COUNCIL OF STATE OF ZEALAND, at Middleburgh.

1612 [May 29—] June 8, Aerdenborch.—Give information of an  
alleged conspiracy at Flushing.  
*Copy, Dutch, 1 p.*

## J. DICKENSON to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

1612, June 6, Duisseldorp.—German and Belgic news. Refers to  
“our Palatine’s substitute.”  
*Holograph, English, 3 pp. Seal.*

## MONS. HOTMAN to WINWOOD.

1612, June 24, Dusseldorff.—Has nothing to add to what  
Mr. Dickenson writes, except to express regret at the loss which all  
good men suffer by the death of the Grand Treasurer [the Earl of Salis-  
bury], especially as he held the writer in great esteem. Rejoices at the  
success of M. de Plessen’s negociation. “Et quant à l’ombrage que  
prannent aucuns tant en Hollande quailleurs pour une Jartiere, moy qui  
cognois la sincerité de vostre Roy, et quil na desseing en cela que  
d’honorer la vertu, ay accoustumé de leur respondre ce que porte la  
devise de ladicte Jartiere: *Honny soit qui mal y pense.*” Refers to the  
treaty of Wesell, the Duke de Bouillon, &c.  
*French.*

## KING JAMES I. to COUNT MAURICE.

[1612, July ?]—Has performed all the good offices requested by the  
Elector of Brandenburg in the affair of Cleves. According to the Count’s  
desire, in letters of 28 May, that the King would send some one to reside  
in Cleves and to negotiate between the parties, the King has instructed  
Sir Ralph Winwood, whom he is despatching to the United Provinces,\*  
to occupy the place of Councillor of State for the King and also as  
Ambassador resident, in order that he may inform the King of the pro-  
ceedings of the pretenders to that succession, and even repair thither if  
necessary. The Elector should instruct his ministers to communicate  
with Winwood, and let him know what the King can do in his favour.  
*Copy, French, 3 pp.*

## GHODEFROY BOOL (?) to WINWOOD.

1612, July [2—] 12, Antwerp.—Is compelled to depart for Brabant,  
Hanouw, and Arthois. Will return to Winwood as soon as possible to  
effect a great service to the King of Great Britain in respect of L’Ille,  
le Havre, and other “points” already communicated to Winwood. Is  
annoyed that he dare not write about two matters of great weight, as he  
has marvellous things to tell. Desires to be sent with letters of recom-  
mendation to England for the King’s service. His wife will forward  
Winwood’s letters to him.  
*Holograph, French. Seal. Endorsed by Sawyer: Godfrey Root.*

\* See State Papers, Domestic, 1612, June and July, pp. 136—138. This letter is  
placed at the end of Vol. 8, among the papers of 1612—13.

## J. DICKENSON to WINWOOD.

1612, July 3, o.s., Dusseldorp.—Touching the affairs of “our Palatine,” &c.

*Holograph, Latin, 3 pp. Seal.*

## JOH. DRUSIUS to WINWOOD.

1612, July 6, Franeker.—Sends by a servant the “Apopthegmata Ebræorum ac Arabum,” and two copies for the person to whom they are dedicated, and who was formerly the writer’s pupil and firm friend.

*Latin.*

## SIR HENRY NEVILL to WINWOOD (Ambassador).

1612, July 12, Westmester.—“I sent yesternight to Sir Tho. Overbury to know what time I might come to him this morning; and he made me answer that he went out of town early, but would return about 6 of clock in the evening, and prayed me to come to him then. Hereof I thought fit to send you word, that you might not expect me according to my appointment yesternight.”

*Holograph. Seal of arms.*

## SIR HENRY NEVILL to WINWOOD.

1612, July 12 [13?].—“I feared that which happened: that Sir Tho. Overbury would not return yesterday till it was very late. Therefore I sent not to you, neither did I speak with him myself; but this afternoon, about two of clock, he will be with me, because I am not well, and cannot go to him. And he is desirous to meet you here, if you be returned from Court.”

*Holograph. Seal of arms.*

## LEVYNUS MUNCK to WINWOOD.

1612, July 20, London.—Recommends the bearer Anthony de Waele, who has lived here two years with Mr. Secretary Herbert, “where he hath spent his time in reading unto him and exercising himself in the study of the Civil Law. He is now called home by his father, who hath some employment in the Haghe.”

*Holograph. Seal of arms.*

## MONS. DE PLESSEN to WINWOOD.

1612, July 24, o.s., Heidelberg.—Has received his letter and that of the King for the Count of Hanau. Refers to the treaty of Wesel, the Elector of Brandenburg, Colonel de Schönbourg, the affairs of the Empire, Hungary, the Turk, &c. Wishes him a successful voyage to England.

*Holograph, French.*

## MONS. HOTMAN to WINWOOD.

1612 (?), July 25, Dusseldorf.—Mr. Dickenson, to whom he communicates everything, is writing fully. Knows of the renewal of the amity between their Majesties of France and Great Britain. Wishes him all honour and advancement with the King his master, which will never be equal to his merit. Desires Winwood to testify to the King his (the writer’s) devotion. “Si je suis une fois hors de ce service, j’emploierois volontiers ce qui me reste dannees a la version de ses tres sages, doctes,



et judicieux escrits, y adjoustant ce que je viens de lire de Mr. Ca-saubon au Cardinal du Perron, ou je recognoy que sadiete Ma<sup>te</sup> a mis la main a bon escient. Si aussi vous rencontrez Mons. le Viconte de l' Isle, je luy baise tres humblement les mains."

*French.*

JO. DICKENSON to WINWOOD.

1612, July 31, o.s., Dusseldorp.—Touching the disputes between "our Palatine" and the Elector of Brandenburg, &c. Has written to the King.  
*Holograph, Latin, 1 p.*

SIR HENRY SAVILE to WINWOOD.

1612, Aug. 2, Eton.—Requests him to borrow the manuscript of Apollonius' Conicks "of those Messieurs." Affairs here are still in uncertainty.

*Holograph. Seal of arms.*

MONS. JAC. VANDEN EYNDEN to WINWOOD.

1612, Aug. 10, Wourden.—Having been informed by the "despensier" of the Theological College at Leyden that Winwood had told him of the Queen of Great Britain's desire to have some very small greyhounds (*lievrettes*), the writer sends two such little dogs accordingly.

*Holograph, French.*

SIR THO. SMYTHE to WINWOOD.

1612, Aug. 10, London.—In a despatch of the 4th he certified Winwood of "the Company's desire," but it was delayed. Has since received his letters testifying his care of the East India Company's affairs since his departure. They do not know to whom to apply, his Majesty being so far off on progress, and therefore depend on Winwood's mediation, desiring to hear of "the success as it shall happen from time" [to time], and to be directed what to do.

*Seal of arms.*

R. [LORD] LISLE to WINWOOD.

1612, Aug. 13, Flushing.—Landed here yesterday, having been but one night at sea. His coming was delayed by the death of the Countess of Rutland, his niece. Did not hear of any alteration since Winwood's departure. Sir Noel Caron will inform how all things were in England when he left. Will repair into Holland, but desires to know whether Winwood and his Ex[cellency, Count Maurice,] are at the Haghe.

*Holograph. Seal of arms.*

JOHN DICKENSON to WINWOOD.

1612, Aug. 14, o.s., Dusseldorp.—Touching the affairs of the Palatine, Germany, &c.

*Holograph, Latin, 3 pp. Seal.*

THE COUNT OF OLDENBURG to WINWOOD.

1612, Aug. 17, Oldenburg.—Has instructed his agent with the United Provinces to attend Winwood, and protest against the misrepresentations of the Count of East Friesland.

*Latin.*

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to his servant JOHN MOORE.

[1612,]\* Aug. 22, Dusseldorp.—“I have not much to write. Yesterday I came from the army, to receive here Baldwin the Jesuit, who was taken by the officers of the Elector of the Rhine, whom now I send by Sir John Burlas and Capt. Dewhurst into England. This day the town is rendered into the hands of the Princes, who now, if they can keep it, are full possessors of all these countries. When I shall be at the Haghe I know not; in the mean time let your mistress want no money. The cloak I sent for you may send by Shelton at his return.”

*Holograph. Seal of arms.*

JOHN DICKENSON to WINWOOD.

1612, Aug. 29, o.s., Dusseldorp.—Touching the Palatine's affairs, &c.  
*Holograph, Latin, 3 pp. Seal.*

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to [WINWOOD].

1612, Sept.  $\frac{2}{12}$ , Venice.—The Earl of Arundel came two days since to Padua, from whence the Lord Rosse went the last week towards Florence. Gives an account of the war between the Venetians and the Usocchi, and of their negociations with the Archduke Ferdinand of Gratz; also of preparations for war made by certain Italian princes against the Duke of Parma, &c. This State has dammed up one of the mouths of the Po, “whereby to turn the greater stream upon the port of Goro, in hope by such earth and rubbish as is carried down by land floods to destroy that port.” The Pope is much incensed at this.

*Holograph, 4 pp.*

MONS. DE PLESSEN to WINWOOD.

1612, Sept. 3, o.s.—The negociation of M. Spinola still remains a mystery. The Elector is going to Holland, and the writer is to accompany him. Refers to the affairs of Germany, Bohemia, and Spain.

*Holograph, French.*

SIR HENRY NEVILL to WINWOOD.

1612, Sept. 6, Windsor.—“This tumultuary and uncertain attendance upon the King's sports affords me little time to write. But shortly I must pray you to understand that I have both received your letter to myself, and seen that which you wrote to Sir Thomas Overbury; upon both which I took occasion to press him in the point of the time of your revocation. I found him a little apprehensive, as if you mistrusted some neglect in him or other of the business that concerned you. And thereupon he renewed his protestations of all sincere meaning both on his part and his friends' [or friend's?]. But for the time he prays you to have patience, and to refer it to the King's own humour, which must be followed, and against which there is no striving, without hazard of doing hurt. Yet he is in good hope of some speedy resolution, for upon the 21st of this month he [the King] hath appointed his Council to attend him, and put off their meeting till then which was purposed here as yesterday. For my part, I have had another conference with him of late, and find the matters well tasted which I proposed in the former.

Much kicking there is both against you and me severally, but more against the coupling of us together. Yet I think it is done more out of animosity than hope; for Lake, in all men's opinions, is excluded, and Wootton hath rather lost than gotten by his late employment. About a fortnight hence the King hath let me know that I shall hear from him some resolution about the matters whereof we have now twice conferred; whereupon I shall be able to make a more certain judgment of his purpose touching this whole business, and will speedily make you partaker of my conceit in it. In the mean time I do very much congratulate with you for the good amendment of my Lady, and wish you both health and happiness."

*Holograph. Seal of arms.*

R. LORD LISLE TO WINWOOD.

1612, Sept. 13, Flushing.—"A man of your own coming over, I assure myself that you understand (better than I can deliver) all that passeth there [in England]. It seems on the 5th of this month nothing had been done in the great offices. Great speech it seems there is still of Sir Ha. [*i.e.* Harry] Nevell to be Secretary, as likewise of yourself, Sir Th. Lakes (*sic*), and Sir Ha. Wotton. Of a Treasurer I do not hear anything by my letters, but some that come over speak much of my Lord of Northampton. But it seems that the purpose goes on of putting down all the boards (?) for one year, without giving any allowance, which will be a new manner of entertaining of a Prince that comes to woo the King's daughter. The Prince Palatine is looked for in England about the end of this month, but here we have reports that his coming from Heydelberg was put off for three weeks. I perceive there is nothing done by Mons. Barnevelt with the States General about our fortifications, since I do not receive anything from your Lordship of it. . . . I shall be ready tomorrow to take the first good passage shall be offered unto me; and if God send me into England, I will, together with my thankfulness unto you, give witness of the good service you do the King."

*Holograph. Seal of arms. Endorsed by Sawyer, 13 Feb. (sic), 1612.\**

JOHN DICKENSON TO WINWOOD.

1612, Sept. 15, o.s., Dusseldorp.—Touching the affairs of the Palatine, the Empire, the Elector of Brandenburg, the Turk, &c.

*Holograph, Latin, 3 pp. Seal.*

SIR ROBERT NAUNTON TO WINWOOD.

[1612,] Sept. [15-] 25, n.s., Holeborne.—"Your letters of the 24th of August I received by Mr. Sa. Calvert about the 5th of this September. The same day, hearing that his Majesty was determined for Windesore, I went thither, and the next morning delivered your enclosed to Sir H. Nevill at Sir H. Savill's in Eaton, where I was by him resolved of a steady purpose in your honourable friends towards you and myself, but was at no hand to give suspicion of any such intention at all there, much less of any privity of his, in respect of their feeling sympathy with the Ambassador at Venice.† So I held it fitting not to trouble my Lord of [Ro]ch[este]r, lest an inexpect[ed?] visitation should seem a faint

\* Arranged with the papers of 1612-13.

† Sir Dudley Carleton.



kind of importunity, but saluted Sir Thomas Overburie] *en passant*, which was sufficient to continue me in both their remembrance . . .  
*volunt, valde velint.*

"The day I came thither Sir H. [N]evill had speech [with his] Majesty as he hunted, for two hours, and received good approbation in the most of his advices, and by conference made good the rest, whereof his Majesty seemed to doubt at the first apprehension; but *de re totâ quam tantopere avemus, verbum nullum*. His directions from his friends, you know, continue the same—not to obtrude himself into any petition or pursuit, but to leave it to them wholly, to cull out a time proper for the propounding it with success. Hereupon some standers by are apt to conceive that the King mea[neth] to keep these places in suspense between himself and my Lord of Roch[este]r, as they we[re] after Sir Fr. Walsyngham's death; and that meanwhile Sir Tho. Overburie may fit himself with as good a probability to furnish the place in time, by the practice and experience he is now in, as Sir Tho. Lake and his Lady bare [bore] themselves strong upon. But we can admit no suspicion of any such underhand meaning in any of the 3, his Majesty's reservations having too many occasions in this undermining age of the world. I met with Mr. More at Windesore, who told me that in speech with my Lord of Roch[este]r he found him fixed in opinion that it would be very fit that your successor should be there en[coun]tered by you before yourself should be called home; and that he heard, that when [his] Lordship was moved for him of Venice to succeed you, his answer was, that his fashion of carriage and countenance was somewhat with the loftiest to for . . . that people.

"The morning the King left Eaton, I happened e[asually?] . . .  
 . . . ed by Sir H. Savill to my Lord Hay, who presently became inquisitive aft[er] . . . pro]fessed himself desirous to know me. Sir Henry sought me out, as requesting me to show his Lordship the great work of his Chrysostome then under press, which he and (?) I had seen before, and commanded my Lord Hay to see. So I attended his Lordship, who by the way offered himself in extraordinary terms as ambitious to become p[at]ron and protector of my reputation with his Majesty, and that upon the many good words he had heard. . . . Sir F. Grevyll, and from his father-in-law the Lord Denny," &c. The writer speaks of himself as a man "who, as much drowned as he hath long been and sunk in the eye of the world, yet would not catch at every bough to clamber up by.

"At my being with Sir F. Grevyll I met a young gent', a kinsman of Sir Ed. Conwey's, newly come from your parts, who told me, as from your own mouth, that you expected either . . . within ten days, or to be sent into Denmark. I told Sir Fulke, betwixt him and . . . I doubted you would give out no such matter, whatsoever you conceived (&c.) . . . Now Mr. More told me this morning, that my Lord of Rochester, moving his Majesty for your calling home, was answered, that he determined to hold you where you are till the Palsgrave should be come thither, where you should give him assistance, directions, and honour, and happily (*sic*) come over with him, or very soon after him, if your businesses there should import. If some of our great lords should discover such inten[tion] of his Majesty's, they would undoubtedly spin out new occasions to detain you longer there, or divert you by some Danish employment further off *usque ad Sauromatas*,\* to remove you out of their light here.

\* "Sauromatum Arva, le Hundsruë," in Germany. (Baudrand.)

“Don Pedro de Synega, upon the return of his *corriero* from Spain, is now to take his leave very shortly, since he can prevail no more in hindering the alliance with the Palsgrave. I was told by Sir George Ma[n]ers that Sir Robert Drury, having cast out some derogative speech against his state, and person, whereof he had lately taken some view, was convented before the Lord . . . , and received check for his such presumption. The King removed hence to Hampton yest[erday], whither the Lords are to follow him tomorrow, and to attend him there some four or five days, within w[hich time] the world expects his Majesty will declare his resolution further touc[hing] the Secretary-[ship] . . . the Treasurership, and other offices that may receive alteration in c[onseq?]uence. Sir H. [Nevill] converseth now more professedly with my Lord of Rochester, and removed hence [with] the King, I mean *simu[l] tempore*. Myself hold on my old course like a poor Chancery man that dreams of nothing but law and conscience, and resort only to Sir H. Nevill when he is in town, *et hoc parcius*. When you write to my Lord of Rochester, or to Sir Tho. Overbury, if it please you to use me for delivery of your letter, it may happily occasion me some further overture.”

*Holograph; decayed. Endorsed by Sawyer: 1610 (sic).*

#### ENNO, COUNT OF EAST FRIESLAND, to WINWOOD.

1612, Sept. 17, Stickhusa.—Is sending two envoys to the King to inform the King touching his dispute with the Count of Oldenburg. Refers to the death of his eldest son.

*Latin.*

#### J. DICKENSON to WINWOOD.

1612, Sept. 26, Dusseldorp.—Affairs of the Palatine, Germany, &c., Refers to Markham's letters.

*Holograph. Latin, 2 pp. Seal.*

#### THE COUNT OF OLDENBURG to WINWOOD.

1612, Oct. 6, Oldenburg.—Protests against the Count of East Friesland's representations to the King of Great Britain and the States General, touching the *opus aggerarium* which the writer is constructing; to the latter of whom he is sending two of his councillors. Asks Winwood to favour his cause.

*Latin. Endorsed: From the Earl of Delmenhurst.*

[Same date?]  
—“Summarium rationum juris quo illustrissimus Comes Oldenburgicus in extruendo novo aggere partim in Severana, partim in Oldenburgensi regione firmissimè nititur.”

*Latin, 7 pp.*

#### SIR THOMAS OVERBURY to WINWOOD.

[1612,] Oct. 9, Royston.—“My Lord [Rochester] will move for your coming over with the Count, and what answer he receives you shall presently hear. In the mean time I pray you fasten the Count upon my Lord; and if you please, you may name me to him.”

*Holograph. Seal of arms, broken.*

## LEVYNUS MUNCK TO SIR THOMAS LAKE.

1612, Oct. 11, Royston.—“It pleased the King yesterday to call me unto him, and to ask me whether you had not left a letter with me, for him to sign, to Sir Raphe Winwood, according to such directions as he gave you. I told his Majesty that I had understood from you, that you had order to write to Sir Raphe Winwood, and to Sir Stephen le Sieur, and that you would dispatch it from London: whereupon his Majesty gave me order to draw this letter enclosed, which he would have me to send unto you, by the copy whereof the contents shali appear unto you. I pray you therefore to take order to send it away with convenient speed, together with such things as you may have otherwise, fit for his knowledge, and to enclose within your packet this letter of mine unto him. The King's remove is yet stayed till further order come from the Palatine. My Lord Chamberlain [Suffolk] was here this day, and is gone back to Audley-In (*sic*): on Tuesday or Wednesday he purposeth to be at London.”

*Holograph. Portion of seal of arms.*

## LORD CHANCELLOR ELLESMERE TO WINWOOD.

1612, Oct. 19, the Court at Westminster.—“Justice hath no kindred nor friends, and therefore for anything that I have done in your friend's cause I deserve no thanks.” Asks favour for “this gentleman,” Sir Thomas Dutton.

*Seal—a crest.*

## SIR EDWARD CECYLL TO WINWOOD.

[1612?] Oct. 22, Utricke.—“Although I have not heard it witnessed from yourself, yet the weather-cock at the Hague did give me comfort that you and my Lady and all your priteous \* had a very happy passage; and I hope by this time that your business hath had as good success. It is reported from England that Lord Rochester shall be married, and that the lands of Wes[t]merland are bought, and the lands of Sir Tho. Shierley, and Sherborne Castle, some for a jointure, the rest for posterity.” Refers to Ruttage (?) Park, and to affairs at Utricke.

*Holograph. Seal of arms. Endorsed by Sawyer: 1611 or 1612.*

## SIR HENRY NEVILL TO WINWOOD.

1612, Oct. 22, London.—Is glad to hear of my Lady's recovery. “I thank you very much for the honour you purposed to Sir Henry Savill and me in the name of your son; it is an office I will be very ready to perform upon the next occasion, and will be bold to challenge it of you. Concerning the journey into Denmark which you stood in doubt of, I hope I may assure you that you need not fear it. I rather mistrust that there may some stay be made of your revocation by reason of the necessary use of your presence there. For I have heard that the King is of opinion that Spinola hath some plots in hand either against Cleves or somewhere else, that may once again *brouiller les cartes*, and therefore he is willing to see clearly into them before he call you home; acknowledging that no man can serve him so well to that purpose as you. If this suspicion be without ground, you may do well in my opinion to remove it, and thereby facilitate your own revocation. In the mean time

\* Pretty ones?



your friends will use their best endeavours to the same purpose. For myself, all things stand as they did. I have the same friends and the same enemies still. Only I think I have this advantage that the King, now knowing me somewhat better than he did, will not be so easily carried with the reports or suggestions of my evil willers. The necessity of supplying that place\* is such, and he that now hath it is so weary of it, as I verily believe many days will not pass ere it be determined: which is all I can advertise you of any certainty touching that matter. The report of all other things I leave to Mr. Moore, whom I have likewise entreated to acquaint you with a request of mine."

*Holograph. Seal of arms.*

MONS. DE PLESSEN to WINWOOD.

1612, Oct. 23, o.s., London. — Congratulates him on his timely opinion and judgment sent to the King "touchant la personne de Monseigneur l'Electeur." The warm reception and honour accorded to the Elector testify to the esteem in which he is held by the King, who praises him even in private to his own confidential servants, and sometimes also in the presence of the lords and "cavaliers" of the Court.

*Holograph, French.*

J. DICKENSON to WINWOOD.

1612, Oct. 24, o.s., Dusseldorp.—Affairs of Germany, the Palatine, &c.

*Holograph, Latin, 2 pp. Seal.*

SIR R. NAUNTON to [WINWOOD].

[1612,]† Nov. 6, Holeburne.—Discourses generally on his own affairs, mentioning Sir H. Nevill, Lord Rochester, Sir Edward Carre of Lincolnshire and his Lady, Naunton's kinswoman and ward, her father Sir Ri. Dyer, Sir Thomas Overbury, and Sir F. Gr[eville]. Speaking of Winwood and Nevill he says: "If by my freedom with your Lordship you find me apt to distrust any, it is but my direct trust in the Psalm which directs us *Nolite confidere, &c.*, you know in whom; and so a diffidence not in either of you, but for you, and for our Church and State, which both promise themselves so much from you." Hears that "Sir Edward [Cecil?] is a professed suitor, and that Sir Jo. Radelyf labours it for him here, in hope to succeed him at the Briel."

"It would be a great intemperance and almost impudence for me here to enter into any other discourse of our present occurrences, which are so displeasing, so full of brausle (?), and anxiety, that if I should begin them here, I might well lose myself ere I could find the way out of them."

[P.S.] "The wisest and best affected in religion that I know here are exceedingly apprehensive of some Spanish project to incite or support our Recusants. Their Ambassador hath told his Majesty that the fleet prepared there is intended to Portugal, *pour nous endormir*. We trust more upon the vigilance of the States you live among, than of any . . . we can discover for the public here at ha[nd]."

*Holograph. Endorsed by Sawyer: 1612. Year uncertain.*

\* The office of Secretary of State, occupied by Sir Alexander Hay.

† With the papers of 1610, in Vol. 7.

## MONS. J. LUNTIUS TO WINWOOD.

1612, [Nov. 8,] 6 id. Nov., London.—His stay in London has been prolonged by the unexpected death of the Prince of Wales, which most vehemently affects all men in this kingdom, except perhaps the Catholics (*Pontificios*). The States General will certainly lament it. “We had satisfactorily transacted our affairs before noon with the King’s Majesty, when in the afternoon he was informed of [the Prince’s] recovery being hopeless, and on the following day, late in the evening, he [the Prince] closed his life.” The Count of Oldenburg had written that he was coming within two months; the King replied that he would consider his “reasons,” and that in the meanwhile the Count was not to undertake anything fresh, nor to continue the work begun. [The Count] promised to do nothing prejudicial to the Count of East Friesland. Has conversed familiarly with the Archbishop [Abbot] at dinner and supper on various matters. Was greatly assisted by Mr. More.

P.S. (*on a separate piece of paper*). “Intelligo diem precibus publicis indictum esse ad comitia Hollandica, de quibus in literis superioribus, et generosè decernendum esse de negotiis Religionis, et rebus Indiam Orientalem spectantibus, idque agi ut justa classis eò abeat, cum sufficiente milite, qui Philippinas insulas adversus Lusitanos, cum aliis propinquis, occupet et tueatur. Tempus breve est, atque eventum videbimus, de quo singulis hebdomadib[us]. Quæso ne meæ literæ quæ hæc Hollandica continent cum iis communicentur, q[ui] ad Caronium deferant, ne in suspicionem apud eos veniam.”\*

*Holograph, Latin. Seal.*

## W. [LORD] KNOLLYS TO WINWOOD.

[1612,] Nov. 14 (?), Whitehall.—Is sorry that his brother’s deserts, and the King’s letters, besides his brother’s wife’s alliance with the best in the country [Holland?], could not procure him preferment in the States’ wars, so that he was forced to leave their service. He had great offers at the Emperor’s Court, to serve against them, but he has left the Emperor’s wars and returned home, as he found that none but Jesuits and Papists bore any sway or command. He now desires to end where he began. Has written to the States and Mons. Barneveldt in his brother’s behalf, &c.

*Seal—crest (an elephant).*

## J. DICKENSON TO WINWOOD.

1612, Nov. 14, Dusseldorp.—German affairs. Refers to Stephen Lesieur’s mission.

*Holograph, Latin, 2 pp. Seal.*

## PRINCESS ELIZABETH.

1612, Nov. 17, Palace at Westminster.—The Contract of Marriage between the Elector Palatine and the Lady Elizabeth. At the end is a schedule of the salaries of all the officers and servants of the Lady Elizabeth’s household.

*Copy, Latin, 4 pp.*

\* It is not certain that this postscript belongs to the preceding letter. It appears to have been written with different pen and ink.

SIR R. NAUNTON to [WINWOOD].

[1612,]\* Nov. 17, Holeburne.—Has deferred sending the letter on the other page. “Since by conference with Mr. More I find that Sir Tho. Overbury, out of an affection to introduce Sir Jo. Radcliffe into Sir E. C[ecil]’s employments there, is likely to endeavour for his cousin to become your successor; and withall that my mediation to bring Sir F. Gr[eville] and him to meet, which I intended to advantage myself with Sir Thomas, was, I know not how, turquesed (?) into a reprobate sense with Sir H. Nevill, as if I were too suspiciously inward with Sir F. Gr., who holds good quarter with my La[dy] Suff[olk], &c. Hereupon, finding Sir H. Nevill somewhat drier (as methought) the last time I was with him than in former times I had, I thought long to express myself unto him. And this very morning having received letters from Sir Ed. Carre to my Lord of Rochester in my behalf in general (who knows not of the place I affect in particular) hard before the King’s remove to Theobalds, I delivered them to his Lordship, who, reading them as he was going to the King through the Gallery and calling me to him, told me they were to the same effect he had before spoken to him, and bad me assure myself of his best endeavour upon the first occasion. I went straight to Sir H. N. to acquaint him what I had done, who told me my Lord, in his understanding, was resolved of m[e] for that place, but what Sir Tho. might write for Sir Jo. Radclyf’s sake, he co[uld] not tell, but to me he would impart what he should discover.

“Touching our Palladium which we have lost, I hold it neither (*sic*) fit for me to write what I conceive, and less fit to be written to your Lordship.† It is given out by some of his confidants that he had a design to have come over with the Palsgrave and drawn Count Maurice along with him, with some strengths, and done some exploit upon the place that shot the Palsgrave’s harbinger, and happily (*sic*) have seen the Lantsgrave’s daughter, or I know not what. That this he meant to have done, whatsoever it was, *clam Patrem et Senatum suum*; and hatching some such secret design, which was made subject to misconstruction, it is now become abortive, like that of Henry the 4th in France. Sir H. Nevill told me he had vowed that never Idolator should come into his bed. And I was ascertained that in his sickness he applied this chastisement for a deserved punishment upon him, for having ever opened his ears to admit treaty of a Popish match. The best news I can send you is, that by the noble and Christian intermise of Sir H. Nevill, there is a concentration made between my Lords of Penbroch and Rochester, at which Sir H. N. himself was present; which was at first put over by Sir Tho. Overbury, being (?) with an intent to make the cure the more sound. I hear the King (?) hath done the like between the Archb[ishop] and my Lord Northampton, but not from so good a party as the other. There is hope the King will now declare himself, if he have not done it already this afternoon, at his parting with the Lords. I am in some haste, for fear Mr. More should send away before this come to him, which makes me write thus rhapsodically. The Palsgrave grows in grace every day with the King, who will have him down with him to Royston for some weeks (?). It is conceived he will hold him here till St. George’s day be past, and after that investiture will consummate the marriage, and send them over together in May.”

[P.S.] Acknowledges letters from Winwood. “My misdoubt is much stronger of S. E. C. [Cecil?] than of S. D. C. [Carleton?]. . . .

\* In Vol. 7.

† This refers to the death of Prince Henry.



Your letters received and delivered this day came *divinitus*, which commended me to his Lordship's favour for the place I was first named unto his Lordship for. . . . If Sir Tho. Lakes (*sic*) should prove a Secretary, whereof I hear he is not out of hope, I have a guess that in the interim, before your place fall, his Lordship will be put in mind for me, for the Latin Secretary's place." . . . .

*Holograph: on the same sheet as the letter of the 6th.*

MONS. HOTMAN to WINWOOD.

1612, Nov. 25, Dusseldorff.—Has received letters from Viscount Lisle and M. de Plessen, and sends one for the latter. Is rejoiced at the King's satisfaction with the Elector, and that "the calumny" has been discovered, the authors being the bad Germans as well as the Spaniards. Mr. Lesieur has represented the King with dexterity, and has endeavoured to appease these last disagreements. German affairs.

*French. Seal.*

J. DICKENSON to WINWOOD.

1612, [Dec. 1,] calendis Dec., o.s., Dusseldorp.—German affairs. The Palatine has sent into England, &c.

*Holograph, Latin, 3 pp.*

SIR HENRY WOTTON to MARCUS VELSERUS.

1612, [Dec. 5,] nonis Decembribus Julianis, London.—Touching a work by Gaspar Scioppius.

*Copy, Latin, 3 pp. Endorsed by Saywer: This letter is printed in Sir Henry Wotton's Life.*

RO. LORD ROCHESTER to WINWOOD.

[1612,] Dec. 7, Royston.—"His Majesty intends (according to your advice) for to send only a herald to convey the Garter to Grave Maurice, and by him you shall receive further instructions concerning that particular. In the mean time the King's pleasure is you let Grave Maurice know, that he would have him use his best means amongst the States, that his brother Count Henry may be sent over hither to be installed for him, whom you shall require as being of fit quality for that employment, and besides acceptable to the King himself. This his Majesty would not have you to meddle with, but leave it to Count Maurice his own working. For your own business, I do not blame you if the delay seem strange to you, for it is no less to me, and I can give no more reason for it than you can conceive there. But howsoever I do not despair, though your enemies have objected enough against you, and lastly that you are too violent, which signifies in Court language not malleable to their use. But God prosper me in this work, as I intend nothing but right in it, and they only their own ends. I hope ere long you shall hear from me."

*Seal—a crest, with the motto of the Order of the Garter.*

SIR THO. SMYTHE to WINWOOD.

1612, Dec. 18, London.—"I have rested long silent, supposing that my Lord of Rochester hath been pleased to procure his Majesty's letters to put your Lordship in mind of prosecuting the business depending betwixt the East India Company of London and those merchants there,

from whom they expected some committees to have been long since sent over (as your Lordship's letters mentioned, and I was oftentimes informed from thence); but by their protracting of time I can expect no other but that they intend to proceed by delays, as they have been accustomed to do, and to give reasonable answers, but perform nothing in substance. I do therefore desire your Lordship's mediation to press them for some conclusion, and to direct me what course to take here to second your Lordship therein; and to be so favourable as not to let it rest until it be effected, which the Company will acknowledge with all thankfulness, and remain much bound unto you for the same; desiring to understand of the success as occasion shall be presented."

*Seal of arms. On the back:—*The post is paid to Middilbrow.

#### ENGLAND, FRANCE, and the NETHERLANDS.

1612, Dec. 29, Palace of Westminster.—Whereas the King of Great Britain has demanded from the King of France payment of sundry great sums of money, including 300,000*l.* sterling, which he or his predecessors had disbursed for the service of France in money, troops, ships of war, artillery, victuals, munitions, &c.; and the King of France appears to refer him to the States General of the United Provinces [for payment]: to avoid all disputes, and to gratify the said States, the King of Great Britain remits to the King of France all such sums and debts, as if the said sum had been paid to him by the States, and delivers up to them all obligations, &c. "Signé, Jacques Roy."

*Copy, French.*

[SIR DUDLEY CARLETON, Ambassador at VENICE, to the DOGE.]

[c. 1612?]\*—Complains of the arrest of a servant of his by the ministers of the officers of the Inquisition. Sent his secretary to ask for his release in order to satisfy the majesty of the King his master [James I.], but it has not yet been granted. The man is named Jacomo Castelvetro, and is 70 years of age. Believes the arrest was brought about by evil-disposed persons in order to prevent Italians from serving in his (the writer's) house. The lords of this city are most obedient to the laws of the Republic [of Venice], which forbid all commerce with Ambassadors; and those of lower rank act in every way so as to verify the proverb to the letter—*magna civitas, magna solitudo*. This man is not of the religion which the English (*noi altri Inglesi*) profess, and when they assembled from day to day to offer their prayers, as their custom is, Castelvetro always retired; and he always ate fish on the eves of saints' days. Employs only two other Italians as boatmen (*barcaroli*). Castelvetro was engaged to teach Italian to the writer's servants, and as there was no room for him in the house, the writer gave him a written testimonial, so that he might enjoy the privileges of an Ambassador's servant. The arrest is an injury to the writer's reputation, and to that of the city for liberty, which has attracted a congregation made up of all nations; and the resort of English to this city and to Padua (which is the same thing) has become so great that instead of four or five, as formerly, there are now more than seventy here, some of them being young men of principal houses, who cause no scandal in matters of religion, and do not offend against the laws, as the Rectors (*Rettori*) can bear witness. There are not more than ten Englishmen in the rest of Italy, all the rest having

\* In Vol. 11.

come hither because one of them was seized in the city of Siena by the officers of the Inquisition; and now, hearing of the arrest of the writer's servant, many of them have come to ask him whether there is security any longer in Venice. Some of them are going to England, where the matter will be noised abroad. They will also report that the minister of another prince, an enemy of his Majesty [James I.], was present when the man was examined. His Majesty will be greatly offended, &c.

*Copy, Italian, 3 pp.*

#### ROBERT PARSONS.

[1612?]\*—Summary of a book (*libellus*) written in English, under this title: "Memoriale pro reformatione Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, continens modum quandam procedendum, proponendum primo Parlamento, seu Concilio nationali, post conversionem ejusdem regni ad fidem Cath<sup>m</sup>, autore R. Parsonio, Anglo, et societatis Jesu presbitero." The work is subscribed, at the end, Robertus Parsonius.

*Latin, 3 pp.*

#### GERMANY.

[1612.]—A paper relating to the Treaty of Union among the Protestant Princes of Germany.

*French, 1 p.*

[c. 1612?]\*—The names of the Emperor's Commissioners: The Archbishop of Mentz, the Duke of Saxony, the Archbishop of Salsburg, the Count Palatine of the Rhine, and burgomasters of Coleyne and Nurenbergh.

*German, with translation.*

[c. 1612?]\*—Portion of a letter relating to affairs in Germany. The Ambassador of the King of Great Britain,† after having had audience of the Emperor, also visited Archduke Maximilian, who received him courteously, and showed that he did not approve of the procedure which the Imperialists had observed with him.

*French, 2 pp.*

[c. 1612?]\*—"Copie d'un Discours" (speech) relating to German affairs.

*French, in a German hand, 4 pp., decayed.*

#### JULIERS.

[c. 1612?]\*—A paper relating to Saxony and Juliers, and the intervention of the Kings of France and Great Britain.

*German, 3 pp.; much faded. Endorsed: Saxe.*

#### THO. [LORD] GREY [OF WILTON] TO SIR RALPH WINWOOD.

[1613, beg.]\*—Fears lest, in times of such cavil and cunning, Winwood's love unto so unprofitable a friend might have caused him some hindrance. If return of fortune enable the writer to serve him, he will do so. Purposes to entreat Count Maurice, as the Palsgrave passes by, to give (the writer) some commendation, so that some overture may be made for him upon the marriage. Is therefore sending Ro. Briges into

\* In Vol. 11.

† Sir Stephen Le Sieur?



the Low Countries, but upon pretence of some business of his own to the Brill and his (Briges') cousin Vere.\* Briges will desire to pass over with Winwood, in his ship. Asks favour for him.

[P.S.] "Fail not, as you love my good, to keep secret my cousin Briges his errand, for not three in England have notice thereof."

*Holograph. Seal, a crest.*

J. DICKENSON to WINWOOD.

1612 [-13, Jan. 1,] cal. Jan. o.s., Dusseldorp.—The Palatine's affairs, &c.

*Holograph, Latin. Seal.*

MONS. HOTMAN to WINWOOD.

1613, Jan. 1, Dusseldorf.—Will favour Mr. Abraham's affair. Mr. Dickenson writes all the news. Affairs of Germany and the Palatine.

*French, 1 p.*

SIR JOHN OGLE to WINWOOD.

1612 [-13,] Jan. 26, st. Angl., Utirest [Utrecht?].—Denies reports that he has been endeavouring to succeed to Winwood's place. Has not "handled with Sir Charles Wilmett upon any particulars." Would not take the office unless he can part with his regiment upon reasonable terms.

*Holograph. Seal of arms.*

JOHN WHEELER to WINWOOD.

1612 [-13], Jan. 26, Middelb[roughe].—Has signified to the Governor, Sir Thomas Lowe, that "our remove" from hence would be prejudicial to the King's service, and breed a great alteration in the affairs of this State. The Company has had no answer to their letters to London about this matter, the Privy Council being occupied with the Archdukes' restraint of all English cloth, which is to be brought into Flanders "only by a monopolish passport granted to Verstegen, and that only by the river of Antwerp." Our Company languishes, "for the town of Amsterdam, in maintaining the Interloperie, sucketh the very heart-blood from us." Believes the Archdukes either would have his Majesty employ his mediation with the States for the opening of the River Scheld, or wish to banish all English manufactures. Perhaps some of their friends about his Majesty "may revive a shrewd counsel once before broached at Burburch, anno 1588, if the peace had been then concluded, namely, that our Company may settle their trade at Dunkerk, or Ostende." Trusts the King will not hearken to any such counsel, as it would estrange the United Provinces. Has spoken to Mr. Lodesteyn. "Mr. Seigar† was with me in his passing through this town, and shewed me the George and Garter for his Excellency [Maurice de Nassau, Prince of Orange], which I pray God he may wear with as much honour as ever stranger did."

"Sir Thomas Smythe hath sent me a book, and prayed me to procure some friends here to be adventurers in the new Lottery (a declaration whereof I send hereinclosed), erected for the support of the plantation in

\* Sir Horace Vere, Governor of Brill?

† William Segar, Garter King-at-arms, knighted 1616.

Virginia; and therefore I should esteem it a favour done unto me, if it would please your Honour, and my Lord Governor of the Briel, Sir Edward Conway, Sir John Ogle, and other honorable persons and gentlemen there to be Adventurers in my said book, and to let me know between this and Midlent what it will please you and them to adventure for the setting forward of so good an action, which I am sorry hath not a more royal way than this, to advance itself withall."

*Holograph. Seal of arms.*

[SIR] H. SAVILE to WINWOOD.

1612[-13,] Jan. 29,\* London.—"I doubt not but you will understand, before the receipt of these, of the death of our dear friend, Sir Th. Bodley, who died yesternight between 5 and 6 of the clock after noon. He hath made you and me overseers, adjoining to us in a codicil three other honorable colleagues, the Archbishop of Canterbury, my Lord Chancellor, and Lord Cooke.† 'There is a legacy to your Lady.'"

Has sent a dryfatt containing 18 copies of Chrysostom to Mr. Slade at Amsterdam, and, by Mr. John Bell's wish, asks Winwood to direct their distribution. Sells them at Eton, being eight volumes in Greek, for 8*l.* a copy. Will gain nothing by his wares.

*Holograph. Seal (an owl?).*

ASTI.

1613,‡ [Jan. 30 and Feb. 2-] Feb. 9 and 12, Turin.—A petition relating to the city and *contado* of Asti, with a report thereon, &c.

*Italian, 4 pp.*

J. DICKENSON to WINWOOD.

1612[-13, Jan. 31,] prid. cal. Feb., Eng. st., Dusseldorp.—Affairs of Germany, the Palatine, &c. Is sorry to read what Winwood writes about Conway (*D. Conwayo*).

*Holograph, Latin, 3 pp.*

[JOHN MCRE to WINWOOD.]

[1613,§ Jan.]—Wrote last on 31 Dec. Refers to various persons by ciphers and numbers. Assured ☉ that [Winwood] had *idem velle* and *idem nolle* with him. Received [Winwood's] letter of 29 Dec. by Abraham's brother. "12, being here staged in the world's eye, hath his patience daily exercised, not only with delays, but with whatsoever reproaches envy or malice can cast upon him; yet so great is his courage, and so much am I affected with his speeches, that when I go to him with never so fainting a hope, I return as strong as a giant." Alludes to competitors for a place.

"After all our attendance, Mr. Kirkham brings me this word from my Lord Chamberlain and Mr. Chancellor,|| that you must have recourse to the King, to have reimbursement of your blacks ¶ by way of privy seal, which I hope will prove for your good. Hereupon I advised with Sir Christopher [Hatton?], whether this were not a fit time, after the

\* Arranged under June 1612.

† Sir Edward Coke, L.C.J. Common Pleas.

‡ Arranged under 1613-14, in Vol. 9.

§ In Vol. 11.

|| Lord Suffolk and Sir Fulke Greville.

¶ Mourning for Prince Henry.

example of Sir Tho. Edmonds, to crave withall reimbursement of a greater sum, which you had some time past bestowed in secret service, namely, touching Vorstius, which to have demanded of  $\omega$  had been worse than lost labour." Other remarks on this subject. Told Sir Christopher that [Winwood] had charged him (the writer), within these three months, no less than 300*l.* for extraordinaries. Edmonds's privy seal orders him to be paid 600*l.* over his ordinary entertainments. Has, at this new year's tide, bestowed a piece of plate on Mr. Kirkham, according to former custom; which he deserved both in his Lord's time, when he obtained 100*l.* for [Winwood's] Weselle journey, and since, 100*l.* for his return in July, though it was by water, &c.

"Sir Tho. Bodly, as he doth decrease daily in health, so doth he in miserable avarice prodigiously increase, to so great a discomfort of his servants, as makes them ready to abandon him; and to so general a distaste of his friends, as makes them mince the good opinion they have had of his virtues, and makes me doubt, he will have in his will no reasonable regard of them, whose father did provide the materials where-with his wealth and honour is erected. I do still retain the 150*l.*, and that hitherto upon fair pretext; and I think there may be means wrought, by taking possession of the house and goods, to draw the executors to yield to some part of that which in reason he should give with a fuller hand."

Has received his letter by "those of Nuburg." If they had delivered it in time, he (the writer) might, before the King's departure, have procured some advance to their affairs. Lends, at Mons. Luntius' request, a watchful eye and ear to the Count of Emden's affairs, "concerning whom neither the Count of Oldenborg nor any other hath written anything to the King since his being here. His Majesty doth now write to the Bishop of Breme, thanking him for his large offers for to draw our merchants again to Stoad, commending the diligence of one Thomson, whom the Bishop employed therein, and declaring that our merchants, upon good reasons, do excuse themselves from their remove from Hamborough." \* \* \*

*Incomplete.*

#### JOHN MORE to WINWOOD.

1612 [-13,] Feb. 6, London.—"My last letters were sent the first day of this month by one Jennin, Sir Edward Conwai's corporal. By those letters your Lordship understands of Sir Tho. Bodlei's death, and the small regard he hath had in his testament of his wives [wife's?] friends and children. The great pains he hath taken, and the cost he hath been at, to strengthen his will with so powerful overseers, and to make so cunning executors, hath bredded jealousy in me, that his conscience was privy to some defect in the constitution of his estate; and his refusal to make you an executor when he was moved to it, gave me the better aim at the point. And indeed I am told by good counsel that you may, in my Lady's right, call Sir Thomas his executors to account of old Mr. Balle's goods, because my Lady Bodly (who had them as executrix) died without making a will. I hold, in my poor opinion, this time most unfit to stir in the matter, for the avoiding of scandal, which is apt to rise out of an affair of this nature, how honest reason soever there be for it; and I am told withall that delay of time will not prejudice your right; wherefore I keep the matter secret, even from Mr. Potman, whom I only advise to be drawn to no composition, nor grant no further release than for such legacy as he shall receive.

"Our Muscovy merchants are dealing with  $\phi$  to set them in a course to induce  $\psi$  to undertake the protection of that country, upon good con-



ditions of dominion in case we prevail and of defraying of the charges in the mean time; and the more eager are our merchants upon this enterprise, because they are jealous the States will undertake it, who (they say) were in hand with the Pole, upon his good success there, to buy out their privileges, and so debar their trade from that country. ☉ desires you to inform him whether the merchants of the United Provinces have been so forwards with the Pole or no, and whether you think the States will undertake [their?] protection if we refuse them. 12 I no . . . . . is willing to show himself in this suit, but I fear his adversaries will take thereby great occasion of calumniating his activeness, which they will make quiet 4 reckon for a vice, now in the present constitution of this estate.

“Though we will not apprehend the King of Spain’s preparations at the Groyne to be for any of these kingdoms, yet (to abate the insolency of our Papists) there is order taken to disarm them, and a general muster is now a taking of all the able men in the land. The King is now at Winsor, where tomorrow the Count Palatine shall be installed, and for his Excellency perhaps Sir Noel Caron, because Count Henry is not come as yet. ☉ and 50 are together at Winsor, who are still confident 12. 77. 8. Since Garter’s arrival here hath been much speech of Barn<sup>vs</sup> [Barnevelt’s?] expectation, and of the sure account he and his servants make of 8.

“Of all Sir Tho. Bodlei’s servants the coachman only maketh offer of his service to your Lordship, which he doth with much affection, refusing to accept the offer of the Bishop of London and two others before he shall understand your Lordship’s answer to this. Here is one Yearldy, a servant of the late Archbishop Bancroft, whom your Lordship may remember to have been recommended to you in France, who is willing to serve your Lordship, especially in that place. He is a comely man, of civil behaviour, hath means of his own to maintain himself in fashion of a gentleman, will diligently wait at your table and elsewhere, and will expect no manner of wages nor reward, making this the only guerdon of his service, to make it a shelter against such ordinary vexations which the iniquity of these times are like to cast upon him. He is such a one as your Lordship may either hold if you find use for him, or put off easily when you please. . . .

“The marriage day holdeth on Shrove Sunday, but their departure is altered to the Thursday in Easter week, when they will pass together to Vlushing, from whence his Highness [the Elector Palatine] will post home with diligence, and her Grace [Elizabeth] in easy journeys will travel through the United Provinces. My Lord of Rochester doth defer to move the King for your blacks until their return from Winsor.”

[P.S.] “The King will dispatch the Nuburgers shortly after his return. Sir Tho. Bodlei’s funerals shall be at Merton College the 21: [or 22: ?] of March next.

“Sir Christopher is as earnest t’ understand your Lordship’s opinion touching the transporting of Sir John Ogle’s regiment to my Lord Chandos, as if it were indeed a thing feasible.”

*Holograph, decayed. Seal of arms. Endorsed:* Concerning the recovery of the Lady Bodley’s estate.

#### JOHN MORE to WINWOOD.

1612 [-13,] Feb. 8, London.—“Diston arrived here this day about noon, having left Count Henry yesterday aboard his ship before Margett. On Sunday last the Elector Palatine was installed at Winsor, and with him Count John Louis de Nassau, for Count Maurice. The King, and

my Lord of Rochester returned to White Hall this afternoon about 3 of the clock, at which hour your letters were delivered. I attended at his Lordship's lodgings until this evening tide, to learn whether he had moved the King for the blacks according to promise at his Lordship's departure, but he came not in, so as I must entreat your Lordship's patience for that yet a little while longer.

"Now that I have begun a letter, I will take the boldness to fill it up, though it be with such stuff as otherwise I am not willing to insert. Mr. Hackwell, one of Sir Tho. Bodlei's executors, hath reported abroad the formal demand I made of the possession of your house, no less untruly than injuriously; and (which troubleth me most of all) Sam. Calvert, adhering to his part, hath given his tongue too much liberty in this particular, as your Lordship may conceive by this reply, which an indifferent person (at the least as great a friend of his as mine) made him to this purpose: 'Sam, me thinks you much forget yourself. I know Will. Hackwell as well as I know you or More, and believe me, both Hackwell and you will find yourselves in a wrong course.' Because I failed of finding Sir Jo. Bennet at his house, the day that I had made my demand in St. Barthelmei's, and so until that those letters were gone, I resolved to leave him unvisited until I should receive answer of those letters from your Lordship; yet being nettled with those rumours, I found him yesterday, [and] gave him an account of what passed between Mr. Hackwell and me, wherein I truly delivered as well the rough as the smooth of all my speech; wherewith he acknowledged himself satisfied, wished he had been present, so should not Mr. Hackwell have stood upon so nice terms; told me withall that he had sent your Lordship a copy of the Will, and that Mr. Hackwell had advertised him somewhat against me, and did also request your leave for the use of the house. I then repeated to Sir John that in the end of our speeches at St. Barthelmei's, Mr. Hackwell, after his braving threats to hold the house by law, said, he hoped you would not refuse him leave to hold it for a while: I then answered, your Lordship was prone enough to afford all reasonable courtesies, but for his part he needed no leave who could hold it of himself so fast by law. There was not a word that passed from me to the demand, but is held necessary by as good lawyers as he, and the truth is, that Mr. Hacket (*sic*) finds himself in such a brake, that if your Lordship grant him not leave, but leave it *statu quo*, your Lordship may have good advantage of him, at the least may draw them to pay the rent and repara[tions], which otherwise no entreaty can procure. I will not stand to make any apology for myself: I presume the indifferent standers by (to whose report I will be bold to refer your Lordship) will judge that pains needless. The questions I asked of the Will was [were] not to satisfy my own curiosity, but to inform your Lordship, which I desired rather to do openly by the Executors, than by underhand inquiry of the servants or scrivener, which (as I told them) was a real and round proceeding according to the mind of my master.

"I have delivered your Lordship's letter to Captain Bret[']s hand. The marriage day holdeth for Sunday next; the fireworks shall be on Thursday night, the sea-fight on Saturday, and the masqueradoes on Monday and Tuesday."

*Holograph; decayed. Two seals of arms.*

JOHN DICKENSON to WINWOOD.

[1613, Feb. 12,] pridie idus Feb., Dusseldorp.—German affairs. Refers to the Palatine, and to Markham.

*Holograph, Latin, 2 pp., decayed.*

## VENICE GOLD.

1613,\* Feb. [18-]28, Brussels.—Letters patent of the Archdukes Albert and Isabel Clara Eugenia to Jehan Andrea Turato, native of Milan, “maistre a battre et filer l’or,” who was invited by the King of England and has treated with the Count Palatine to establish the said art in their countries, but has resolved, at the instance of the Archdukes’ agent resident in the English Court, to come hither with eight persons of the said “mestier,” to his great prejudice and damage, for the purpose of working gold and silver “in the fashion of Milan,” &c.

*Copy of a notarial copy, dated 6 June, 1614; French, 4 pp. Endorsed:* The Archdukes’ patent to the maker of Venice gold.

## W. TRUMBULL to WINWOOD.

1612[–13,] Feb. 18, Brux[elles].—Sends by Mr. Arthur Aynscombe a packet out of France. Gives news from Spain and Germany. “A Dominican friar in this town hath left his cloister, and as we fear is run into Holland.”

*Holograph. Three seals of arms.*

## J. DICKENSON to WINWOOD.

1612[–13,] Feb. 20, English style, Dusseldorp.—Affairs of Germany and of the Palatine.

*Holograph, Latin, 3 pp.*

## [SIR] JOHN HOLLES to WINWOOD.

1612[–13,] Feb. 22, my house in Lincoln’s Inn graunge.—“By reason of my mourning garment I am (with the rest of my fellows) a bandito and stranger to the Court; all others, suitable to the season, clad in jollity and joy; so as I am also a stranger to the doings and desseingnments of that pla[ce, and] therefore less able to account to you thereof; and tho[ugh] more than three months be past since our great and g[lorio]us Northstar fell, yet being well acquainted with his gracious conceit of you, and your religious devotion to him, think it not strange and unseasonable that eaune [even?] with you I condole this irreparable loss, however these festivals have laid aside the memory thereof; for he will ever live in every understanding English heart, of what profession and occupation soever, military or civil, but missed and lamented most by them who, having had the happiness of his conversation best knew him; then what, and whom, you found at Richmond this last summer, you I doubt not well remember, and therefore, because he is not, hav[e n]ow a greater measure of sorrow, for he was a . . . . ton, and valued worth wheresoever he found it.”

*Holograph; decayed. Seal of arms.*

## W. TRUMBULL to WINWOOD.

1612[–13,] Feb. 26, Bruxelles.—“Colonel Schonberg hath requested me to give conveyance to a coach of his, which I send by this shipper, called Thomas Peetersonne of Schonhoven,” &c.

*Holograph. Seal of arms.*

\* This is arranged under June 1614, in Vol. 10.



[SIR RALPH WINWOOD] to the KING.

[1613, Feb. ?]—A long letter about German affairs, beginning: "By Sir Thomas Lake's relation of mine answer to that which he wrote me by your commandment."

*Draft, 2 pp., not in Winwood's hand.*

JOHN MORE to WINWOOD.

1612[-13,] March 1 (or 2), London.—"The post Diston is now scarce passed Gravesend with the King's packet touching the States' next payment and my last letter of the 24th of February, by reason of the contrary winds that have been ever since. Potter arrived with your Lordship's last dispatch the 27th of the last. Sir Thomas Bodlei's executors were very glad of your Lordship's letter, whereupon Mr. Hackwell vouchsafed to make me offer of a reconcilment touching our different in my demanding of the possession; so as I find them both very ready to accommodate your Lordship in all your demands which shall be found reasonable by the overseers.

"The tapisserie in the great chamber is prised at 60*l.*, and the andirons there with the tongs and shovel 4*l.* 10*s.*; but what rate they will make of that (*sic*) and the rest unto your Lordship I cannot learn as yet. Your Lordship shall have cloth to mourn, and my Lady silk grograin, for which I have so long attended this afternoon at Sir John Bennett's house (all in vain) as I have scarce the leisure to write these few lines to your Lordship now by this bearer, Lieutenant Blondell, by whom also I intended to have sent my Lady's gown if her tailor had kept his word. I have twice this last week spoke at the Council table for your Lordship's and Mr. Dickenson's entertainments now due, but all in vain, for our necessities are monstrous. I have not time to enlarge this any further, neither indeed is the sequel so fit to be written as delivered by word of mouth."

[P.S.] "The Lords mentioned in my former letters shall be commissioners to deliver my Lady Elizabeth at Bakrag. And Mr. Levinus with Dr. Martin shall have the commission alone to take assurance of the jointure. I return herewith the Nuburg packet."

*Holograph.*

J. DICKENSON to [WINWOOD].

1612[-13,] March 11, Eng. st., Dusseldorp.—German affairs.

*Holograph, Latin, 3 pp.*

R. LORD ROCHESTER to WINWOOD.

1612[-13,] March 12, the Court at Thetford.—Thanks for the care he has taken about Captain Forbes's business.

*Seal (as before).*

FREDERIC, ELECTOR PALATINE, to WINWOOD.

1613,\* March 15, London.—"Monsieur,—Le Chevalier Ouselay m'ayant esté recommandé de bonne part, mais particulièrement de Madame la Princesse ma treschere espouse, pour estre favorisé en la recherche qu'il faict d'une place de Cap<sup>ne</sup> vacante par la mort du feu Cap<sup>ne</sup> Hearsay à Berghen op Soom, ou bien quelque autre capitainerie et office èz com-

\* Arranged under 1613-14, in Vol. 9.

pagnies Angloises, et d'autre part eroiant ses qualitez telles qu'il y pourra vtillement seruir; Je vous prie tresaffectueusement de vouloir en telle sort prendre soing de sad[icte] recherche, que par nostre assistance et faueur il puisse estre en ce gratifié. Je vous en scauray du gré, pour m'en reuenchir en toutes occasions. Sur ce priant Dieu, Mons<sup>r</sup>, de vous auoir en sa s<sup>te</sup> garde," &c.

JOHN MORE to WINWOOD.

1612[-13,] March 24, London.—“I may not let this bearer, Captain Forbes, go empty handed, sith he is so willing to carry your Lordship's letters, though I have already sent away the letter I wrote for his conveyance, by Janson, together with the King's letter of the 21st of this month, which I myself [wo]uld have carried. That dispatch was a [dir]ect answer to your Lordship's last letter to my [Lord] of Rochester, according to the points [ther]eof, to which purpose your Lordship is authorised [to] make a proposition to the States. The . . . day of April doth still stand for the parting, and I believe, if the weather permit, it will not be for many days put off. I cannot yet see an end of my Checquer suit, yet I hope to make some end of it, and be coming to your Lordship by th' end of this week Sir H. Neville doth this night come to town. Mr. Nanton is making suit for a licence to travel for four years. θ(?) saith he hath nothing as yet to add unto his letter by this bearer; yet I hope by .12. means to bring some letter from him. Mr. Wm. Love told me the other day that his brother had no will to send Mr. Way back; whereupon I have written earnestly, that either he would hasten over to attend at the Palsgrave's passing by, or else declare his purpose to the contrary, that another might be provided for his room. The King's late dispatch to my Lord Governor of the Brill doth carry but little comfort in designing Sir Edward's [Cecil] place before it fall. It is possible that I may outstrip the bearer hereof.”

*Holograph. Two seals of arms.*

J. BOREEL (?) to WINWOOD.

1613, March 26, o.s., London.—Is obliged for the “lettres d'adresse” with which Winwood favoured the town of Middelburg and himself. Was kindly received on the 22nd by Viscount Rochester, who procured for him audience of his Majesty at Tibols [Theobalds] on the morrow, and the King was so gracious that he hopes “this affair” will have a good end, although the merchants think otherwise, &c.

*French.*

GERMANY.

[1613, March?].—Summary (*sommaire*) of the Union made between the Evangelical Electors, Princes, and States of the Holy Empire. 18 articles.

*Copy, French, 6 pp.*

JULIERS AND CLEVES.

[1613?] 1612, March 28, o.s., Wezel.—Contract of Alliance between the King [of Great Britain] and “the Electors, Princes, and States,” for the preservation of the rights of “the Princes interested in the succession of the duchies of Juliers, Cleves, Monts, and their appurtenances,” &c. Signed by Winwood, Schonbourg, Buinckhausen, and Dathenes (Pierre).

*Copy, French, 5 pp.*

[1613, March?].—"Articles touching Juliers."  
*Copy, French, 2 pp., decayed.*

[1613, March?].—Seven Articles relating to the Princes of Brandenburg and Neuburg, the Emperor, the custody of the town and castle of Juliers, &c.

*Latin, in Winwood's hand, and endorsed by him : Collogne.*

[1613, March?].—"A memorial relating to the affair of Cleves and Juliers."

*French, 2 pp.*

[1613, March?].—"A note of the demands made by the Princes to the States of Juliers and Ravensperg."

*English, 1 p.*

[1613, March?].—"The information given by the Ambassador of Juliers." *Begins*: Les Ducs de Juliers et Cleves, comme Princes de l'Empire, de toute ancienneté, et sans aucune doute, ont usurpé le droit de conduire les passants par leurs terres et provinces.

*French, 4 pp.*

[1613, March?].—"La substance de ce qui a esté propo . . . de la part de S. A. Electeur de Brandebourg en l'Assemblée de Messrs. les Estats Generaux"—relating to the succession of Juliers, Cleves, &c., in which he is opposed by the Count Palatine.

*French, 6 pp.*

#### SIR THO. SMYTHE to WINWOOD.

1613, April 7, London.—"I have received both your Lordship's letters, the one of the 13th of March, and the other by the Commissioners themselves, of the 15th of the same; whose welcome we congratulated with all courtesy and due respect, according to your Lordship's desire. They have been since with his Majesty, and delivered their letters; who thereupon appointed certain Commissioners to meet and treat with them of those affairs, namely, Sir Daniel Dunn and Sir Christopher Parkins, knights, Masters of the Requests, myself, Wm. Bird, Dr. of the Civil Law, Clement Edmonds, esquire, one of the Clerks of the Council, Wm. Grenwell, Robert Myddelton, and Robert Bell, merchants; since when we have had only one meeting with them (by reason of this time of solemnity of Easter), but we have an intent to hasten the business with all convenient speed possible, and will endeavour to conclude in all love and neighbourly friendship."

*Seal of arms.*

#### KING JAMES I. to WINWOOD.

[1613,] 11 James I., April 17, Palace of Westminster, under the Signet.—Complains of Barnevelt's reserve and neglect in giving the King satisfaction touching the intended league between "those of that State and some of the Hanse Towns." Sent for Sir Noel Caron, and desired him to inform Barnevelt of his (the King's) displeasure. Desires Winwood to obtain a copy of what has passed from the States General, who will probably be assembled for the entertainment of the Elector Palatine.

*Signature and signet. Decayed.*



## RICHARD WILL[O]UGHBY TO WINWOOD.

1613, April 21, Padoa.—Is glad that he remembers an old and unprofitable servant of his. Winwood thinks his ten years' employment a long while. Has been here double and almost triple that time. Offers a few "Peripatetical fantasies," suggested by "the walls of our University."

*Holograph.*

## SIR HENRY NEVILL TO WINWOOD.

[1613, April?].—"Before I give you account of anything else, I must not forget to thank you for the kindness it pleased you to do me of late, which together with many other shall be treasured up in a grateful memory. I made Sir Tho. Overbury acquainted with that which you wrote in your last letters to me concerning Sir Thomas Lake: whose [Overbury's] answer from Roiston I send you herewith. But I have replied, that this is not enough, unless the K[ing] check him roundly and openly for it, and that my Lord [Rochester?] may signify anew his Majesty's pleasure unto his ministers abroad. For Lake's purpose is to engage the K[ing] as much as he may, and intrude himself as far as he can into the execution of the place,\* that his friends may pretend that he hath the more wrong done him, if he be excluded in the end; which language they begin to hold already.

"For the point in the end of his letter concerning himself and me, this is the meaning of it. There hath been much poison cast out of late unto the K[ing] both against him and me, but more especially against him, and with more danger, because I doubt he hath given some advantage to take hold of; being, as you know, violent and open. And the tail of this storm fell a little upon my Lord himself. How it hath cleared up since the King's going to Roiston I know not otherwise than by Overburie's letters, who in this letter writes coldly as you see of you, and in a later concerning myself saith he is not in despair: which is a far different style from that he was wont to use.

"Assuredly, if I miscarry, it is for his sake, and by his unadvised courses, having not only refused to take any help in the work, under pretence of not sharing obligations, but irritated and provoked almost all men of place and power by his extreme neglect of them, and needless contestation with them, upon every occasion. Yet I have prevailed so much, as I have made a full reconciliation between my Lord and my Lord of Penbrooke: who hath showed himself a noble, wise, and worthy gentleman, not only in clearing himself from all the imputations our side had laid upon him without any just ground, but in remitting [the] injuries done him upon that false surmise, unto the public, [and] promising to join henceforth closely with my Lord in all things he shall undertake for religion and the State.

"I write you the rather of this, because I would wish you not to neglect him, out of any mistaking of his worth, but rather to bestow a letter upon him, which I will deliver with mine own hands. Within these two days both he and other of the Lords will be in town, by whom I shall

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\* One of the Secretaryships of State. Winwood and Lake became Secretaries in 1616, and were succeeded by Sir John Herbert and Sir Robert Naunton in 1618, according to Haydn's Book of Dignities; but according to the State Papers, Winwood was sworn in as Principal Secretary in March 1614, and Lake was not joined with him in the office till January 1616. Lake had formerly been Under-Secretary.

understand somewhat more, how things are like to go, and then I will write again. In the mean time, with my best wishes unto yourself and my Lady and yours, I take my leave."

[P.S.] "I send you a letter I received yesternight late from Roiston."  
*Holograph. Portion of a seal of arms.*

RO. LORD ROCHESTER to WINWOOD.

1613, May 15, Whitehall.—"At the instance of the Lord Bucklugh, my kinsman, I have thought fit once again to recommend unto your care and furtherance the business which he hath so long pursued, and whereof your former advertisements have raised good hope of success. This now I desire of you in his behalf that you would drive it to some issue, to the end that either he may desist and quiet himself upon a resolute denial, if his hope be cut off, or receive some good satisfaction of that he desireth and hath so long prosecuted, in convenient time."

*Seal (as before).*

SIR THO. SMYTHE to WINWOOD.

1613, May 16, London.—"Since the writing of my last to your Lordship, we have had some meetings with the Commissioners sent from the States, and conferred both by word of mouth (but more specially by relations delivered in writing interchangeably each to other); from whom we received unexpected propositions, that when we hoped of some good accord for reconciliation of certain grievances received in those parts, we found an overture of debarring us from the main and principal places of trade in the Indies (as you may more plainly perceive by a breviate dr[awn] of our proceedings, and presented to his Majesty, a copy whereof I have herewithall sent unto your Lordship). And his Majesty, finding that their commission stretched not to authorise them to mediate those extremes, was pleased to protract no further time, but to dismiss them (they hastening a dispatch, and I, at their request to me, assisted with my best endeavours to give them content therein). So that we have treated long with no other benefit, but only, that we now know what they endeavour, to seclude us from trading in those parts, where hitherto we have had it, without fear of the Portugal, and with the good affection of the country people. Notwithstanding, we have (according to your Lordship's motion) used them courteously, and I have entertained them kindly . . . . .  
. . . . .fter by his [Majes]ty's favour, and your Lordship's mediation, the States may be persu[aded] to consider of such a course of peaceable and quiet trade as may be for the better security thereof, and confirmation of our former love and friendship; otherwise, if I deceive not myself, the worst will be theirs in the end. And thus, presuming of your Lordship's good assistance as occasion shall be presented, not forgetting my most respective remembrances, and best thanks for your great care and pains afforded unto this Company,\* [I] do take my leave."

[P.S.] "His Majesty hath been pleased to send a letter unto the States (which he showed unto me), the conclusion whereof was, that hereafter he intendeth to send certain Commissioners unto them, to treat further of these busines[ses]."

*Endorsed: Concerning trade into the East Indies*

\* The East India Company.

## KING JAMES I. to WINWOOD.

[1613,] 11 James I., May 31, manor of Greenwich, under the Signet.—“This gentleman, Sir Thomas Meutas, returning now to his charge, doubteth lest his long absence from it may have bred some distaste in the Prince Maurice or the States. . . . He hath had very necessary occasion of his abode here for the assistance of his sister, a widow, in some troubles of her estate.”

*Signed at the top.*

[SIR THOMAS LAKE] to SIR RAPHE WINWOOD, Ambassador with the States.

[1613,\* May.]—A short letter, defaced, and mostly illegible. The writer's name and the date are taken from the endorsement. There appears to be some reference at the end to the Duke of Savoy.

## THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA.

[1613?] May.—Account of the proceedings of “the Admiral” against [Turkish] galleys in the Archipelago. Some vessels captured were brought to Leghorn.

*Italian, 2 pp. Endorsed by Sawyer: Savoy, 10 Feb. (sic) 1613.†*

## TURKEY.

1613, June 2, Constantinople.—News of Turkey, Transylvania, Hungary, the Dutch Ambassador, &c.

*4 pp.*

## MONS. HOTMAN to WINWOOD.

1613, June 3, Dusseldorf.—“Sans la survenue inopinée de M. le P. Maurice et de sa suite vos Mess<sup>rs</sup> eussent esté mieux accomodez icy, et y eust eu moins de desordre et de plainte. Baste quilz sont partis ce jourdhuy tous en bonne santé, et sur tous vostre belle et gentille Princesse, laquelle ma femme a eu lhonneur d'entretenir assez longtemps en bonne françois, et aucuns de nos bons et antiens amis d'Angleterre. Mons<sup>r</sup> le Viconte de l'Isle et moy auons parlé du vieux temps et du nouveau, et ma tesmoigné combien vous m'aimez. Plaise a Dieu que je me puisse rendre par mes services digne de l'amitié de vous deulx. Il ma parlé en confiance du rang que l'on veut faire tenir a madicte Dame plustost comme fille de Roy que femme d'Electeur. Je ne scay si l'on y rencontrera de la difficulté, bien que cela ne soit sans exemple, comme des deux Infantes d'Espagne marices en Sauoye et au pays bas, et de Madame la Princesse d'Orange la jeune, laquelle par brevet du feu Roy tient en nostre Court le rang de sa naissance. Car Mess<sup>rs</sup> les Allemans ont par fois, a cause de la grandeur imaginaire de leur Empire, des jactances souuent hors de saison et sans raison. Toutefois il y en a de bien sages a Heydelberg, d'ou le S<sup>r</sup> de Schonberg arriva icy en xxxij heures et partit iiij heures apres, nous aiant dict lheureuse arriuee de son M<sup>re</sup> le xxij<sup>e</sup> dernier, non encor attendu et surprenant le monde a table.

“J'enten que l'Emp<sup>r</sup> est fort jaloux de l'entremise de M<sup>r</sup> Lessieur avec quelques Princes de l'Vnion, pour mettre d'accord les deux maisons

\* In Vol. 11.

† Arranged under this date in Vol. 9, 1613-14.



Electoralles, et dict voulloir par son auctorité terminer le differend de Julliers avec l'aduis des autres Electeurs et Princes de l'Empire en la prochaine Journée de Ratisbonne. Mais celuy de Brandebourg ne s'y trouuant poinct, non plus que les autres Vnis, que sen peut il esperer ? Le S<sup>r</sup> de Borch est allé a Berlin, et sera suiuy du S<sup>r</sup> Ketler, pour aller a lad<sup>e</sup> Journée comme jenten de la part de leur M<sup>re</sup>. Je remets le surplus a M<sup>r</sup> Dickenson, qui dict vous voulloir escrire de Cologne. Je vous supplie me mander en quelle qualité et avec quel appointement vient M<sup>r</sup> du Maurier, et si M<sup>r</sup> du Reffuge est parti, duquel je trouois les lettres assez judicieuses."

*Seal.*

SPAIN.

1613, June [10-]20, Marymonte.—Declaration by Albert, Archduke of Austria, that certain persons named are exempted for certain periods from the order made by the King of Spain at Madrid on 31 May, reforming salaries in the Court. Among the names are—el Coronel Guill<sup>mo</sup> Stanley, Don Juan y Don Bernard O'Neal, el Conde de Tyrconnel, Georgio Parsonio, Don Hugo Daniel (opposite to this is written, O'Donnell), Doña Helena Suyn, Doña Helena Carty, Doña Helena O'Driscal, Doña Helena Carty (*sic*), Doña Catalina Estaquin, Doña Leonara Suyne, Cataline Heulana, Doña Cecilia Macalif, Doña Rosa de Guigan, Doña Juana Estaquin, Sauina Suyne, Cecilia Kelly. These ladies, with 11 others, are described as widows.

*Copy, Spanish, 4 pp.*

J. DICKENSON to WINWOOD.

1613, June 12, o.s., Dusseldorp.—The Palatine sends the enclosed letter [to the King, thanking him for receiving his delegates, and for admonishing the Electors of Saxony and Brandenburg touching the Juliers controversy. Refers to this matter at great length. Conjectures, by letters from Heydelberg, that "our most serene Princess" arrived there on Monday, some Princes having previously assembled there with great company and pomp.

*Holograph, Latin, 4 pp. Seal.*

SIR HENRY SAVILE to WINWOOD.

1613, June 15, Eton.—"There was an error committed in transporting the corps[e] in that sort, if it were as you write. I am sorry for it, but now cannot amend it. I have still some petty service for you or other; now my request is that you will provide me, if it be possible within the compass of some reasonable time, 6 or 8 months, a piece of rich tapestry for the upper end of our Hall at Eaton (*sic*) of ten foot deep, and 32 foot in length, either in one piece or in three, if one cannot be had of that proportion. Our price for the whole is 60*l.*, which was given us by Mr. Robins, late Fellow of our house, now deceased. It will amount almost to 20*s.* a stick, if I count right; for which price I presume very fair imagery may be had, full of silk, &c. I pray you let me know as soon as may be what we shall trust to, for it is to be done and dispatched and hung up at Eton within 12 months. The money shall be paid, if you will, beforehand, where you will appoint. It were not amiss, albeit it be not so conditioned in his will, that somewhere in

the middle there should be woven into it these words or the like: *Ex dono Adami Robins, quondam Socij huius Collegij*, in silver or golden silk."

*Holograph. Seal of arms.*

R. LORD LISLE to WINWOOD.

1613, June 18, Collen.—Is on his return, but purposes going to Spain. Sir George Goring goes by the Haghe, and will give a good account of all that passed at Heydelbergh at the receiving of her [Highness—Elizabeth]. "I do not find but she is hitherto very well contented, and truly not without cause, for everybody there was bent to do her all honour and service. The Marquis of Ansbach and the Duke of Wirtemberg used her and the Embas. with a great deal of respect, and so did the Administrator and the Prince of Anhalt, whose professions (notwithstanding what your Lordship did say unto me) are exceeding great unto her, and his actions hitherto accordingly. The Electrice Dowager in her professions and behaviour can do no more than already she doth, and we have received satisfaction that she will never move question of preceancy. Her Highness herself, if she go on as she hath begun, will win herself very much love and respect, for her behaviour gives every one, great and small, satisfaction.

"Shomberg showed a desire to go away, whereupon we went to the Electrice, and the Marquis of Ansbach, and the Prince of Anhalt, as likewise to the Administrator, to desire them to persuade him to continue his abode with the Elector, as a thing the King would take very well. They all agreed with us; so his stay was resolved on. But since my coming away I understood that there had passed [some] heat between the Administrator and him. For whereas the Administrator, during our abode there, had in all things given place to the Elector, he now told Shomberg he would take again the place that did belong unto him; whereupon words multiplying, Shomberg (as I heard, for this I understood upon the way) told him that if he would retire himself during his authority, he should have the allowance which is due to the Administrator, which is 20,000 gilders a year; or, if he would not go out of Heydelbergh, that he should have his side to him; for the Elector should keep house by himself. How far this went, and what will become of it, I know not."

*Holograph. Seal of arms.*

RO. LORD ROCHESTER to WINWOOD.

1613, June 20, Greenwich.—Has had nothing to write, but is not forgetful of him. "I have nothing to make answer to in your last letter, but that his Majesty, having already pardoned the man who was the principal offender, holdeth it unnecessary to take any further examination of the woman, especially seeing the accusations wherewith she should be charged are in the Secretary of Scotland's hands, who is now in Scotland. His Majesty's pleasure therefore is that she should be set at liberty; howsoever he taketh in good part the care which you and the other (*sic*) have taken of that which concerneth his affairs."

[MONS. DE] RUSSY (?) to WINWOOD.

1613, June 28, Vervieres.—Thanks for favour shown to his wife and son.

*French. Seal of arms.*

## THE KING and DUKE OF RUSSIA to JOHN MERRICK.

[1613,]\* A.M. 7121, July 2, Mosco[w].—"By the mercy of God From us the great Lord King and great Duke Michael Fedorowich, of all Russia absolute Upholder, and of many dominions Lord and Commander. To John the son of William Merrick, one of the merchants of the great Lord our dear and loving brother, James, by the same mercy and grace, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, in this present year since the creation of the world 7121, the second of July.

"We received letters from our Governor Meketa Michalowich Puskin and our Secretary Putylla Grigory, signifying unto us, from the Castle of the Archangel, of the arrival there in an English ship [of] you, John Merrick, with one other your fellow Commissioner named William, the son of William Russel, to be messengers sent from your great Sovereign Lord and Master, James, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, to the State of our land of Russia, with his princely letters and message; and that therefore you were addressed to our State for the confirmation of the league and amity that hath ever been held between your great Sovereign Lord the King's Majesty and the Lord[s] and Kings of this country, our noble predecessors, to the establishing of your trade as formerly in our dominions of Russia: having had report in England that such of his Majesty's merchants as were in our Kingdom were slain and robbed by the Polonians and Lettowers subject to the King of Poland. And further they signify unto us that it was not known unto your great Sovereign Lord and Master, the King's Majesty, at your coming out of England, of our establishment by God's great mercy over these great and famous dominions of Russia. And forasmuch as your letters were not directed unto us, Michael Fedorowich, great Lord King and great Duke of Russia, we would be pleased to give our princely order concerning you.

"Therefore we, great Lord King and great Duke of all Russia, being [such ?] by the great mercy and will of Almighty God (who be praised in the Trinity) and by the free election of all the people of what degree soever within our Empire and Dominions of Russia, do send to our most princely loving brother your great Sovereign Lord and Master, James, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, our Ambassador, to signify our establishment and election, and of other great affairs concerning us and our dominions, who is a principal gentleman and lieutenant of our country of Schadskey, by name Olexey Ewanowich Zouzin, and with him in commission Olexey Witove; and [they] are already dispatched from us, coming towards Archangel. And therefore you, John Merrick, the King's merchant, who hath (*sic*) known of the ancient undissembled brotherly love and entire affection and amity that hath been held between the great Lords and Kings of Russia, our predecessors, of blessed memory, the great Lord our grandfather Ewan Vassilowich, his son our uncle Pheoder Ewanowich, the great Lord and King Boris Feodorowich, [and] the great Duke Vassily Ewanowich, and that great renowned Lady of blessed memory Queen Elizabeth, and with this your great and worthy Sovereign Lord, our dear affected brother, James, the King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland; wherein we take knowledge of your faithful service done to these great Lords and Kings in anything they have commanded you, and that you have with an upright heart ever furthered

\* In Vol. 11. According to the rule given in Nicolas's Chronology, p. 10, for reducing the era of Constantinople to the Christian era, the year 7121 of the former corresponds with 1 Sept. 1612—30 Aug. 1613, of the latter. A letter in the State Papers, of 1 June 1614, states that John Merrick was then going as Ambassador to Muscovy.



their princely affairs; you are to show your service now to us in commanding a ship to be prepared and made ready for the transporting of our Ambassador into England, and him to assist and further in our princely affairs, which he shall inform you of, as much as in you lieth, wherein you shall shew unto us your service; which finding, we will, for our loving brother's sake, your great Sovereign Lord and Master (not doubting of your faithful service herein), show our princely favour to you more than formerly.

“And concerning those your great Sovereign's letters sent to the State of our dominions, you shall either send them up to us to the (*sic*) Mosco by this our express messenger, or else with your fellow Commissioner, and they shall be received with the greatest regard so worthy a prince can desire; for that we would have you to go along with our Ambassador to your great Sovereign Lord and Master, unless you have any express command from his princely Majesty that you shall present the letters yourself. In which case we may not contradict such princely order, but we would have you then to send your fellow Commissioner along with our Ambassador for the furthering our princely affairs, such as our Ambassador shall acquaint him; and withall to write your letters unto those merchants that trade into our kingdom, that they should become intercessors and humble suitors unto their great Sovereign Lord, our dear and loving brother, the King's Majesty, and to (*sic*) further our affairs as much as in them lieth. And having dispatched our Ambassador with your fellow Commissioner, first thoroughly instructing him, your self is to repair unto us, great Lord, at Mosco, to kiss our princely hand.

“And we, great Lord, hereafter finding the hearty love and princely affection which we so entirely desire of our most dear brother your great Sovereign Lord King James, with furtherance to assist us against our enemies and the supporters of them, will for his Majesty's sake especially (nothing doubting of your faithful service as much as in you is) hold you and your nation (so many as our dear affected brother your great Sovereign shall think fit or desire in his princely request) not as strangers but as our own native-born subjects, and the former privileges will cause to be written in our princely name; and in all our dominions of Russia you shall trade more freely than ever heretofore. And thus you are not to fail to show your endeavour and furtherance about our affairs, as God shall enable you, and of our princely favour and grace in all things you may wholly depend both at present and hereafter. Your service and endeavour herein shall not be by us forgotten.

“Sealed with the privy seal. Dated at our City of Mosco, the second of July, from the creation of the world 7121.”

[*Translation.*] *Endorsed*: From the Duke of Russia.

#### JOHN DICKENSON to WINWOOD.

1613, July 3, o.s., Dusseldorp.—Touching the Electors of Saxony and Brandenburg, the Landgrave Maurice, Juliers, the Palatine, &c. Markham stayed here a few days, but has returned to his Prince. We have heard of the horrible treason discovered in England.

*Holograph, Latin, 3 pp.*

#### ENGLAND, FRANCE, and the STATES GENERAL.

1613, July [6-]16, Paris.—The King of France having caused to be read the Act signed by the King of Great Britain, 29 Dec. 1612, and delivered by the States General to the Sieur de Reffuge, late French

ambassador extraordinary to them, whereby it appears that the latter King has acquitted the former from all debts for moneys lent, troops, ships, &c. ;\* with the advice of the Queen Regent his mother and the Council, is content to receive the said acquittance in lieu of repayment of a third part of the moneys advanced by the late King of France to the States since the treaty made with Great Britain in 1603 ; and he further releases to them the other two thirds of the said debt.

*Copy, French.*

R. LORD LISLE to WINWOOD.

1613, July 10, Spaw.—“I have received your two letters by Sir John Ratcliff and Mr. Tubb. . . . It is true I said unto the Princess of Orange that I would pass through Holland as I went back, but then did I little think of any subject to bring me hither. . . . I do wish that your occasions would rather have suffered you to have come hither yourself, than that you should have sent for the water to the Haghe.

“How our noble Princess will do at Heydelbergh I know not, but I do not see why but to hope very well, if things be as well handled as they are good in themselves. But she had strange servants put about her in England, which will do her a great deal of hurt, if either they be not removed, or better tempered. You saw enough of them for the time you were with us, but since the expiration of our commission, especially since our coming away, they are grown much more troublesome, inso-much as Coronel Shombergh makes their ill carriage towards him one of the causes why he desires to retire himself, and if he leave the service, her Highness will have a very great loss. For I do not see but all the rest are bent to hold the old Dutch fashions.

“I shall be glad if the Princess of Orange will take the journey you speak of to Franckfort. For I assure myself she will take Count Henry with her, and they two together will be able to settle matters very well for her Highness. I grow out of hope to have anything done this year about our fortifications. I pray you yet do your accustomed endeavours towards the States General, and you shall do the King a good service, and me a great pleasure. Out of Germany I hear confirmed (with grief) the likelihood of the war between the King of Denmark and the States. God send our Master to lose no time in using his authority with them both.

“By my letters out of England I receive great hopes of Sir Ha. Nevell, and truly it is more than time that an able man were in that place.”

*Holograph.*

KING JAMES I. to WINWOOD.

[1613,] 11 James I., July 18, Castle of Windsor, under the Signet.—“Being informed that upon the death of Sir Thomas Bodley your private affairs require your presence here, for which you have craved licence to be absent from your charge there for a time ; we have given you leave so to do, and have signified so much to the States General by our letters herewith sent. And for your said return these shall be your warrant.”

*Signed at top. Signet.*

KING JAMES I. to the STATES GENERAL.

Same date.—Informs them of the leave given to Winwood as above.

*Signed : V're bien bon amy, Jaques R. Signet.*

\* Qu. see two entries placed at the end of 1603.



## J. DICKINSON to WIRWOOD.

1613, July 15, a.s., Dusseldorp.—German affairs.  
*Holograph, Latin, 2 pp.*

THOMAS BULL to SIR RALPH WINWOOD, Ambassador with the  
 United Provinces (sic).

1613, July 30.—“Sir,—The important offices and favours in which pleased you to do me have not only infinitely added to that dear love and respect which I have so long borne you, but enjoin me to give you an account of my proceedings, as to a friend whose judgment and love I as much value as any one’s with whom I ever had friendship. Shortly after I wrote unto you my last, the old Lieutenant [of the Tower?], finding my way fair, and my friends very faithfully labouring my success, knew not how more inevitably to hinder [it] than by improving that suspicion which he had formerly, with little success, insinuated unto the K[ing] about some small acquaintance that was grown between Mrs. Parpoint, my La[dy] Arbella’s kinswoman, and me, which some speech of my La[dy] Arbella’s in some of her disampers gave him fit occasion to execute, speaking somewhat of my La[dy] of Shrewsbury and me, which he knew so well to suite, and to raise so many conjectures, that forthwith my La[dy] Arbella, my Lady of Shrewsbury, and myself were committed here in Tower close prisoners, and Mrs. Parpoint to one of the clerks of the Council; and thus remained for full 12 weeks without ever stepping out of our lodgings, seeing or hearing from friend. In the end it pleased the Lords (having examined all points and parties exactly) to come hither and call us before them, where I gave them so full satisfaction that forthwith my servants were freed, and all of their Lordships so firmly bent in my favour that they promised me to move a suit that I presumed to beseech them to propound unto his Majesty, for accomplishing their High[ness]es’ suit about my liberty, which so soon as ever the K[ing] returned they performed so nobly that forthwith I was restored to my full liberty in this place, and acquitted by them all of this foul suspicion and calumny that was raised against me; and the King (as one of the best of them sent me word) somewhat sweetened with compassion of my huge misery, seeing them all with one voice so to concur in my favour. But that you may better judge what matter was against me, I herewith send you a copy of my examination as near as I could remember to every point that passed.\*

“Further, I perceive that it hath pleased the K[ing], at the Pulgrave’s departure, to promise his High[ness] that if I cleared myself of this imputation, he would send me over unto him; wherefore I have thought good by Mr. Eliezman (my La. High gentleman usher) to acquaint them both and Monsieur Schomberg with the conclusion of the business, humble thanks for their princely favours unto me, and intreaty that it would please them afresh to solicit the suit by letters; and beseech you to deal with Prince Maurice and Count Harry to the same end, that by their letters unto the Pulgrave and my Lord of Rochester they will please to encourage the suit; if you may likewise procure some favourable letter from the States unto Monsieur Ciron, as opportunity shall serve, to strengthen us, it may advance the suit.

“Sir Tho. Otterbury is still here in prison, shut up close, and very sick. For other occurrences I doubt not but your true friends may more fully advertise you; only I have good cause to imagine your friend will

\* Not found.



not be Secretary. Be reserved, therefore, in your proceedings, and attend upon such a guard as may with advantage offer however things settle, for it is thought Venus hath overthrown Mercury, and will knit the two sides in one. Farewell, my dear Sigr. Ridolfo, and believe my dearest love shall ever be with you, and return you the truest effects and services that can proceed from," &c.

*Holograph. Two seals (a crest—a bird standing on a hand). Endorsed by Sawyer; 20 July 1617.\** Thomas Bull.

SIR R. NAUNTON to WINWOOD.

1613, July 21, Holeburne.—“I am glad we are so soon to see you here, which for many reasons I wish it may be with the soonest, that you may see with your eyes and hear with your ears the things which are to be committed to no cipher, and which cannot be kindly discerned without your own *ἀντοψία*. Here your Lordship will make your best judgment whether the service you are there employed in be not an entire liberty than any you can here accept of, specially for so long time as you shall find fair payment. For myself, I will never forget your honourable intention toward me; but till I see better encouragement and protection for sincere and worthy courses, *non sum futurus hujus gloriolæ tam avidus, ut eam cæteris perreptam velim, qui certè avebunt magis, et rei cavebunt suæ*. Our good friend H. N. [Sir Henry Nevill] is retired *re infectâ, spe non abjectâ*. Such are preferred to all places as they fall, that I see no cause yet why τ. λ. † may not hope fairly to enjoy his longing upon such conditions, *quas norunt universi*. The Archbishop [Abbot] and his brother of London [Bishop King], with their dependants, Sir John Bennet, and Dr. Edwards, Chancellor of London, declared themselves to his Majesty against the nullity in the case of my Lord of Essex and his Lady, on Monday last. But our Cambridge prelates of Ely and the Closet, and the two Chancellors of the Exchequer and Duchy, and the Dean of the Arches (as a Master of Requests) would make all null between them; so as it is supposed it will be yet deferred, though this was prefixed to be the decretory day. But of this and all other occurrences Mr. More will much better resolve your Lordship, who hath both industry and address, without imputation, to inform himself of all particularities.”

*Holograph. Seal of arms.*

GEORGE WILLIAM, MARQUIS OF BRANDENBURG, to WINWOOD.

1613, July 23, Julian style, Wesel (*Vesalia*).—Referring to the mission of Joannes Luntius, agent of the Elector Palatine.

*Latin.*

KING JAMES I. to WINWOOD.

1613, July 25, Andover.—The bearer, Alexander Leuiston, has divers debts due to him from the States, for which he has Count Maurice's warrant, &c.

*Signed at the top.*

\* Arranged under that date in Vol. 10. The date of the letter looks like “1611” or “1617,” but must be 1613.

† Sir Thomas Lake.

## DR. [CONRAD] VORSTIUS.

1613, July 26,\* Amsterdam.—Notarial attestation of an affidavit by Jacobus Donati, of the duchy of Mont in Germany, minister of the Reformed Church, that he had twice summoned Dr. Vorstius, &c.

*French, 2 pp.*

## MONS. HOTMAN TO WINWOOD.

1613, July 29, Dusseldorff.—Hears that the King of Denmark has acquiesced in the remonstrance of the States touching the new impost on the Zondt; but some say the people of Amsterdam are not satisfied, and wish the King would moderate the old impost. To the current rumour of a new conspiracy in England it has been added that certain incendiaries (*boutefeux*) had been taken, who designed to set fire to Plinmouth and other places. Gives particulars as to the personages who will and who will not attend the Imperial Diet at Ratisbon; the affair of Juliers, &c. “Je vous envoie un extrait de ce qu’on m’escrit de Heydelberg touchant le despit de Madame la C[omtesse] d’Arondel; ce qu’on pounoit eunter si on eust allongé la premiere table de trois doigts seulement. Vous aurez la coppie dvn pasquil satyricque contre le Duc de Savoye, si ja ne l’auez veu.” Presents his service to the Princess of Orange, at whose “passage” he and his wife are rejoiced.

*French; decayed.*

## JOHN MORE TO WINWOOD.

1613, Aug. 7, London.—“This dead vacation yields no great variety of public occurrences. . . . I have now gotten the great chamber and gallery into my hands by reasonable fair means, giving the executors [of Sir T. Bodley] a note under my hand, that upon the 20th of October next I will either pay them for the stuff, or leave it again in like propriety as now it is, in case your Lordship be not here before that day to make them some satisfaction. . . . As the great chamber furniture is very good and serviceable, so is the rest for the most part passing bad. . . .

“For the prices of gold, I find that French crown gold pure, at the rate of 22 carats, is here worth 3*l.* 6*s.* the ounce, but the goldsmith will give for it in plate but 3*l.* 5*s.*; and so for angel gold 3*l.* 10*s.*, which in the ingot is worth 3*l.* 11*s.* Our new gold, as your Lordship may remember, is here worth 22*s.*, and the old gold being weight 12*d.* the pound more; but we have of late found many of the new counterfeited, which they say are brought from that side. The exchange is near about 5 per cent. Mr. Benet may make your exchange to Mr. Millet in trust, without naming your Lordship or me, which I hold to be safe enough, and may be found the most convenient way.

“This day, pressing Mr. Chancellor† with some importunity for your entertainments, he was pleased to offer this leave; to take up moneys on this or that side of the sea, and he would see it [them] repaid within 2 or 3 months at the furthest, with all the interests. He acknowledged that (which before I knew) Sir John Digby had taken in Spain of the new Ambassador Sarmiento 1,000*l.*, which they must now with all speed repay. If your Lordship thinks it good to take any moneys there upon exchange, Mr. Bennett may take it in your name at double usance at the lea[st], and of merchant strangers. I told his Honour (up[on] occasion offered) that besides your entertainments sin[ce] Our Lady Day and the

\* Placed at the end of 1613, in Vol. 9.

† The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Fulke Greville.

advance thereof, you were f[ur]ther to demand 600*l.*, which you should have had some months since upon the like reasons as Sir Tho. Edmonds had his; and now further 500*l.* for your extraordinary expense in attending my Lady Elizabeth, which I endeavoured to have gotten allowed now by his means, but he said it must pass his Majesty's hand by Privy [Se]al. The 12th of this month the Commissioners are to sell 1,000*l.* land of the great entail for 40,000*l.*, of which I am put in hope to receive a part about the end of this month." Refers to an offer by Mr. George Haughfen the elder; Winwood's friends in Bucks and Wall-drige, &c.

*Holograph, decayed. Seal of arms.*

JOHN DICKENSON to WINWOOD.

1613, Aug. 8, o.s., Volberg, near Beinsberg.—German affairs. Sends letters for Cecil from the Palatine.

*Holograph, Latin, 2 pp. Seal.*

B. CARRIER (?) \* to SIR THOMAS ROE, in the hall of the Prince Palatine at Heidelberg.

1613, Aug. [8-]18, n.s., Colin.—Learns from his host that Roe came to see him at Colin when he was at Bruile, whither he went purposely, as he was loth to speak with Roe, because when he was at Spa he was warned by friends to take heed of Roe, who spoke disgracefully of him for matter of religion. Hopes that Roe, with his wit and ability, will be more temperate in his censure of the Catholic religion. Has for his pains and preaching been hardly used at the Court these ten years. Understood, at his return here, that Roe was much commended for his temperate discourse with the Irishman who is governor of the Capucins at Colin. "Good Sir Thomas, go forward as far as truth and duty will lead you, and do such good offices with her Serenity [Princess Elizabeth] as the Catholics may continue that good hope of her, which they have conceived by her amiable and devout behaviour, as she came to visit their churches. . . . In the mean time I am no more reconciled to the Church of Rome, than for aught I perceive you are." Is sending his servant to England. The Capucin is a very honest man and a true hearted subject. "I have had much speech with him, to justify our church service in England, and have written not a little, both to confirm that, and to confute a treatise of R. P. [Parsons?] which he showed me, in which treatise Catholics are forbidden to come to our churches." Remarks on images and the sacrament. Desires his good word to their Serenities. Sends a letter to her Highness from Lord Lile. Wishes to be commended to Dr. Chapman and Dr. Rumphius.

*Holograph. Seals. German postal directions.*

H[UGO] DE GROOT to WINWOOD.

[1613,] Aug. 13.—"Je me sens fort oblige par la faueur que V. S<sup>rie</sup> me fait en m'advertissant du voyage qu'elle est resolu de faire pour aller en Angleterre. Je ne doute nullement que cela ne reussira a uostre honneur et au bien de nostre pays. Pour moy je ne uous ueux prier autre chose, que seulement qu'il uous plaise si bien ailleurs qu'icy porter auecques uous la bonne affection que tousjours m'auetz tesmoignee. Je ne failliray pas de faire tout ce qui me sera possible pour vous venir baiser

\* Or —Barrier? Qu. is this Dr. Carrier, the King's Chaplain? See S.P. Domestic.



les mains auant uostre parlement. Cependant j'ay donné d'aduis a Mons<sup>r</sup> Paew de uostre ueneu a Amsterdam. De luy uous apprendrez la constitution des affaires des Indes. Selon mon aduis uous feriez fort bien de sonder en Angleterre les humeurs de noz marchands assauoir s'ils sont resolu a bon escient d'entrer auecq nous d'oresnauant en une guerre royale et ouuerte en ces quartiers la. Estant en Angleterre je n'y ay trouue personne qui se monstroit resoluue comme il falloit : mais on ne parloit que d'y aller en forme de simple trafficque, ou pour le plus de surprendre quelques nauires, sans se fortifier en terre, ou d'entreprendre la defense des Indiens. Quand ceste resolution sera prinse en Angleterre, je croy qu'on trouuera quelque honneste et equitable issue pour les fraix passez. Je croy qu'en peu de temps il y aura assemblee des dixsept qui gouvernent la Compaignie Generale. Auant qu'elle se tiene je n'en sçauerois juger solidement de ce que les nostres uoudroyent faire pour accommoder le different. J'ay esté fort marry a cause du malheur de uostre Baudius. J'espere que Dieu le soulagera et luy donnera *mentem sanam in corpore sano.*"

*Holograph. Seal of arms.*

#### DIET OF RATISBON.

1613, Aug. 21, Augsburg.—Extract translated from a private letter giving particulars of the proceedings in the Diet at Ratisbon.

*French, 5 pp., decayed.*

#### R. LORD LISLE to WINWOOD.

[1613,] Aug. 22, . . . .—"Till I met with Mr. Trumbal at Anwarpe, I had thought you had been already in England, for such report was brought to the Spaw." Gives an account of his movements. Is going to England. "I find here so little done in our fortifications, as I see a resolution not to do anything this year." Remarks on affairs of the Low Countries. Will write to the Princess of Orange to make an apology for not coming by the Haghe.

*Holograph: much decayed. Seal of arms.*

#### MONS. HOTMAN to WINWOOD.

1613, Aug. 24, Wesell.—Is two or three days' journey from Mr. Dickenson, owing to the plague. German affairs. Wishes to know whether Viscount Lisle is returning to England.

*French, 1 p.*

#### ENNO, COUNT OF EAST FRIESLAND, to WINWOOD.

1613, Aug. 30, Emden.—Is sorry that Winwood is returning to England, as he (the Count) will be separated from the most faithful patron and friend he ever had. Luntius will inform Winwood of the state of affairs in his province.

*Latin.*

#### THE STATES GENERAL to KING JAMES I.

1613, Aug. 30, the Hague.—Commend Winwood's conduct as Councillor and Ambassador, on his return to England. Trust in the continuance of the King's favour, and desire to do everything for the King's service

*Copy, French.*

## SIR THOMAS LAKE to WINWOOD.

[1613, Aug. ?].—"I am commanded by his Majesty to send these letters to your Lordship, and that you should see them conveyed to Mr. William Ryder, gentleman harbinger to his Majesty, who now attendeth my Lady's grace [Princess Elizabeth], and from Heydelberg is to go into Denmark with the letter of the Queen's Majesty written before her going to the Bath. I have no other matter to trouble your Lordship with, but that all things here remain *in eodem statu*, and so are like for aught I can discern."

*Holograph.*

## MONS. B. B. DE WALLMEROD to WINWOOD.

1613, Sept.  $\frac{1}{11}$ , Cassel in Hesse.—Is glad to learn that Winwood's recall by the King is for his advantage; otherwise, would be sorry to lose his wise counsel, from which so much good has resulted. Refers to the Diet of Ratisbon, &c. Is being sent to the young Duke of Brunswick, to condole with him, and to win him over to a better course than was pursued by his late father. The Elector Palatine and others are sending with the like object; but the Duke is solicited by the Imperial Court, Saxe, and others to the contrary. It is necessary that the King [James] should use his influence. The gain of this Prince will be of great importance to the common cause. The Hanse Towns "and others" may be won over at the same time.

*Holograph, French; decayed. Seal.*

THO. [LORD] GREY [OF WILTON] to SIR RAULF WINWOOD,  
Ambassador.

1613,\* Sept. 7, . . . .—Touching his own affairs. Refers to Captain Brett, to "those worthy Princes that so graciously undertook for me," and to Shomberg.

*Holograph: much decayed. Seal (a crest—bird and hand).*

## THE TURKS.

[c. 1613?\* Sept. 8 and 22] Sept. 18 and Oct. 2, Vienna.—News of the proceedings of the Turks in Transylvania, &c.

*German, 2 pp. Endorsed: Monseigneur A. (?) de L'Isle.*

Another version of part of the same.

*Dutch, 2 pp.*

## MONS. HOTMAN to WINWOOD.

1613, Sep. 19, Wesell.—Hopes he has safely crossed the sea with his family. Desires to be mentioned to the King, whom in the last edition of his little treatise (*traicté*) he has frequently and worthily praised. Besides having been known and esteemed by his Majesty for 25 years, holds correspondence with all the King's ministers out of the realm with whom he is acquainted. Desires to know Winwood's opinion touching delinquent ambassadors. Refers to the Count of Zollern's discourse touching the means of settling "this difference" by the Emperor's authority. Desires that "this young Prince" [of Brandenburg] may

\* In Vol. 11.

soon learn the King's judgment thereon. German affairs. All parties are endeavouring to induce the young Duke of Brunswick to take the side of the Union, &c. Mentions [Sir Thomas] Lake, Viscount Lisle, M. Casaubon, and M. de Plessen.

*French.*

SIR THOMAS [ROE?] to WINWOOD (My Lord Ambassador).

[1613,]\* Sept 22, o.s., Hage.—Hoped to have found him here, in order to impart some particulars of Hedlebergh. Sent him her Highness's letter, written one day before the arrival of [Winwood's letter], which gave her much comfort. She wishes [Winwood?] "to procure her some relief of money from the King, for her portion is too little, and she is in debt, and forced to borrow of Shonbergh, who, though he remain English, yet he hath glorious ends in all his actions. This business Shonbergh hath offered to undertake at his coming into England, which is shortly. \* \* \* no greater haste than your own conveniency, except you prevent Shonbergh that he may not bind her beyond her will to be tied to him, and I know he means to endear himself to the King by the same way; yet this she would not have him know, and with your Lordship it is safe. I sent your L. a jealousy I had of Doct[or] Carrew (?) by Sir Th. Rad. \* \* \* Since he judged me so light as to persuade me to abuse her Highness, I have with all haste discovered him and his purpose to her chaplain, an honest and good man, who will attend him to her, if he presume to pursue his resolution." \* \* \*

A postscript refers to Sir Tho. Radcliff.

*Mutilated and decayed. Endorsed:* From Sir Tho. [Roe?]

MONS. DE PLESSEN to WINWOOD (Ambassador).

1613, Sept. 24, o.s.—Was glad to hear of his safe arrival in England. Their Highnesses are well, and employ this fine weather in the chase and in the country. The death of Baron Harington, and the quarrel between a gentleman of his and the squire (*escuyer*) of the Princess, has given trouble to his Highness and the Councillors, being a very troublesome matter, and pursued by the two nations with great ard[our]. It has been deemed expedient to send the proceedings to the King, and leave the decision to his Majesty. Remarks on the Diet of Ratisbon, &c.

*Holograph, French. Seal of arms.*

DIET OF RATISBON.

1613, Oct. 1, o.s., Heidelberg.—Extract from a newsletter relating to the Diet, and affairs in Germany, Hungary, &c.

*French, 2 pp.*

J. DICKENSON to WINWOOD (Ambassador).

1613, Oct. 11, o.s., Volberg near Beinsberg.—Affairs of Germany, the Palatine, &c.

*Holograph, Latin, 2 pp. Seal.*

MONS. BILDERBEK to ———.

1613, Oct. 13, Coul: [Cologne].—Affairs of Germany, Italy, Spain, &c.

*French, 4 pp.*

\* In Vol. 11.



## MONS. HOTMAN to WINWOOD (Councillor and Ambassador).

1613, Oct. 18, Wesell.—German affairs. Desires him to show extracts enclosed from letters of M. de Buvineckhausen to Viscount Lisle. Has been zealous for the service of the King and England for thirty years past. The English ambassadors in France have never however succeeded in obtaining for him a debt transferred to him (*à moy transportée*) by the heirs of the late Earl of Leicester. Is now advised that by Winwood's favour he can place one of his sons in one of the Colleges of Oxford or Cambridge, in the same way as the late Dr. Gentilis had a place for one of his; so that he will be discharged of part of the expense of their education. Desires to know by what means he can secure this, and whether Winwood has received his "Traicté de l'Ambassadeur."

*French.*

## MONS. J. LUNTIUS to WINWOOD (Ambassador).

1613, [Oct. 19,] 14 cal. Nov., o.s., the Hague.—Is glad to learn from his letters the satisfactory state of affairs in that kingdom. Prays God to give long life to the King, for the preservation of the Church. "Your London has been more fortunate than our Holland, having received within its port four ships from East India, laden with an unusual quantity of all kinds of spices. But we have lost two out of five, one near the island of St. Helena, the other in the very port of Texel, the loss of which last is estimated at eighteen tons (*tonnis*) of gold, whereof they barely recovered one from the wreck, as the persons in charge (*perfecti*) of that business have informed me. There was in this ship a very great deal of cotton (*vis byssi*) brought from China, and also porcelain. They came to the Hague to complain of their immense loss, and also to demand assistance against the power of the Portuguese in East India." It was judged fitting to comply with the demand, and five ships of war have been conceded. The Orders of Holland will meet 4 Nov. Refers to a controversy between Grotius and Sibrandus; the Hanse Towns; the King of Denmark; the dispute between the Electors of Saxony and Brandenburg; the Turk and Transylvania; and complaints about poisonous wines, termed mute or mortified, brought from upper Germany and France into these provinces and Great Britain. The States General have sent to the Archbishop of Treves to complain of the making of such wines. Winwood may think it worth while to induce the King to forbid the importation of these deleterious wines, which are destined to injure "men of our religion." Persons will be empowered to visit all the wine cellars in France. States five methods of distinguishing mortified wines from pure wines. Refers also to the death of the Prince of Wales last year, and to the dispute between the people of Emden and their Count.

*Holograph, Latin, 4 pp. Seal of arms.*

## THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD to SIR RALPH WINWOOD.

1613,\* Oct. 27.—Anarchia verè tunc dicitur, et confusio, cum a rebus publicis exulant viri boni, et literati; ne sit illa hodiè, in Academia nostrâ, inter viros optimos, et doctissimos, vocant te (Clarissime Domine) Scholæ publicæ, qui abesse non potes, nec debes a re publicâ. Licèt enim prædicere quis possit, et providere, ex his principijs futuras olim Scholas, Ædesque

\* In Vol. 1.

aliquandò surrecturas, infelix tamen hoc est, et incertum vaticinium, nerui si deficient, et altrices pecuniæ. Rogant itaque te, tuæ Musæ, et spes literaria, rogat ipsa Mater Academia, vt egregio huic conatui, et meliori Mineruæ, adesse, quamprimùm velis, partemque aliquam oneris minuere, quo possis famam tuam, et memoriam augere. Quamuis enim eo vsque excreuerit nomen tuum apud Ordines fœderatos, vt satis vitæ tuæ, et posteritati consuluisse videaris, tuâ tamen in Matrem pietate, et, quasi, reditu in Academiam efficere possis, vt nos etiam vigeamus, tuoque ex munere multum famæ lucrum, longumque faciamus. Nil rectius feceris, quàm si pecuniarum quicquid erit, quod irrogaueris Johanni Beneto, Equiti, in manus tradas, qui totius operis Quæsturam, non inuitus, suscepit; ille tui muneris, nos tui nominis rationem reddituri. Valeas (Ornatissime Domine), et feliciter aspire his inceptis.

Claritatis tuæ studiosissima  
Academia Oxoniensis.

E domo nostrâ Congregationis,  
Octob. 27, 1613.

Clarissimo viro Domino Rodolpho Winwood, Equiti Aurato,\* et in  
Provincijs Germaniæ Legato Regio.

*Partly decayed.*

J. DICKENSON to WINWOOD (Ambassador).

1613, Oct. 28, o.s., Volberg near Beinsberg.—Affairs of the Palatine, the Elector of Brandenburg, &c.

*Holograph, Latin, 3 pp. Seal.*

MONS. DATHENES to WINWOOD (Councillor of State and Ambassador).

1613, Oct. 29.—Winwood will see by the letters of his Highness (S. *Alte*) the confidence which he (*elle*) has in his affection to the public weal, and his dexterity in directing affairs. We know that the King is in alliance with the States till the end of the truce, but are uncertain whether there is any private treaty for a longer term. His Highness wishes to be informed on this subject, as he is labouring to make the United Princes and many others become parties to the treaty heretofore made at the Hague, their eyes having been opened by what has passed at the Diet of Ratisbon. The Papists are trying to strengthen their league. The King's authority is great, and it is desirable that his intention shall be known, &c. Affairs of Germany, Switzerland, and Spain.

*Holograph, French, 3 pp. Endorsed: From Mr. Lasore (sic).*

MONS. J. LUNTIUS to [WINWOOD].

1613, [Dec. 13,] id. Decemb., Greg. st., the Hague.—Affairs of the Netherlands, Germany, the Hanse Towns, the King of Denmark, Ham-  
burgh, the elector of Brandenburg, Amsterdam, "fretus Magallanicus" in the southern ocean, the kingdoms of Chili and Peru, East India, Guinea, France and the Dutch, the Palatinate, East Friesland, the King of Spain and the Turks, the Emperor, Halibussa's reception at Florence, &c. Desires to be commended to the King, and salutes the Arch-  
bishop [Abbot].

*Holograph, Latin, 4 pp.*

\* The rest is added in a different hand.

## MONS. J. LUNTIUS to WINWOOD (Ambassador).

[1613,\* Dec. 29,] 1614, [Jan. 8,] 6 id. Jan., n. s.—Affairs of Germany, the Turks, Transylvania, Hungary, and Bohemia. The last few days a rumour has obtained that the Spaniards in Virginia had killed all the English, and occupied it. There are also rumours that Juliers had been occupied by the Elector of Brandenburg; others, by the Duke of Newburg. Refers to that matter at length. The announcements which have been brought from England of the prohibition of the importation of undyed cloths have greatly disturbed the Orders. There were some who advocated the abolition of English cloths from these provinces. Affairs of Holland.

*Holograph, Latin, 3 pp.; damaged. Seal of arms.*

## PRINCE MAURICE OF NASSAU to WINWOOD (Ambassador).

[c. 1613 ?]†—Sends him the letter he desired for the Corporation (*le magistrat*) of the town of Amsterdam.

*French. Signed: Vostre tres-affectionné amy a vous faire service—Maurice de Nassau.*

## RO. LORD ROCHESTER to SIR RAPHE WINWOOD, Ambassador with the States.

[1613 ?] †—“For your respect to me, I know it will beget you enemies, but against them [them ?] I promise protection to the uttermost of my power; and beside, I do not despair, according to your merit abroad, to see you settled in some good place at home; toward the effecting of which I have taken care to increase in his Majesty his good opinion of you; in whom I find so much inclination as I have no cause to be diffident of success. I pray you convey this letter, by the help of the Ambassador of Denmark, safely and speedily, for it is of importance, and let me entreat you to certify me by letter when you have sent it. Leave the care of yourself to me, then have you put yourself into the hands of your faithful friend.”

*Holograph. Two seals (a crest).*

## [WINWOOD] to LORD [ROCHESTER ?].

[1613 ?] †—Thanks for the comfort contained in a letter. Fears his poor fortunes are in hazard to suffer shipwreck, without his Lordship's protection. Beseeches him to receive him into his “sauvegarde.” Promises faithfulness and gratitude.

*Draft, in Winwood's hand.*

## WINWOOD to LORD [ROCHESTER ?].

[1613 ?] †—“I have been made acquainted, since your Lordship's departure from this town, with an overture propounded [by] my Lord Chamberlain [Earl of Suffolk ?] for the furnishing [of] the Secretary's place, which I do interpret to proceed from no disaffection towards [me], but from his better understanding of Sir H. N[eville's] worth and ability to do his Majesty service. \* \* \* All the accusation(?) I presume against me is this, that I seek no man, which I do not, out of neglect, but out of

\* In Vol. 10.

† In Vol. 11.



due respect to you[r Lordship], whose favours have bound me to be a[ll ?] wholly and solely yours. I am not so confident of mine own worth to plead merit, but only his Majesty's grace and your Lordship's favour; which mediation if it cannot prevail, this comfort will not fail me, that ever I shall remain in your favourable protection. My Lord of Penbrooke hath [desire]d m[e] to attend your Lordship's further direction . . . . . journey to Newmarket."

*Draft, holograph: decayed.*

[WINWOOD] to ———

[1613 ?]\*—Has received his letter of the 10th, enjoining secrecy. Has written the required letter, and sends it for approval, to be sealed with a s[c]eau volant, and delivered. Has well weighed the two doubts he raises. "A third there is, which you have not broached; that is, what are the means to defray th' expense which the place of itself necessarily doth enforce. My private means are not great, and far insufficient to support the countenance of that place, which, not maintained, will cast me into contempt, and in consequence make me unserviceable; and maintained by mine own means, though but for a year or two, my poor estate will be consumed. I hope for this, provision will be made; *qui servit altari, vivat de altari*. There is great reason you should again and again recommend this cause to my secrecy; for if there come forth but the least vent of it, I know *actum est de me*." Refers to his servant Moore. Sends a cipher.

*In Winwood's hand; decayed.*

SIR THOMAS LAKE TO SIR RAPHE WINWOOD, Ambassador.

[1613 ?]\*—Is commanded to send a letter in the King's own hand to the Elector Palatine. \* \* \* His Majesty has received an answer from M. Barnevelt, by letter to Sir Noel [Caron]. \* \* \*

"Now, having done my charge, I am bold to add a word or two concerning two sons of mine, whom I sent over, being new come from school, in the troupe with the Lady Elizabeth's grace, only to see something at their first putting into the world"; &c.

*Holograph; decayed, and mostly illegible. Seal of arms.*

SIR ED. CECYLL TO SIR RAPHE WINWOOD, Ambassador.

[c. 1613 ?]\*—Has not had opportunity to write since Winwood's departure. Met his ghost, "this Grogras," who said he had left a letter for the writer at London. Count William's horse is a brown bay, &c. The picture at Dealfe is an old man with white hair drawn to the middle, &c. Recommends his own brother-in-law, gentleman of his Highness's privy chamber, whom he has also recommended to the States and his Excellency [Prince Maurice], to have Capt. Wiatt's company. Leaves all progress-news to his brother, who has been witness of a great part. "I have heard so much of my Lord Governor of Utricke's greatness, that I fear the mutinous air of Utricke doth . ork in his head; only I would be glad to hear your opinion." His wife's service to Lady Winwood.

*Holograph. Seal—lion and unicorn(?).*

## WINWOOD'S HOUSE [at the HAGUE].

[1613?]\*—"A note of what my Lord Ambassador for his Majesty of Great Britany (*sic*) desires to have repaired in his house."

This refers to a cellar, the little parlour, the outer parlour, the inner parlour, the buttery, a cabinet for my Lady, a wardrobe, the stable, the garden, a pump, the kitchen, the houses of office, &c.

1 p., in *Wm. Colwall's hand*.

WILLIAM COLWALL to WINWOOD (Ambassador, at his house in Little St. Bartholomew's, London).

1614,† Jan. 1, Haeg.—The States of Fryzland have conferred the company of the late Capt. Floyd upon his Lieutenant, without the advice of his Excellency or the Colonel, so that Sir Thomas Roe is frustrated thereof. Those two Princes, Brandenburg and Newburg, interchange occasions of discontent, &c.

*Holograph. Seal.*

JOHN DICKENSON to WINWOOD (Ambassador).

1613[-14], Jan. 15, Eng. st., Dusseldorp.—Touching "our Palatine," the Elector of Cologne, the Prince of Brandenburg, and others.

*Holograph, Latin, 3 pp. Seal.*

SIR JOHN OGLE to WINWOOD (Ambassador).

1613[-14], Jan.  $\frac{19}{3}$ , Utrecht.—Learns that Winwood is shortly to be called to that place in England to which the world has already designed him. Offers himself as successor to Winwood here, giving up the places he holds in this service.

[P.S.] If he succeeds by Winwood's help and counsel, he will give Lady Winwood "a gratuity of 400*l*."

*Holograph. Seal of arms.*

JOHN DICKENSON to [WINWOOD].

1613[-14], Feb. 10, Eng. st., Dusseldorp.—Has written to the King, as by the copy below. Refers shortly to German affairs.

*Holograph, Latin, 1 p.*

JOHN DICKENSON to KING JAMES I.

Same date.—Affairs of Brandenburg.

*Copy, English, 3 pp.*

ADOLF DE MEETKERKE to WINWOOD (Ambassador).

1614,† Feb. [14-]24, the Hague.—The bearer will inform him of all occurrences.

*Holograph, French. Seal of arms.*

## THE NETHERLANDS.

1614,\* [Feb. 19-] March 1, Sgravenhage.—Reply of the States General to propositions made by the Marquis of Brandenburg. Peace between Poland and Sweden is referred to.

*Copy, Dutch, 5 pp.*

\* In Vol. 11.

† In Vol. 10.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL to all LIEUTENANTS, MAYORS, SHERIFFS, &c.

1613 [-14], Feb. 21, Whitehall.—Passport for Richard Phillipp, going to France on his own affairs, with his servants, carriages, and four nags. If he be known by any other name, no notice is to be taken thereof; and all secrecy is to be used.\*

6 signatures. Seal. Endorsed: Received this warrant the 11th day of August 1615.

WILLIAM COLWALL to WINWOOD (as before).

1614,† Feb. 23, Haeg.—“Yesterday arrived here, in commission from the Elector [of] Brandenburg, Mons. Kentler, Dr. Styck, and one Verbergh, whose chief business (as Mons. Artson hath assured me) tends only to this end, that these Lords will be pleased to send their ambassadors when time shall serve (namely, when the Kings of France and England shall send theirs), to assist in the treaty for a peace between the Kings of Swethen and Poland. . . .

“Also Mons. Artson told me that the prohibiting of white cloths to come into these countries (which is publicly spoken here to be ratified) is very unwelcome news, and that it would apparently draw with it a harsh consequence, which I besought him to declare, who, after a little pause, told me that peradventure these Lords would prohibit the bringing in of any cloths whatsoever into these parts out of England, or at least lay such an imposition upon them that the merchant shall have little comfort in bringing them in.

“Also, concerning the fishing upon the quarter or coast of Greenland (said he), if his Majesty had first by proclamation forbidden all others besides his own subjects to fish there, or at the least they who were then there had for a warning sent home these people with what they had taken, and so warned them not to come any more but upon their own peril, it had been well; but taking from them what they had fisht, and using them so, ’twas hard measure; and those merchants whom it concerned much importune the Lords for octroy to make a company. I then demanded whether they made not ready about ten ships, which they intend to employ there again. He answered me, that they purposed to send more than I spake of, but not as yet to grant any octroy.

“Then he demanded of me, whether our people had not taken in, an Island not far from Virginia, which he could not name. I supposing he meant the Bermoothes, he answered me ’twas that, and that the King of Spain was not well pleased therewith; unto which I replied that I doubted not but they were so well fortified there, that it would prove a difficult busines for the King of Spain to go about to remove them. . . .

“My last unto your Lordship was of the 14th ditto,‡ by the way of Zealand, with two letters which came from his Excellency, th’ one to his Majesty, th’ other to Mons. Causabona; also one from Mons. Huyghens to your Lordship. ’Tis said that Count Henry sets forward toward Heydelburgh the 6th of March (without the Princess of Orange, who excuseth herself by the coldness of the season). His baggage goes by land some certain days before him. His train is to be 80 persons, or thereabouts, amongst all which Sir Charles Morgan will be one of the bravest.”

*Holograph. Seal.*

\* Isaac Wake, secretary to Sir Henry Nevill, was leaving London for Venice at this time. (S.P.)

† In Vol. 10.

‡ *i.e.*, instant.



## FRANCE and HOLLAND.

1614,\* [Feb. 25 and March 7—] March 4 and 17.—Two letters from the King of France to the States General, with a “proposition” by M. Du Maurier, French Ambassador at the Hague.

*Copies, French, 7 pp.*

. . . . . † to KING JAMES I.

1613[–14], March 12, Lintz.—Gives an account of his proceedings in Germany. Has obtained audience of the Emperor and the Empress. Is to have a letter from the Emperor for the King. Is going to Heidelberg, and from thence to the Landgrave Ludwig, to whom the King has lately written. Will then hasten to his Majesty.

*Signature eaten away. Seal.*

## MONS. J. LUNTIUS to WINWOOD.

1614,\* [March  $\frac{1}{3}$ <sup>o</sup>,] 7 cal. Ap., Greg. st.—Dutch and German affairs. League proposed by the Elector Palatine. Ships have again been despatched to search for a passage through Waigert’s Strait (*fretum*) into the East Indies, with the persuasion that at length they may find an outlet (*exitum*). God grant that the success may be happier than that of others who have heretofore attempted the journey (*iter*).

*Holograph, Latin, 4 pp.*

## WILLIAM COLWALL to WINWOOD (as before).

1614,\* March 17, Haeg.—Informed him in a letter of the 12th in what forwardness his house then was; it now only wants making clean; the stable is being repaired. Proceedings of the Prince of Newburgh at Mulhem. German and Dutch news.

*Holograph. Seal.*

## SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to KING [JAMES I.].

1614, † March  $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>o</sup>, Venice.—“On Saturday last the  $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>o</sup> of this present here came unto me an *Irish gentleman* § (for so his speech and appearance declared him), naming himself *Robert Lombard*, born at *Waterford*, but bred up *on this side the sea*. He saith he is *nephew* to *Peter Lombard*, *titulary Primate of Armagh*, by whom and by the *Cardinal Borghese* (whom he depends upon) he is maintained in *Rome*, and lodgeth with *his uncle* in the same *palace* with the *Earl of Tyrone*.

“His coming unto me he pretended to be expressly to give your Majesty information of Tiron[e]’s purpose to leave Rome, and go into Flanders, from whence he suspects he doth intend to transport those Irish companies which are there in the King of Spain’s service into Ireland, and there raise rebellion.

“This (he said) he hath by *secret information of Tyrone’s Lady* (with whom, sub sigillo, he confessed unto me *to have familiarity*, which his *youth*, and the *wantonness* with which *she* is commonly *noted*, makes not improbable), and confirmed the same unto me by these further circumstances.

\* In Vol. 10.

† Qu. Sir Stephen le Sieur.

‡ New style, as appears by the date of Saturday, 12 March. (In Vol. 10.)

§ The ciphered passages are indicated by italics.

“That in January last, at the Spanish Ambassador Don Fr. di Castro’s departure from Rome to Naples, the day before he set forward he sent for Tirone, with the rest of the North Irish his followers, into a vinea without the town, and showed them the King of Spain’s letters for the[ir?] transmigration to Brussels. That since his return from Naples he hath again many times conferred with Tirone touching his going, and off[ered] of himself to supply him with money for his journey in case no order came out of Spain in fit time; for which he had written. That they rested in appointment together to acquaint the Pope this present holy week with their purpose, and likewise to demand of him that he would take upon him the name of any enterprise Tirone should undertake in his country, in case he would contribute no further succours, whereof his faeneantise (*sic*) and avarice made them despair.

“That Tirone, whilst he is his own man, is always much reserved, pretending ever his desire of your Majesty’s grace, and by that means only to adoperate his return into his country; but when he is vino plenus et ira (as he is commonly once a night, and therein is veritas), he doth then declare his resolute purpose to die in Ireland; and both he and his company do usually in that mood dispose of governments and provinces and make new common-wealths.

“That there would be a house provided for Tirone at Brussels, where he [Lombard] thought he would make show of settling himself, and so remain for a time, whereby to attend the opportunity of transporting himself with commodity and secrecy. That f[or] the better transportation of the Irish out of Flanders, they have been long since quartered in Ostend, Neuport, and other port towns of that province, which he guessed was done thus purposely before-hand, that the drawing them into those parts, when Tirone should be there present, might not breed jealousy. That howsoever the late reformation in Flanders took place of all others, the Irish are exempted, and order given for restoring of their pensions, and receiving into pay of as many of that nation as shall present themselves. And finally that they have this common discourse amongst them, that this is a fit opportunity for their enterprise in regard of a persuasion they have of wants in England, discontentment in Scotland, and difference of religion, and, by consequence, distraction in Ireland; and Tirone’s age and weakness growing upon him doth necessitate them to defer the time no longer.

“I demanded of this party what were his inducements to make this discovery unto me, and for that purpose to undertake this *journey* expressly (which he performed with much *expedition* and no less incommodity by reason of the *sharpness* of the *season*), seeing he lives *in exile* as those of *his nation* do, professeth *the same religion*, and therefore may seem to *run the same fortune*.

“His answer was, first, a hope to obtain hereby the grace and favour of *your Majesty*; next his opinion that religion was the pretence of their designs, but ambition the true motive. Lastly, he framed this discourse, that in case Tirone should succeed in his enterprise, the condition of all the other provinces, to be subject to the tyranny of those Ulster Lords, would be most miserable; if he fail (whereof he made the greater likelihood), that th[en] your Majesty’s clemency (whereof they now reap the benef[it]) would be justly turned into so great displeasur[e] that they could promise themselves nothing but oppression of their persons, and utter extirpation of their religion; and that most of the other Irish which were abroad, particularly *his uncle* the B[ishop] of Armagh and one Wise, the Gran (*sic*) Prior, *his kinsman*, who lives upon Spanish pension and provisions at Naples, but was now at Rome, in the judgment they made of acts of hostility and rebellion, were of the same mind.



Neither of them (he said) knew of *his journey to me*, and that *his* presence of *absenting himself from Rome* was *the following the Prior* now come in devotion to *Loretto*, who (he said) hath long since known of Tirone's purpose to go into Flanders, but suspects no further design; and for *his uncle* the Bishop, he insisted so much upon his integrity and loyalty, besides his love and devotion to your Majesty's person and service, as if the effect of his coming unto me had been to negociate in his favour.

"There may be amongst these men *magis et minus*, but there is little trust in any of that nation of a contrary religion, especially those who have frequented Rome and Spain; and I cannot but apprehend the coming of the Prior at this present to Rome, where he hath not been many years before; and the more, in that I have another information both of his opinion and affection than this party gives me, in that he delivered in confidence about a year since to one, of whom I have the relation, that he was well assured those would have hard keeping and enjoying of Tirone's land that now possessed it, as formerly others have had with his predecessors, who were always able to patronise themselves; and in further discourse declared so much disaffection that my informer concludes him to be as great an enemy to the present government as can be of the Irish. It is likewise considerable that the companies of the Irish in the Low Countries are most of them composed of men drawn out of other provinces, though the Captains made or changed since Tirone's coming over are all of the North; and unless they were well assured of their affections, they would not presume of their persons.

"I hear there is one Meth, a merchant of Cork, in Munster, pensioner to Spain, who hath thirty crowns a month paid him in Naples; he is now coming to Rome, from thence goeth to Burdeaux, pretending (as this party saith) to be nearer his friends, whereby to hear often from them; but I have formerly understood by another hand from Naples, he gives out his business is to send wines into Ireland, for which this is not the season, and therefore it may be suspected he will be a merchant of munition; and I am entered at the present into some doubt that this party's coming to me, without any fore-knowledge of him, or he pretending anything of me, may be to breed amusement with news of a journey into Flanders, whilst, according to two former expedit[ions] made in the time of the late Queen and Gregor[y] the 13[th], the first by Stukely diverted in [into?] Portugal, the second in Desmond's wars, defeated in Ireland, both under countenance of the Pope and at charge of the Spaniard, and both sent by sea directly out of Italy towards Ireland in ships of Genoa, they may embark themselves in the Pope's dominions or some other parts of Italy, with assistance of strangers, and take the same course; the opportunity serving so aptly of these forces now on foot in Italy, and shipping already prepared against the Turk, whereof the use depends upon uncertainties; and particularly there is great quantity of arms lately transported from Milan to Genoa, which must be designed to some place where the people are unfurnished, in that all the Spanish and Italian companies now on foot in these parts are completely armed. This provision is as proper for the Greeks in Morea and Dalmatia as the Irish, but the late discovery and empalling (*sic*) of the B[ishop] of Antivari and cutting in pieces all his confederates shows that intelligence to be broken; and whilst the memory thereof is so fresh, it is not likely that people will run the like hazard.

"I have this further suspicion of this person that he should be purposely employed to engender an opinion of their going by land, that the less care may be taken of intercepting them by sea, in that he refused such offers as I made him for discharge of *his journey*; and as I have



learned since his departure, he was at extraordinary expense in his inn, besides the payment of *his bark to Ancona*, which he *hired expressly* and at a *high rate*, which shows his expenses to proceed out of some better purse than his own; though there may be another argument made of his ingenuity in not being mercenary. It may be presumed that if Tirone ship himself in these parts, the Irish regiment in the Low Countries shall have assignation to meet him, but of this I shall be watchful; as likewise if the other information be true, and that he take his journey through *any place where your Majesty hath friends*, I will not fail to *waylay him* in that sort as is fit. I have written this week by the ordinary of Lions both to Turin and Paris concerning his remove from Rome to Brussels, that there may be the greater vigilancy in advertising your Majesty, and doing those offices in time which are fit for your service.

"This party tells me that Tirone hath been with Mons. de Breues, the French Ambassador at Rome, to demand safe conduct for himself and his wife through France; but his opinion is they will go in several companies, and set forward before the end of this next month. He hath undertaken to *give me knowledge* what is concluded betwixt the *Spanish Ambassador* and the *Pope* touching this business, with such other circumstances as are necessary for your Majesty's knowledge and service; for which purpose he *took addresses for letters*, and *parted from hence on Monday last*. He came from Rome the  $\frac{5}{15}$  of this present.

"He told me the chief instruments and agents in this practice were, in Rome, one Derby Cnogher, a friar of St. Francis, who doth daily and almost hourly pass betwixt Tirone and the Spanish Ambassador; in Spain, Florence Conre of Connagh, named Archbishop of Tomont, who hath lately the title given him of Archbishop of Dublin, and went about six months since out of Loua[in] into Ireland; and upon this man's prac[tice] (whom he described to be as able and active as wicked and malicious) he conceives most of this enterprise to be founded. He said further, these Irish do not desire the assistance of strangers (whom experience sheweth to be unproper for the service of that country); only they require to have writings from Rome, and dublons from Spain."

*Holograph, partly in cipher, deciphered.*

MONS. J. LUNTIUS to WINWOOD (Ambassador).

1614,\* [March  $\frac{20}{30}$ ,] Easter, n.s., the Hague.—Affairs of Brandenburg and Newburg, the Turks, and Africa.

*Holograph, Latin, 3 pp. Seal of arms.*

J. B[EAULIEU] to SIR THOMAS EDMONDES, Ambassador with the French King, now at London.

1614, [March 24—] April 3, Paris.—Affairs of France, Spain, and Italy. There is a rumour here that the King of Spain has 18 or 20 vessels and 6 or 7,000 men ready to put to sea, to go and drive the English from the islands which they have seized about (*vers*) the coast of Havana.

*Holograph, French, 6 pp.; signature cut off. Addressed in English. Endorsed by Sawyer: John Beaulieu (&c.).*

\* In Vol. 10.

## MONS. SCHONBERGH TO KING [JAMES I.]

1614 [n.s.], March 24 [o.s.], Heydelberg.—It is not his fault that the baptism has been hastened, as it was resolved on before his arrival. Complained that it was wrong, after remitting the date to his Majesty, to fix one without awaiting an answer, and without knowing whether the King and the States could be ready. Count Henry and the Prince of Anhalt have arrived. Did not receive the King's letter of the 14th till today. Told the Council, the day after his arrival, that the King wished the day to be the 24th or 25th April. Is glad the King approves of the order he has taken in this house. The Prince is too young to deal with the difficulties and obstacles. Madame is in good health, and content, and her people calm and peaceable. Madame does what she can to assist them in their expenses. Before the assembly of the Parliament some one will be sent as Ambassador from here.

[P.S.] Tomorrow we shall fire off the cannons and run at the ring (*courir à la bague*), in honour of your coronation in England.

*Holograph, French.*

## WILLIAM COLWALL TO WINWOOD (as before).

1614, March 25, Haeg.—The enclosed is from Mr. Dickenson. Has been with Mons. Artson.

“I besought him to acquaint me with what was resolved upon in th' assembly of the towns of Holland (which brake up the 20th ditto \*), concerning their intention for fishing upon Greenland, and for making of cloth: unto which he answered me, he knew not directly; only thus, that 12 ships are preparing for that business, but whether they shall go in company or in particular he knows not as yet, for (as he saith) at some time it is wholly dasht, and then again revived. But for the erecting of a drapery in several towns here, 'tis directly resolved upon (if they may not have whites out of England), and they have destined very large sums of money to that end: it seems they are well pleased that the Company do so strongly oppose the restraint thereof. He told me that touching the point of religion (which was also handled in this their assembly) the towns of Amsterdam and Enckhuysen stand out as before they have done, so that that stands as it did. Also that the christening at Heydelburgh was solemnised upon Tuesday last, and that Count Henry would be looked for here about the 10th of April. He gave me charge not to forget his service to your Lordship. As yet Mons. Vandermyle is not returned, but daily expected. General Cecill is gone with all speed towards Heydelburgh, as having advertisement of his Lady's being very sick there. I send your Lordship herewith those three pictures for my Lord of Arundel. The Commissioners for Munster are yet here. These Lords have sent back the Turk, with a large benevolence, and shipt him for Cyprus. His Excellency hath also bestowed upon him little less than 150*l*.” Will have Winwood's house ready against his coming.† Dutch news.

*Holograph. Seal.*

\* *i.e.*, instant.

† From this it is evident that Winwood was still expected to return to Holland, and therefore the previous letters of Colwall belong to 1613-14, not 1614-5. Possibly he uses the new style also in respect of the day of the month.

## MONS. SCHONBERGH TO KING [JAMES I.]

1614, March 28, Heydelberg.—Touching the league between his Prince [the Elector Palatine], the States, and the Princes of the Union. This courier is despatched to learn when the Parliament will meet, how long it will last, when it will be most fitting to send from here, and what instructions shall be given; all being referred to the King's pleasure, and tending to assure (*sic*) his posterity, and the greatness and reputation of their Highnesses and their young Prince. Refers again to the baptism; also to Count Henry's embassy [to England]. Remarks on his Prince's affairs.

*Holograph, French, 3 pp.*

## MONS. SCHONBERGH TO WINWOOD (Ambassador "in Holland").

1614,\* March 29, Heydelberg.—Sends a copy of his letter to the King. The particular union proposed is necessary and of great utility. Refers to the States, the Empire, "my Prince," the Parliament, and "their Highnesses." The affairs of Juliers, Aix, and Mulheim are in a dangerous state. Wishes to know if Winwood would like some Rhine wine.

*Holograph, French.*

## FREDERIC, ELECTOR PALATINE, TO WINWOOD (Ambassador).

1614, March 29, Heidelberg.—Has heard from Schonberg that the King intends to hold the Parliament or Estates of England in April, and has informed him of what could be usefully treated in that assembly for the right, well being, and advancement of the Princess his wife and her children. Is in doubt how to instruct some one of his servants, who is to be sent to solicit what Schonberg lately conferred with Winwood about. Desires him to ascertain the King's will, and add his own advice.

*Signed: Frideric, E. P. French (in M. Dathenes' hand).*

## MONS. DATHENES TO WINWOOD (Ambassador).

[1]614, March 29.—His Highness is writing to ask Winwood's advice. As the matter was opened by the King, and will eventually benefit Madame, doubts not the King will bring to it his paternal affection. Refers to the affairs of France, Spain, Transylvania, the Bohemians, Austrians, Silesians, Moravians, Hungarians, Germany, and the Swiss Cantons.

*Holograph, French, 3 pp. Seal of arms. Endorsed by Sawyer: From Mr. Darsones (sic).*

## W. TRUMBULL TO KING [JAMES I.]

1614, [March ?] May 30, o.s., Bruxelles.—Procured audience of the Archduke on Monday week last. Congratulated him on the recovery of his health, and told him that the King thought it strange he had received Dr. Bull, his Majesty's organist and sworn servant, into his Chapel, without his Majesty's permission or consent, and without speaking thereof to Trumbull; that Bull did not leave the King's

\* This is arranged with the papers of 1611, in Vol. 9.



service for any wrong done to him, or for matter of religion, under which feigned pretext he now sought to wrong the King's reputation for justice, but he in a dishonest manner stole out of England, through the guilt of a corrupt conscience, to eschew the punishments which he had notoriously deserved, and which were designed to have been inflicted upon him for his incontinence, fornication, adultery, and other grievous crimes.

Recommended to the Archduke the despatch of a suit concerning one Thomas Albury, a merchant of London, which has depended above eight years before his Privy Council, the King being sensible of the intolerable remissness which had ruined Albury's fortunes. Left him a memorial thereof in writing. The Archduke and his officers have since been continually employed in such devotions as are usual here in the last week of Lent and the Easter Holidays; but Trumbull will now renew his solicitations.

The Archduke had the gout in his left hand, and his legs were so weak he could not stand. On Easter Day he came down to the great Chapel to receive the communion, but grew so distempered there with the cold that he was fain to be supported by two noblemen on his return. At the end of April or beginning of May he intends to remove to Marymonte, and there to spend the summer.

Gerrard, through the power of the Jesuits, is still continued at Louvain, notwithstanding Trumbull's "pursuits" for his removal. Was told by Secretary Pratz that they had sent reasons to the King declaring Gerrard's innocency. Affairs of the Netherlands, Germany, and France. "Those of Antwerp," being desirous to renew their wonted commerce with the King's subjects, are ready to enter into a conference with them, and to give them reasonable privileges.

*Holograph.*

WILLIAM COLWALL to WINWOOD (as before).

1614, March 30, Haeg.—German affairs.

*Holograph, 2 pp., decayed. Seal.*

THE ARCHDUKES to the STATES GENERAL.

1614, April [2-] 12, Brussels.—Having been informed by the nobles and towns of Cleves that some misunderstanding has arisen between the Marquis of Brandenburg and the Count Palatine, the writers have admonished them to come to terms, and that they would oppose the first of them who should "move." Doubt not the States will perform the like offices.

*Copy, French.*

Same date.—Another copy.

THE PRESIDENT AND SCHOLARS OF MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD,  
to SIR RALPH WINWOOD.

[1614,\* April 4,] pridie nonas April.—Congratulate him on his appointment by the King as Principal Secretary of State, and desire the continuance of his patronage. Thank him for the magnificent globes (*spheræ*) which they have lately received from him.

*Latin. Seal.*

## MONS. J. LUNTIUS to WINWOOD (Ambassador).

1614, [April  $\frac{4}{14}$ ], prid. id. April., Greg. st., the Hague.—Affairs of Sweden, Guelders, Germany, Lubeck, Emden, the Elector Palatine, &c.  
*Holograph, Latin, 3 pp. Seal of arms, broken.*

## THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

[1614, April? ]—"Avis pour estre considéré en l'establisement des Eglises de Jerzé, Guernezé, Serck, [et] Aurigni, parcelles de la Duché de Normandie." This relates to ecclesiastical matters and jurisdiction.  
*French, 2 pp. No date.*

1614, April.—Another paper relating to the same matters. An ordinance by King James I., dated at Hampton Court, 8 August (?) 1603, is quoted.  
*French, 7 pp. Date on the dorse.*

## MONS. NOEL DE CARON to WINWOOD, Secretary of State.

1614, July 17, Sunday.—Suydtlambeth [South Lambeth].—Is sorry the King is departing, and that he cannot see his Majesty on account of indisposition, though he received a despatch from the States yesterday. Sends a translation of it. Mons. Barnevelt and others think "this alarm" only too well founded. The States are anxiously awaiting the King's reply. Hears that Sir [Henry] Wouton is about to be sent to them.

*French. Portion of seal.*

## MONS. J. V. BERCHEN to WINWOOD (Secretary).

1614, July 20, Haeg.—*Begins*: Copy of the letter written from Duysborch, 16 July 1614. German news; Juliers.  
*French, 3 pp., gilt-edged. Seal of arms.*

## WILLIAM COLWALL to WINWOOD (Secretary).

1614, July 22, Haeg.—Affairs of Juliers, &c. Sends a letter from Mr. Dickenson. Mr. Paget and Mr. Slade commend their services to Winwood. "Sir Gryphin Marekam, upon his return from Rome, is by the Prince of Newburg made Colonel of a regiment in Duysseldorp."  
*Holograph. Seal.*

## Petition of GEORGE MARTIN, Post, to SECRETARY WINWOOD.

[1614?]\*—"About eight weeks ago there were certain letters sent by your petitioner from the Spau to Brussels, by Sir Dudley Carleton, to be delivered to Mr. Trumbull, who was to convey them to the Haghe, but, not finding a convenient messenger, commanded your petitioner to carry them to the Haghe, which he did, and after two or three days' abode there, he was sent by Sir Dudley Carleton's secretary into England; which letters came to your Honour's hand." Desires some allowance.

\* In Vol. 11.

## EMANUEL [DUKE OF SAVOY] to KING [JAMES I.].

1615,\* [Jan. 23—] Feb. 2, Thurin.—Thanks for the favour shown to him by the return of Sir Albert Morton and the “Conte de Scarnafis (?)” † Before their arrival he had signed “the treaty” on 1st October, but the Spaniards continue to make war on him. Has prayed Sir Albert to suggest certain expedients to his Majesty, and desires the King’s advice and assistance for the welfare of Italy and the writer’s States.

*French, mutilated. Endorsed by Sawyer:* Duke of Savoy. 2 Feb. 1611 (*sic*).

## [SIR] GERVASE HELWYS to KING [JAMES I.].

1615, Sept. 2.—“I received a command from your Majesty by the mouth of Mr. Secretary, that I should freely set down in writing what I did know concerning the death of Sir Tho. Overbery. I humbly beseech your Majesty to believe I fear the face of no man in respect of doing what your Majesty commandeth me, but there is an honour in every poor gentleman, and in obeying your Majesty I must commit mine unto your gracious protection.

“When it pleased your Majesty to make me your own choice for this place, I found Sir Tho. Overbery a prisoner here. I put a keeper called Weston over him, preferred unto me by Sir Tho. Mounson (as he did divers others), and with request that he might be a keeper unto Over[bery]. Not many nights after I had placed him there, Weston did meet me (being ready to carry up his supper), and asked me whether he should give him that which he had or no. I presently did withdraw him, not taking any amazement nor pretending ignorance, but, until I had discovered that which I desired, did run the same course with him. When I had obtained that which I desired, I did begin to terrify him with God’s eternal judgments, and did so strike him as, with his hands holden up, he blessed the time that ever he did know me, with other words to that effect, over long to trouble your Majesty with.

“‘Why, Sir,’ (said the fellow) ‘did not you know what should be done?’ I protested my ignorance therein unto him, and would be glad to protest the like in the face of the world.

“By this means I did get the fellow assured unto me, and understood from time to time whatsoever within his knowledge could be practised against him. This thing supposed to be given, there was now no expectation but for the effect: we were forced to give account thereof: he to them who set him on work, that he had extreme castings [vomiting] and other tokens, and I laboured to intimate as much unto Sir Tho. Mounson, as marvelling at such an accident.

“The first attempt having no success, there was an advantage taken of my Lord of Soommersett’s tenderness towards Sir Tho. Over[bery], who sent him tarts and pots of jelly. These were counterfeited, and others put to be presented in their stead. But they were ever prevented: sometime making his keeper say my children had desired them, sometime I made my own cook prepare the like; and in the end, to prevent the pain of continual shifts, his keeper willed the messenger to save labour, seeing he had in the house such as pleased him well.

\* This is arranged with the papers of 1611, in Vol. 9.

† “Count Scarnaffi, Ambassador of Savoy,” is mentioned in *State Papers, Domestic*, 20th March, 1617.



"Then begun your Majesty's progress, by which all colourable working was taken away, so as there was no advantage but upon the indisposition of Over[bery's] body. Here (as the Lord in heaven can witness) I was secure. His physician, Monsieur Mayarne (who left behind him his directions): his apothecary (at the physician's appointment), an approved honest man, as I thought and still do: but, as Weston hath since confessed unto me, here was his overthrow, and that which wrought it was (as he said) a glister. This apo[thecary] had a servant, who was corrupted: twenty pounds, Weston told me, was given. Who gave it, who corrupted the servant, or what is become of him, I can give your Majesty no intelligence. Neither can I say directly that he ever named any as a principal actor in this business, but only Mrs. Turner. If any other were consenting, they two must put the business to a point.

"The effect of that which passed between myself and Weston the 25th of July last.

"It should seem there was lately some whispering that Sir Tho. Over[bery's] death would be called in question, which came to the ears of some whose conscience might accuse them. Presently a messenger (being a man of Mrs. Turner's) was sent unto Weston with all speed to meet his Mrs. at Ware, but coming thither found her not. The next day she came so far as Hogsdon, where at an inn they met. There they agreed, that if he were examined he should truly confess who recommended him to me, because in the beginning it was otherwise agreed. Weston and his Mrs. were by appointment then to meet again at London the 24th of July, whither Mrs. Turner came from Grays.

"He said he was sent to sound me whether he could perceive that I had got any inkling of this foresaid foul act or not, and if I had, whether he could perceive any desire in me to have it reaved (*sic*) into or not, and what more he could discover in me, for he said they stood doubtful of me. His Mrs. stayed but until his return from me.

"I have herein obeyed your Majesty's command, setting down the truth: peradventure not the whole truth. But I have set down (as I think) whatsoever is fundamental, and will be ready faithfully to answer whatsoever shall be demanded me."

*Holograph.\* Endorsed by Sawyer: Sir Gervase Elways (&c.).*

#### KING JAMES I. to WINWOOD (Principal Secretary).

1615, Oct. 16, Royston.—"Having understood by your information that those of our Council to whom the trial of this great matter was committed, intend tomorrow to enter to the said trial, we have thought good by these presents to require you in our name to urge them with due and convenient expedition to put their said commission to execution, which we desire as well that the guilty being known, the guiltless may go free, and the arising of rumours prejudicial to the fame of the innocent may be prevented, as also for that in the mean time our most serious affairs of estate do lie at stake. And therefore you are to require such others of our Council to whom the managing of the several parcels of our said affairs is committed, to keep their ordinary hours of meeting, because we intend, God willing, now at All Hallow-tide, to take a particular accompt of all our aforesaid affairs. Ye shall likewise deal

\* This letter is in the same hand as S. P. Dom. James I., Vol. 83, No. 48. There is a copy of it among the State Papers, dated Sept. 10 (Vol. 81, No. 86).

with our Chief Justice to send unto us the discourse of the murder in Lancashire, under the hands of the judges, according as he deduced it unto us."

*Signed at the top. Signet. On gilt-edged paper.*

KING JAMES I. to the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE [COKE].

1615, [Oct. ?]—"Although since our coming from London we have heard nothing from you concerning the matter committed to your trial at our departure, yet having understood by our Secretary that Mrs. Turner, after divers examinations, hath exhibited petition desiring to be set at liberty upon bail, we have thought good to advertise you that if it be a thing accustomed by the laws of England, in matters not of treason but only of murder, to set parties at liberty upon bail after their full examination, if there be no ground of their guiltiness apparent, we would be loth to refuse unto her that which in the like cases is usually granted to others, lest we should seem by your actions to incline more to one side than another, and not keep that upright indifferency whereunto Kings and their ministers of justice are in conscience bound. But herein we remit ourself to your judgment and experience, not doubting but you will proceed as a true dispenser of our conscience and depository of that which we spake unto you at our departure, and that you will duly administer justice without passion or respect of persons, assuring you that we will require nothing to be done in all this business but according to the due course of law, and that your chief care be, as ours is, neither to incline to the right nor left hand, the trial of the verity of the fact, or falsehood of the surmise or calumny, being alike welcome to us. What your opinion is, either upon the depositions of parties examined, or any other trial, we desire to understand by your own close letter direct to ourself, which you may send by packet to our own hands, wherein we promise the like secrecy as we gave you in charge. We likewise require you to inform yourself by the judges of the circuit of Lancashire, of the circumstances of that murder, the discovery whereof was so admirable, and to advertise us particularly of the same."

*Copy.*

KING JAMES I. to the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, the EARL OF SUFFOLK (Treasurer), SIR RAPHE WINWOOD (Secretary), and SIR THOMAS LAKE.

1615, 13 James I., Oct. 26, Royston.—"We are given credibly to understand that Sir Robert Cotton, knight, having amassed together divers secrets of State, hath communicated them to the Spanish Ambassador, who hath caused them to be copied out, and translated into the Spanish tongue. We do authorise and require you, to whom these letters are addressed, to call before you the said Sir Robert Cotton, and if you find, by lawful and sufficient proof, the information to be truly grounded, we will and require you to seize upon all his papers and manuscripts, in our name and to our use, and to cause them to be brought into our Paper Chamber at Whitehall, there to be reserved, and digested in order, by him to whom that charge appertaineth. And further we do require you to proceed against the person of the said Sir Robert, as in your judgments and consciences you shall hold the nature of his offence justly to deserve."

*Signed at the top. Two small seals of arms, with the initials "E.R." (the Queen's seal?)*

SIR ROBERT COTTON'S RELATION of his CONFERENCE WITH GUN  
DAMAR [GONDOMAR].

[1615, Oct.]—"Gundamare.—In Jan. 1614, Don Diego de Sermiente,\* the Spanish Imbassador, desired to come to Sir Ro[bert] Cotton's house, where, after four several comings he broke into [unto?] Sir R. Co. by degrees an overture of a marriage with Prince Charles to the Infanta Maria;

"Desiring Sir Ro. Cott., who then he heard had most of credit with the Earl of Somerset, to taste his affection; whom, because a Scotchman scarce would incline to the treaty in hand then with France,

"Sir R. C. answered that if he might see any ground of a real intention of the other side, and that it was not a purpose of diversion of the other, he would move my Lord.

"Hereupon the Imb[assador] produced out of his bosom an instruction and a letter, the one signed by the Spanish King, the other by the Duke of Lerma, purporting their pleasure that upon the first occasion he should move a treaty of marriage; and so they parted.

"Certain days after Sir R. C. repaired to the Imbassador's house, [and] told him he had moved my Lord of Som[erset]: he found him no way engaged but whither the affection and direction of his master should lead: he could willingly further the motion if he could believe it, and to hazard the state of grace wherein he stood with his master he thought it no wisdom, the success being dangerous, and the affection of the people being not the best of the Spaniard. But if he might be assured of the success, he would begin the overture.

"To work this certain difficulties must be first removed, which were—

"That the King of Spain † should clear under his hand—

"First, that upon the faith of a Christian he did believe that *salva conscientia* he might treat and conclude a marriage for his daughter, notwithstanding the difference of religion.

"Secondly, in the word of a King that he desired it before any other for the good of both crowns.

"Thirdly, that in point of religion he would no further meddle than it might stand with the liking of the King and his son, with such liberty as Imbassadors have.

"April.—This memorial, about the midst of April following, Imbassador Gundamare sent away by Beny (?) his man into Spain.

"June.—About the 22nd June after he received an answer, which was by two letters, the one from the King, the other from the Duke.

"The King's letter was, that he well liked the entrance of that overture, but could not with his greatness answer the proposition, moving only but from Count de Somerset and Cavillero Cotton; but had given order to the Duke, to whose letter he should give equal credence as to his own.

"The Duke's letter, having reference to the King's letter of trust, answered by way of postle [apostyle] the 3 proposition[s].

"To the first, that he did upon the faith of a Christian protest that he did believe *salva conscientia* that he might make that marriage, notwithstanding the difference of religion; that he was so advised by his divines, and the Padre Francisco, his confessor, would, if occasion served, write an Apology for it.

"To the 2[nd], that he did sincerely desire it as a good to both the kingdoms, and with no purpose to divert that with France; and therefore

\* Don Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, Count of Gondomar.

† "Phi. 3," in the margin, in the same hand.



wished it might be treated of in England by his minister (*tacitè*), that it might not be *notum nisi peractum*, by which the King of England might see his sincerity.

“To the 3[rd], that he would not further press matters of religion than might stand with the peace of the State, so much admitted (*sic*) to his daughter as is to Imbassadors allowed.

“The Tuesday after, at Greenwich,\* Sir Ro. Co. attended the King with these dispatches; the King then well liking of it, saying that he would not grant a commission to treat, for having a commission on foot in France, he would not play the merchant to try his best chapman: but thanked him, for now he had brought the woman to be the suitor.

“Now the King discovered himself, commanding Sir R. C. to acquaint the Imbassador with his knowledge and view of these particulars; and after this, had himself divers speeches with th’embassador.

“During this time the treaty with France broke.

“The Spa[nish] Imbassador, having seen the articles that were proposed by the Q[ueen] Mother of France, told Sir Ro. Co. that his master would increase the 8 hundred thousand crowns of France to 5 hundred thousand pound[s] sterling, beside a pension to the Prince during the King’s life, if the marriage took effect.

“And that they would not press a greater permission for use of religion than that was containe[d] in those articles;

“Viz., a private Chapel for herself and family, and two priests.

“August.—This conference continuing till August, the King commanded Sir R. Co. to draw a minute of a treaty of marriage, which accordingly he did, deducing every article out of foreign (?) treatises (*sic*) in like cases.

“Where in the 4[th] article, having mentioned a dispensation from the Pope, the King struck out, and said he would have nothing to do with the Pope, and carried the articles along with him in the progress.

“1614.—The progress ended, Sir Ro. Co. attended his Majesty at several times and places about this business, when shortly after the troubled (*sic?*) of my Lo[rd] of Somers[et’s] coming interrupted his further employment.”

*Endorsed as at the head.*

#### KING JAMES I. TO WINWOOD.

[1615,] † Nov. 12, Newmarket.—“Being informed by our servant John Halle, one of our cupbearers, of certain unreverent and undutiful speeches of us used by Sir John Leedes and his wife on Wednesday night last past at supper, one Hawlie of our privy chamber being in company, we willed the said Halle to set down the words under his hand; which he having done, and we having willed Hawlie to declare his knowledge in the matter, he would not seem to remember any such thing. We have therefore thought good to send unto you herewith the said words under Halle his hand, willing you to join unto yourself the Duke of Lenox, the Earl of Pembroke, the Vicomte Fenton, and Sir Thomas Lake (or so many of them as shall be there in town, in which behalf this present shall be your sufficient commission); and calling before you all the parties aforementioned, and having taken Halle his deposition, that ye bring Hawlie to a better memory than as yet we can bring

\* “I” struck out.

† Arranged with papers of 1616.

him unto. What censure ye shall think fit to lay on Sir John Leedes and his wife we leave to your own judgments, and you to God."

[P.S., *in the King's own hand.*] "Aboue all, forgette not to make Leides tell quhiche of my bedde chamber it was that tolde him of my unweildeines."

*Signed at the top. Signet. On gilt-edged paper. Endorsed: 1615.*

KING JAMES I. TO WINWOOD.

1615, Nov. 13 (*no place*).—"We were pleased by our letter directed unto you yesterday, to require you to join unto yourself the Earl of Pembroke, the Vicomte Fenton, and Sir Thomas Lake, all which three we are informed to be on their way hither. And therefore we have now thought good to require you (if our said councillors be come away from thence before our aforesaid letter be come to your hands) that in stead of them ye take the Archbishop of Canterbury and our Chancellor with you to try this matter concerning Leedes; although we rather wish that ye might have the help of the other three, the Archbishop and our Chancellor having already as much to do in our service as conveniently they may discharge."

*Signed at the top. Signet. On gilt-edged paper.*

[SIR] CHARLES CORNWALEYS TO WINWOOD.

1615, Dec. 14 (*no place*).—"Such is the necessity of my present estate, and myself so disabled and impaired in my credit by means of so long (and to me so grievous and unfortunate) a continuing in his Majesty's displeasure, and some late reports raised of me in this city, upon my being sent for by a pursuivant in this time of detection of so heinous and horrible offences, as I protest unto your Honour, before Almighty God, I cannot in this town borrow any money, neither will my name be so much as received into any bond.

"This breeds unto me an impossibility to perform the payments I am to make of the money I am to accompt for, otherwise than by sale of lands.

"If the land itself would be accepted, so great is my desire, according to my duty, to give satisfaction to so gracious a master, as I would immediately give assurance of any that I have, and at such rate or price as should manifest my desires to accomplish the same."

Hopes the King will allow him to pay the whole debt of 2,800*l.* in three equal payments, &c.

*Holograph. Seal.*

MONS. BILDEBEC \* to ———

1615,† Dec. 17, Coul: [Cologne].—Has nothing to add to "the ordinary gazettes," except that these "Messieurs" of Coulogne, upon certain advices from Holland, have strengthened their guards and intend to levy some troops for their safety. The Count of Swartzenberg has commenced his suit (*poursuite*) by the advice of our doctors of Coulogne, &c.

*Holograph, French.*

\* This signature differs from previous ones.

† Arranged under 1613, in Vol. 9.

## THE EAST INDIA TRADE.

[1615.]\*—"A Brief of the proceedings which have past betwixt his Majesty's Commissioners and those others of the States touching the Trade into the East Indies."

"It may please your Lordships,—According to your letters of the 30th of March last, we have given divers meetings to the Commissioners for the States, concerning the Trade into the Indies. And at the first meeting, being the 1st of April, they signified that although there were many just causes of exception against the carriage of our people in the East Indies, as well to the prejudice of their Trade as otherwise, yet nevertheless the Company here had taken occasion to complain to his Majesty, by petition, [of] many wrongs done unto our people by them, which coming to the knowledge of the Administrers of the Trade there, they made an answer to the said petition, and presented it to the States, who delivered it over to his Majesty's Ambassador residing there; upon which answer they do insist as being allowed and approved by the States themselves, and which is grounded upon two points:

"The one, that they had now, at their great expense and danger, established their Trade in the East Indies, by taking, surprising, and building of many Forts, where they hold their garrisons and ships, at the charge and expense of the said Company.

"Secondly, that they have contracted amity with divers Kings there, and therefore do not think it reason that any man should go about to deprive them of those benefits and advantages which they expect and look for, after much effusion of blood, great charges, travels, and perils, especially in those parts whereof they are possessed.

"We, having considered thereof, made reply to this effect: That we have a just right to a free Trade into the East Indies and every part thereof, as well by the Law of Nations, as by the admittance of the Kings and Princes there, with whom we have made Contracts and Covenants before those parts in question were ever known to the Hollanders. And therefore we saw no cause why, upon such allegations as have hitherto been produced to the contrary, his Majesty's subjects should be debarred or impeached in their course of quiet Trade, or prohibited from any place by reason of the same, especially by those of the United Provinces, with whom we have had correspondence.

"This short reply drew a large answer, declaring: That their Merchants have for these twenty years applied themselves to the Indian Trade. But the Portugals, that resolved to keep all people of what nation soever (excepting themselves) from access and commerce there, did practise both by underhand dealing and open force both to drive the Hollanders away from thence, and also to destroy such of the Indians as traded with them. For prevention whereof the States, joining divers Companies into one, did in the year 1600 send such shipping into the Indies, as might openly with a compacted power make war against the Portugals. And at their coming thither they took into their protection many Indian Kings, Princes, and People, and defended them from the violence of the Portugals. In recompence of which benefit the said Kings and People have promised to sell such Spices as their country yielded to none other than to the Hollanders. And at the request of the said Princes they took certain Forts from the Portugals, and erected others, to hinder their invasion; and have so far proceeded as they now have ten Forts in those parts, furnished with sufficient garrison[s], and 43 ships well appointed for employment in that service.

\* In Vol. 11. See Colonial State Papers, East Indies, Feb. 14 and April 10, 1615.



“In consideration whereof they appeal to equity and justice, whether it be meet that his Majesty’s subjects should now come in to be partakers of the profit, that have not been partakers of those chargeable expenses; or that they should be admitted to trade thither in Spices, which is the only fruit to be expected of their great charge, and is appropriated to the Hollanders as well by right of Conque[st] as by Transaction.

“Touching the Laws of Nature and Nations, they say that as they are indefinite in themselves, so are they limited by Municipal Laws, and institutions of people and governments, whereby it is (as we see) evident in all kingdoms that it is not lawful for every man to buy every commodity of every person, in every place, and at all times. Even this alone might suffice, that it is the principal effect of natural liberty to have power of tying itself to one party, which sithence certain Indian Princes have done by promising the sale of Spices unto the Hollanders only, there is nothing more agreeable to natural equity and the Law of Nations than that those Contracts and public Covenants should be observed, &c.

“In answer whereof we on the other side have set forth at large the continual intercourse and free Commerce we have had to those parts of the East Indies now in question from the year 1579 (when Sir Francis Drake arrived at Ternata, and there contracted Amity, laded Cloves, and settled a Trade with the King of that Island) until this present time.

“That in all that time we found no impeachment from the Portugals or any other like unto that we received from the Hollanders, as well in respect of practice and indirect dealing as of open wrong, little less than hostility; and insisted upon some particulars to prove our assertion.

“All which we conceived to have sprung from the ill affection of particular persons. But the late answer from the States imported somewhat more (which we little expected), that the Hollanders do pretend a right to the sole trade of Spices in the East Indies, and where there is a right there followeth consequently a maintenance of the same.

“For the charge they have been at, we answered: That it is no secret in what terms the Hollanders stood with Spain from a long time before either we or they saw any part of the Indies; whereby it cannot be denied but the Hollanders had wars with that kingdom both at home and abroad, whilst we carried a Trade (in the parts now in question) to our satisfaction and content. Now, if the aspect between them and the Spaniard were so malignant as the Hollanders could not trade thither with profit until by great charge and labour they had weakened the Spanish force and removed their opposition, is there any reason to put it upon our score? or because the Spaniard impeached them, shall we therefore suffer, that assisted them with all offices of amity and respect, and [h]ave th[e] burth[en] of the Spaniard’s iniquities?

“Is not the reason which the Hollanders make, the same which the Spaniard useth to appropriate to himself the sole Trade of the East and West Indies—because his charge hath been so vast, and the Conquest so just and dear unto him, no other man ought to thrust his sickle into his harvest.

“And do not the Hollanders deny this argument propounded by the Spaniard, and declare themselves in the behalf of free Trade, and to all nations, with as much liberty and freedom as *mare liberum*?

“Touching the Covenants which they insist upon, we said, we had Contracts with those Princes before ever they heard of the Hollanders’ name, and doubt not to prove them of more validity than any made since. But admit there had never any such Transaction passed between them and us, and that these which the Hollanders have made are such

as they pretend, is there reason to believe they are so vast and general, as may keep us from having Commerce with that people?

“We do not deny but that the Law of Nature and Nations, being in itself after a sort indefinite, is limited by the positive Laws of Princes in such manner as may serve for the better enlarging of the use and benefit thereof, yet the same is so to be admitted as the principals [principles] themselves are never overthrown. But that one Nation should prohibit another Nation (not subject nor giving consent thereto) from free Trade, is to overthrow Trade and Commerce, which ought ever to stand free, and will be justly claimed by the Law of Nations, whereupon we do insist.

“And therefore, praying them that at length we might fall upon some course for the composing of these differences, we propounded, as a ready means thereto, that either of us might assist each other in free Trading in those parts, and upon impeachment or interruption of any third party, to join together to maintain free Trade.

“To this the Commissioners of the States returned a second reply, taxing our answer of error, as well in matters of fact, as in point of right.

“Touching matter of fact: First, they said they did not insist upon the same reasons the Spaniard did, for the Spaniard stood upon the donation of Alexander the Sixth, and made claim to all the Isles of Affrick and Assia, from Ginea as far as there was any land Eastward; whereas the Hollanders contend but for some few places (*haud invidendæ magnitudinis*) and for so[me] certa[in] sorts of commodities, which they challenge not by the Pope’s gift.

“The second error in fact which they pretend to be in our answer (and that *longe maximus*), as they said, is where we say that his Majesty’s Subjects might have had Trade into the Indies, if the power of their [the Hollanders’] armies and navies had not made way for them.

“Concerning the error in point of Right, they say it was not well said of us to affirm that the Contracts they had made were against the Law of Nations, for that there was nothing more lawful or usual than for men to contract for the sale of their commodities, as well for the present as for the future; and he that had power to sell had power to promise, &c.

“For the offer which we made of mutual assistance of each other in the Trade, they thought it no way reasonable, unless we would bear a ratable part of their former charges.

“To all which we returned this answer. First, that the Spaniard maketh the same argument to prohibit all other nations from the Trade of the East and West Indies which is used by the Hollanders for the appropriating to themselves of the sole Trade of those places in the Indies whereof they are possessed, viz., great expense, loss of much blood, battles, navies, surprising and taking of forts, conquests, garrisons, and possession. In respect whereof, no other nation but those that have undergone this charge, may have Trade thither; and if there be a difference at all, it is this, that the Hollanders undertook these things (as they said) for the defence of the Indians, their lives and state, and the Spaniards pretend the saving of their souls.

“Neither is the force of the argument broken, in that the Spaniard interdicteth Trade to the East Indies in universal, and the Hollanders but to a part. For that part containeth several Kingdoms and Governments, to each of which the Law of Nations giveth us access, and as free liberty of Trade and Commerce as into any Kingdom of Europe.

“Nor yet is it weakened for that the Spaniard forbiddeth trading *in genere* and the Hollanders *in specie*. For those specials which they appropriate to themselves are the sole and main commodities of the



Kingdoms now in question, besides which there is nothing to maintain a Trade; which we proved by appealing to themselves, whether they would esteem of Banda were it not for Nutmegs and Mace; or of Ternata, if it yielded not Cloves; and so of the rest?

“And therefore we concluded, in confirmation of our former assertion, that both the Spaniard and the Hollanders do use the same reason to keep others from Commerce in those places, which they would exempt from the Common Right and Law of Nations. And if the Hollanders had the like pretence to any place of Trade between Cape Bonæ Spei and Cathaya, we doubted not but they would make the like claim, and use that or some other argument to improve it for their own advantage.

“The second error in fact which they pretended to be in our answer, is that whereof we are most confident: That we had continued a Trade into the Indies if their navies and forces had never come into those places. And we added, our Trade had been carried in better safety, with more freedom and far greater profit, if they had never been brought thither by those of our nation that were of Sir James Lancaster his Company.

“For proof whereof we did appeal to those practices and acts of open hostility, which we pointed at in our last writing; and did forbear to insist further upon them, because they desired they might not be remembered. Nevertheless we thought fit to make the same appear unto them by testimony under oath of men of good quality, declaring such odious and grievous particulars as gave the Merchants just cause of complaint. And therefore we could not say that any of their proceedings in the Indies was for our furtherance and assistance in that Trade, or that these things tended to the maintenance thereof. But contrarywise we put them in mind of that which cannot be denied, that we had Commerce with the Spaniard when we were supplanted and put from Trade by the Hollanders. For Capt. David Middleton was laded with Cloves by the Spaniards, when the Hollanders would not suffer him to trade or abide at Tedore. And being driven to declare our opinion in that behalf, we did let them know it was far better and more equal for us, both in respect of convenient and indifferent Trade, as otherwise, when both we and they did fetch our Spices from the Portugals, than by admitting that which now they insist upon.

“Touching their exception in point of Right, being lawful (as they said) to contract for any commodity, we put the case truly as it was: That every place doth not bring forth all things needful for the use of man, but each part and kingdom of the earth hath a peculiar property to abound with this or that commodity; which was by Nature so ordained, that having use one of another, we might keep and continue intercourse and society. Now these Kingdoms and Governments in the East Indies, which the Hollanders would appropriate to themselves, do abound with divers sorts of Spices, which God hath made for the use and comfort of man's body, being nowhere else to be had in that quantity as may serve to supply other nations. And the Hollanders would engross this so rich and useful merchandise, and monopolise it from all mankind, or at least so dispose thereof, as all the world besides should be at their feeding. A contract so vast, and unjust, as nothing doth more oppugn the Law of Nature, or the freedom of human society.

“To the refusal of the offer we made for mutual assistance in that Trade, unless we would undergo the burthen of their former charges, we said: That as we desired not to look into their accounts, so we verily believed that their returns did over-balance their charge, especially considering what prizes they had taken from the Portugals to better their said returns.



“And this is the effect of that which hath passed in treaty between us. By all which it appeareth that their purpose and intent is, to exclude his Majesty’s subjects from the Trade of Spices in the East Indies, and to engross the same wholly to themselves. The consequence whereof we conceive to be of great importance to the State, as well in respect of free and open Trade and employment of Shipping and Mariners, as of the inconvenience which will fall upon us, if the Hollanders should give the law unto us, for such commodities as come from those parts, and by primitive right do belong as well to us as to them, or to any other nation of Europe. And if these reasons which they have produced in this behalf be admitted, we may expect as well the same, or the like pretences, to put us out of any other place nearer home, where they may have hope of a profitable Trade. All which we humbly leave to your Lordships’ considerations.”

*Decayed.*

MEMORIAL BY [KING JAMES I.]

[c. 1615?]\*—“A memorial of those suits with which we are contented to reward our servants and subjects, upon particular merit, reserving things of other nature which may raise profit to be converted to our own use, and to be managed by our Privy Council and officers of revenues; which restraint is necessary for some time to be continued in regard of our great arrearage of Debts.

“First, although the revenues of the Crown of England have been supported by the lands of attainted persons and escheats, yet seeing we have many to reward, we are contented to be sued unto for the benefit of the forfeitures of persons that shall be hereafter attainted for treason, murders, felonies, counterfeiting of moneys, and such like, or for such benefit as may grow by escheats of lands and goods upon death without known heirs or such like.

“Secondly, we are pleased to bestow the benefits of concealments with these (*sic*). First, that they be ————† otherwise than we are contented to prosecute for ourselves. Secondly, that they be not any part of those concealments which are reserved to Tipper’s prosecution.

“Thirdly, debts before the 30th of Elizabeth, though they be never so sperable, and although in all those grants already passed there hath been care taken to reserve of some a half, of some a third and a fourth part, to our use, yet we are pleased now to bestow our own part, where we shall think men worthy of benefit.

“Fourthly, grants of recusants to be convicted by the parties.

“Fifthly, the making of denizens (?),‡ granting of pardons, charters, and such like things, subscribed and recommended by such as are wont to give certificates in such causes.

“Sixthly, all casualties arising by fall of offices, as keeping of forts, houses, chases, parks, etc., wherein we will be sparing to grant reversions (but when we see special cause), because it prejudices as [us?] hereafter to reward our servants. And further because some men of good desert and discretion may hereafter offer some suits or projects for suits, which, being particularly examined, may prove fit to be entertained both for our own profit and the benefit of the suitor, we have selected certain of our Commissioners, and directed them how to proceed with all such suits and suitors, to whom you shall send your hand, [and?] refer all such suits as we shall direct, without troubling of our § Council until you have seen

\* In Vol. 11. † Blank. ‡ “Diverons” in MS. § “Your” in MS.

their certificates, and shall receive our pleasure thereupon; which order as we are seriously resolved to hold for some convenient time, so we command you in your places to be careful to assure the same without excusing yourselves by receiving any messages to the contrary, seeing that in such a case as this you may repair to us when you are doubtful.

“And lastly, whereas benefits [benefices] and spiritual livings do often fall void either by lapse or by the death of the incumbent, the supplying whereof we hold it (*sic*) necessary, we are pleased, when any such do accure [accrue or occur?], that the presentations to them may be offered to our signature, so as they be first subscribed and recommended by the Bishop of the diocese or any other of the Bishops, and that they only extend to such livings as are presently void, and not any advowsons or reversions.

“A note of some of those things whereof we will in no sort give ear to any motion.

“No monopolies at all.

“No lease in reversion, no fee-farm nor fee simple, to the use of any private man, of any of our possessions.

“No licence for any prohibited commodities, as ordnance, leather, etc.

“No customs.

“No impositions.

“No fines in Star Chamber.

“No fines made upon leases, copyholds, [or] compositions of assarted lands.

“Nor any debts since the 30th of Elizabeth.

“Nor any of those things which are appointed to be dealt in by Commissioners, as may appear by several commissions under our Seal.”

*Endorsed by Winwood*: A memorial of such grants [as] his Majesty will be pleased to make.

#### SIR JOHN DIGBIE'S ANSWER TO THE SPANISH PROPOSITION.

[1615?]\*—“Don Juan Digbi dize, que, como no tiene orden ni comission alguna de tratar el casamiento, sea de advertir, que lo que dira sobre estos apuntamientos, ni sera para aprovallos, ni recusallos, si no para calificallos, de suerte que segun su parecer sera mas probable para producir el effecto que se dessea.

“Al p[rimero] Art[iculo] r[es]p[on]de.—Supuesto que muchos Catolicos, y muy doctos, sean de parecer en este caso (donde tantos y tan apparentes bienes se han de resultar a la Religion Catt[olic]a), que el casamiento se pueda contratar licitamente, aunque el Papa no dispensase en ello; toda via su Magestad procede conforme a su prudencia y piedad, tomando en esto el medio mas seguro para su consciencia, y de mayor satisfacion para el mundo. Pero parece justo, que su Magestad Catolica procure tales prendas para la dicha dispensation, antes que se trate formalmente del casamiento, que, despues de las condiciones assentadas, el Rey de Inglaterra este cierto que no sera invalido, en caso que el Papa despues no viniessse en ello.

“Al 2º Art[iculo] r[es]p[on]de.—En materia de la Education de los hijos parecele, que, lo que se puede capitular, es, que no se han de forzar, ni compeler, a que no sean Catolicos.

“Al 3º Art[iculo] r[es]p[on]de.—Y quanto al Baptizarse a la suerte que usa la Iglesia Romana, y con ministro Catolico, parecele que segun el estado de las cosas de agora, sera bien por muchas razones que allegarse

\* In Vol. 11.

pueden, de no hauer capitulacion publica en esto, siendo ello vna solenidad publica, a la qual suele la mayor parte del Reyno acudir; fuera de lo qual la Iglesia Cattolica tiene, per valido y effectual, el Bautisino que hoy dia se vsa en Inglaterra; y assi es de opinion, que el articulo vaya desta manera: Que los hijos deste matrimonio se dexen indifferentes, para seguir la Religion que quisieren, sin ser compelidos a otra cosa.

“Al 4<sup>o</sup> Art[icul]o r[es]p[on]de.—En esto se ha de dar toda la siguridad possible.

“5<sup>o</sup>.—Que la S<sup>a</sup> Infanta ha de llevar su casa y familia a su election.

“6<sup>o</sup>.—Y que las amas, que dieren leche a los hijos, seran elegidas con su consentimiento, y perteneceran a su familia.

“7<sup>o</sup>.—Que el lugar, que se señalaré para el culto divino, sea decente, capaz, libre, y publico para todos los de su familia, y se administren [en] ellos sacramentos y officios segun el uso y las ceremonias de la Iglesia Romana.

“8<sup>o</sup>.—Que se señale lugar sagrado para enterrar los diffuntos de la dicha familia, y que el exercicio del culto diuino sea de empeçar desde que el S<sup>a</sup> Infanta entrará en Inglaterra.

“9<sup>o</sup>.—En esto parece que no aura dificultad de consideracion.

“10<sup>o</sup>.—Por ser esta proposition totalmente nueva, no se responde a ella. Pero parece, que las dificultades que della pueden nacer, facilmente se compondran.

“11<sup>o</sup>.—Parecele, que entre tanto se desseara de que se hagan los desposorios.

“12<sup>o</sup>.—Que entre los Ministros Catolicos aya quien tenga facultad y autoridad para el gobierno necessario de los demas, y de la dicha familia, en lo tocante a nuestra santa fee y religion.

“13<sup>o</sup>.—En esto no sabe lo que se ha ofrecido en Inglaterra. Pero le parece, que no se hable d'esto por via de capitulacion, si no que su Magestad Catolica haga con el Rey de Inglaterra los officios secretamente que pareciere a su prudencia, para que se disimule con la execucion de los leyes contra Catolicos.”

*Endorsed*: Sir Jo. Digby's answer to the Spanish proposition.

[SIR JOHN DIGBY] to KING [JAMES I.]

[1615?].—Gives account of the means he took to prove that one Sciopius,\* who remains in this Court [of Spain], was the author of a book written under the feigned name of Holofernes. Acquainted the Duke of Lerma with the fact. Some gentlemen of [Digby's] house resolved, before their coming from Madrid, to cut off the author's nose and ears, but being forewarned, he never stirred out of his lodging unless very well accompanied. He was however met by a kinsman of [Sir John's] named George Digby, who had in his company only a young gentleman of Denmark and a couple of servants, but who endeavoured to put the intention into execution, though the street was raised upon them as heretics and Lutherans. The author was cut across the face & beaten on the head, and he has complained to the chief ministers, alleging that it was done by [Sir John's] order. Although he professes to be a councillor to the Emperor and the Archduke, and is favoured by some, he is much disliked by “this King and State,” and the President of Castile has promised to banish him. All the Ambassadors here thought the cutting off his ears less than he deserved; and the Pope's Nuncio some months past bitterly rebuked him, and now refuses him the pro-

\* Gaspar Schoppius? (State Papers.)



tection of his house, although, as some gentlemen have expostulated, the Nuncio permits his house to be a sanctuary to all sorts of malefactors, which privilege the houses of ambassadors have here in Spain  
*Incomplete.*

[WINWOOD TO THE STATES GENERAL.]

[c. 1615?]\*—Their Ambassador, the Sieur de Caron, has desired the King, on the part of "Messrs. d'Hollande," to excuse the payment of the 20,000*l.* due on the last day of this month, because of the arrears of the other provinces. The King feels sure they will not fail to pay, for their honour's sake. The King's needs are at present so urgent as not to admit of any delay, but rather require the payment of the 40,000*l.* due for this year all at once.

*Draft, in Winwood's hand, French, 2 pp.*

THE CUSTOMS.

[c. 1615?]\*—Charges brought by —— against the Farmers of the Customs: that they were originally poor men, but by deceit and fraud have become rich, to the injury both of the King and his subjects. Particulars are given. The writer recommends that they should be called in question by the King or by Parliament. He specially mentions Mr. Garraway, Mr. Alderman Joans, Mr. Salter, Mr. Alderman Hyd, Mr. Worstenholme, Mowlsworth, Sothworthe, Havers, and Sir. A. Ingram; also the Earl of Cumberiand's licence.†

*3 pp. Endorsed: Against stealers of Customs.*

SIR EDWARD COKE, Lord Chief Justice, to KING JAMES I.

[1616,] Feb. 22.—"If by my former letters I have not given satisfaction touching your royal power to punish murders and homicides committed by one of your Majesty's subjects upon another in a foreign kingdom, I shall be able, upon relation of the motives (which upon search I have found out) that induced the then Lord Chancellor and Judges to resolve the case for the Crown, to make the case (saving your Majesty's reformation) without all question. Which I shall the better perform (if so it may please your Majesty) if I may attend on your Majesty myself, for letters cannot reply, and without a reply, a doubt (if any shall be conceived) cannot so clearly be resolved; wherein I wholly submit myself to your Majesty's gracious pleasure and direction, and shall ever remain, to do your Majesty all the service I am able with all alacrity and readiness," &c.

*Seal (crest, a bird). On gilt-edged paper.*

SIR EDW. COKE TO WINWOOD.

1616, May 23.—"I shall most willingly (albeit it be the first of this kind that ever I did), for so Christian and honourable an end, join with the noble Lady and you, mine honourable friend, for the taking up of three thousand pounds, as is desired."

*Seal as above.*

\* In Vol. 11.

† This is in Vol. 11. The grant of the customs to Francis Jones, William Garway, and Nicholas Salter, is dated 23 May 1614. They and John Wolstenholme were knighted afterwards. (State Papers.)

## THE GUNPOWDER PLOT.

1616, 14 James I., July 5.—“Northumberland.—The Re-examination of Thomas Fenwicke, late of Wallington, in the said county, gent., taken before us whose names are subscribed.”

“This examine upon his oath saith, that he hath lived and remained with his father Raphe Fenwicke at Dilston near Hexham in the said county, from his this examine’s infancy, until within the space of these ten years last past or thereabouts. And he well knoweth that Mr. Roger Widdrington did dwell and continue (for the most part) in house with his father-in-law, Mr. Francis Radcliffe, at Dilston aforesaid, for divers years before the discovery of the Powder Treason; and was at the same time Bailiff and chief officer of Hexham and Hexhamshire. And he also well remembereth that Mr. Thomas Pearce (the year before the said Treason should have been acted) did repair sometimes to Dilston aforesaid, and was very familiar with the said Mr. Radcliffe and Roger Widdrington. By means whereof (about the beginning of October next before the discovery of the said Treason) this examine’s father Raphe Fenwicke (a tenant and servant to the said Mr. Radcliffe, and thereby known to the said Pearce) did inform this examine that the said Pearce would entertain him into his service, and take him shortly after up with him to London. For which purpose he willed him to prepare himself to meet the said Mr. Pearce at Hexham, upon a Friday at night (being about twenty days’ space before the said Treason was discovered), which this examine did accordingly; where Mr. Pearce (after some conference had with him) willed him to meet him the next morning at Mr. Radcliffe’s house at Dilston, where he would receive him, and send him thence to London with his man Tailboies.

“And the next morning Mr. Pearce came to Dilston (accompanied from Hexham with Thomas Ourd), and stayed at Mr. Radcliffe’s house some two hours and more; where the said Tailboies (Mr. Pearce’s man) did meet the said Pearce. From whence this examine and Tailboies (by Mr. Pearce’s direction) did ride to Pruddey Castle, in Northumberland, leaving the said Pearcey at Corbridge, in his way to Alnewicke. And after their coming to Pruddey (staying there some two or three hours) the said Tailboies did bring forth of a chamber there a cloak-bag and a portmantua, both well furnished with money; which Tailboies laid upon two led horses, which horses this examine and Tailboies took in their hands, and presently set forward and travelled therewith, till they came to Beednell Green near London, where Tailboies left this examine with the said horses and money, at one Mr. Winter’s house there, for some four days’ space; in which time Tailboies did pass divers times betwixt London and Beednell Green. After which, John (alias Jack) Wright and Tailboies came to this examine at Beednell Green and removed the said money and horses to a town some two miles distant from Beednell Green, the name whereof he hath now forgotten; where, after this examine had stayed some two days’ space, Tailboies came and brought him thence to London, where he and Tailboies stayed but one day at a house near Temple Barr (whither the foresaid money and horses were formerly carried by Wright and Tailboies). To which house Pearce came very early the same morning that the Treason was discovered, and bid (*sic*) Tailboies farewell, willing him to shift for himself, and saying that they two must never meet on earth again.

“And thereupon he and John Wright took each of them one of the foresaid horses, and did ride away, leaving the said money with the other two horses with Tailboies. Upon which, Tailboies and this examine removed presently into the fields some two miles distant thence,

he there telling this examine that his master Pearcy was fallen into trouble, so as he did not know what way he and this examine should take for themselves. Whereupon they returned again to London, to hear what news there were; from whence within three hours' space they repaired to Easlington, of purpose to speak with one Marmaduke Machell, who was brother-in-law to Pearcy: which Machell and Tailboys conferring together some two hours' space, Tailboys was advertised by Machell that his master Pearcy was proclaimed traitor. And therefore he willed Tailboys to repair presently down into Yorkshire, to the said Machell's house at Cockneys near Howden, whither this examine and Tailboys took journey from Easlington the next morning. And coming to Cockneys aforesaid, Tailboys delivered the said money to Mrs. Machell, and left this examine there for the space of some twenty days. After which time Tailboys returned, and taking the money again from Mrs. Machell, he and this examine did bring it thence to Dilston, not keeping the ordinary passage and accustomed highway thither, but travelling by ways [bye-ways], and lodging at private alehouses.

"And upon their coming to Dilston in the dark of the evening upon a Monday at night, they alighted at this examine's father's house: who being then not comen home from the market at Hexham, Tailboys left this examine in the stable with the horses and money, and did presently go up to Mr. Radcliffe's house, where staying some half hour, he came back to the stable with one Francis Radcliffe, then servant to Mr. Radcliffe aforesaid. In which mean time this examine's father returned from Hexham, and they three, namely, Tailboys, Francis Radcliffe, and this examine's father, took the said money (amounting to about 500*l.*, as this examine conceived by the quantity and weight thereof), and thereupon did carry the same presently to Mr. Radcliffe's house. And the said Tailboys stayed that night at Dilston, telling this examine that he would ride early the next morning towards Topcliffe to meet Mr. Roger Widdrington, who was returning from London, and that one of Mr. Woodrington's (*sic*) men would go with him, whom he named George Thirlewaie, to the best of this examine's remembrance.

"And this examine being asked where Mr. Radcliffe and Roger Widdrington were all that time when this examine and Tailboys were so abroad, he answereth and saith that the said Mr. Radcliffe and Roger Widdrington, with Randall Fenwicke, as also Philip Thirlewaie, then servant to Roger Widdrington, and one Edward Tires, servant to Mr. Radcliffe, were then altogether at London, and had continued there from about the space of ten days next before the discovery of the said Powder Treason till about St. Andrew Day next after, and in their return home were taken, and carried before the Council at Yorke about that business. Whereupon Tailboys being stayed at Darneton for suspicion of that matter, this examine was sent for by the then Dean and now Bishop of Duresme. And in this examine's going thither he was earnestly pressed and persuaded by his aforesaid father, Raphe Fenwicke (who did accompany him six miles on his way), that he should keep a good tongue, and accuse no gentlemen,\* for that it might do him this examine's father great harm, he holding all his living under Mr. Radcliffe.

"And this examine being asked why he did not fully confess and acknowledge the premises at the time of his former examination, as now he hath done, he saith that the only cause thereof was, in regard that his father and brother their whole livelihood and maintenance was under the said Mr. Radcliffe, and upon his father's persuasion was willing not to

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\* Originally "gentleman," but altered.



hurt him by his confessing the truth, which he hath now freely and uprightly done without respect of any persons.

[Signed]

“ THOMAS FENWICKE.

*Capt' coram*

[Signed] Hen : Anderson  
 „ John Fenwick  
 „ Jo : Cradocke.” \*

#### MONS. GILLES VANDE PUT to WINWOOD.

1616, July 25, London.—According to the order of the Grand Treasurer, directed to the Ambassador Caron, credit has been given to Winwood for 5,000*l.*, upon which “we” will pay 400*l.* to Mr. Moor. An acquittance from Winwood is required in the Exchequer, and will serve for an obligation on the part of the writer and Mons. Burlamachi for 4,600*l.*

*French.*

#### THE CLOTH TRADE.

1616, Sept. 16.—Answer of the King’s Merchants Adventurers to the questions propounded to them by the Privy Council touching the present stand in the Cloth Market.—Upon the King’s demand for their answer touching the buying up of cloth, a General Court of their Company was held on Friday last, the 13th, wherein it was resolved that although the traders are sore burdened, as stated in their late Remonstrance, and although violence will be done to trade, the cloth brought weekly to the Hall before Christmas shall be bought up from the clothiers’ hands, provided that 200 cloths may remain in Worcester Hall, 300 in Gloucester Hall, and 500 in Wiltshire Hall. Committees have been appointed to allot the cloth among the brethren. But the Merchants declare plainly to the King and Council that they cannot and dare not proceed in this forced course longer than till Christmas. By this compulsory buying of the clothier, English cloths will become dear, and give place to the Dutch in foreign markets.

#### [SIR] GEORGE VILLIERS to WINWOOD.

1616, Nov. 17, Newmarket.—“I understand from my Lady of Bedford that my letter will be a sufficient warrant unto you for the payment of so much money to my Lady Harrington as is due unto her. These are therefore to signify unto you that his Majesty’s pleasure is that you take speedy order for the payment of that money unto her, that there be no further stay of her journey. I have delivered the letters which at this time I received from you to his Majesty, but because he hath yet had no leisure to read them, I can give you yet no further account thereof.”

[P.S.] “If you find no other means to pay the money but by laying it down of your own, his Majesty commanded me to tell you that he will see it repaid to you as speedily as he can.”

*Seal of arms.*

#### THE EMBASSY to SPAIN.

[1616,† Nov. 21–] Dec. 1.—“Las personas que estavan junto a la persona del S<sup>or</sup> Vize Rey en [el] Palacio en primero de Diciembre que recibio el Sig<sup>r</sup> Embaxador† son los siguientes.” 14 Spanish names follow.

\* Other examinations of Thomas Fenwick on 3 May and 18 Nov., 1616, are among the State Papers.

† In Vol. 11.

RO. EARL of ESSEX to WINWOOD (Principal Secretary).

[1616, Nov.]—"Honorable Sr,—I can not but take the oportunitie to express my affection vnto you, which though it doe come far short, of your honorable deserving of me, yet I besech you beleve that I will never be failing to you in my acknolegment, nor to my pouer in the performance of all true respect, & honest offices. I know your noble disposition, not to make show, where you love not, and redely to geue credit where you have opinion; as I haue plentifull (*sic*) receaved the comfo[rt] of your honorable opinion, so will I ever study to maintaine the same, & alwise to be found

"Your honors to bee commaunded,  
"RO. ESSEX."

*In a juvenile hand. Seal of arms. Endorsed: Novemb. 1616.*

GEORGE TUCKER to WINWOOD, Chief Secretary, "in Whitehall."

1616, Dec. 1, Paris.—Professions of esteem. Sends these lines as "les premiers fleurs tirées de mon travail au langage francois."

*Holograph. Seal of arms.*

KING JAMES I. to WINWOOD.

1616, 14 James I., Dec. 6, Newmarket, under the Signet.—Whereas the States General, according to a contract with the King, have by Ambassador Caron paid into the Exchequer 213,000*l.*, whereupon the King has surrendered the two cautionary towns of the Briell and Vlishinge; Winwood is to deliver up to Caron all their instruments and obligations.

*Signed at the top. Signet torn off.*

KING JAMES I. to the LORD DEPUTY of IRELAND  
[SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN].

1616, Dec. 18, Westminster.—Whereas the King lately made known to him and to the Archbishop of Armagh that for the better distribution of allowances for public works and charitable uses in Ireland he was disposed to erect the office of one Almoner there, and gave them direction to consider what perquisites and profits could be annexed to the office, without diminishing the King's revenue; and they have suggested the fines of recusants and of absentees from public prayers, all deodands, goods of felons *de se*, and 12*d.* in the pound out of fines above 20*l.* remitted or reduced in any courts of justice, without diminishing the King's part of such fines: the King now appoints the said Archbishop to be his Almoner in that kingdom, with the perquisites and profits abovesaid, and the yearly fee of 100*l.* thereout.

*Copy.*

J. ALBERT, COUNT OF SOLMES, to WINWOOD.

1616, Dec. 19, Heidelberg.—Has received his letter recommending Sir Albert Morton, who arrived here on Saturday last, to serve in the charge committed to him by the King. Regards as fellow servants of their Highnesses all who serve Madame [Elizabeth]. They and the young Prince are well. His Highness labours for peace, and hopes to draw into it the Elector of Saxony. The most important question in the Empire now is the succession of a King of the Romans. News of Spain, Poland, Muscovy, Sweden, Venice, &c.

*Holograph, French, 3 pp. Seal.*

## THE NETHERLANDS.

[1616, Dec. 30, 31-] 1617, Jan. 9, 10.—“Portée de l’Infanterie Espaignole, Italienné, Allemande, Haute et Basse Borgoignonne, Wallonne, et aultres, estant au service da sa Majesté Catholique es Païs Bas, selon la Monstre enprinse les 9<sup>me</sup> et 10<sup>me</sup> de Janvier 1617, ensemble des places ou chascun est logé.”

This gives the numbers of the troops in each town, with the names of the captains, &c.

*French, 3 pp., double columns.*

[LORD] RUTHIN to WINWOOD (Principal Secretary).

[c. 1616.]\*—“Sir,—I will obey your summons, and before dinner wait on my Lady, and you; if you keep your promise that I shall be no way a trouble, I shall be much the more bound to you; but if I find myself, either made a trouble or a stranger, you do for ever bar

“Your unfeigned and faithful servant,

“RUTHIN.”

*Holograph. Seal.*

JOH. WH[ELER] to [WINWOOD].

1616,† . . . . 5, [Mi]ddelb[urgh].—Complains of being hardly dealt with by “the Company,‡ since the ordering of matters of the Cloth trade is returned unto them.” Had been 27 years in their service, but they have taken offence at him for doing what would have proved to be greatly for his Majesty’s service, and he is now set at liberty

. . . Ire pedes quocumque ferent, quocumque per undas

Eurus auferet, vel profervus Africus.

It was eight or nine months before he joined with the new Company. Beseeches [Winwood’s] protection.

“Here the trade is again at a stand for the old difference of Tare, so that it is a grief to see this often interruption, which I much doubt will, if not looked unto in time, prove a most dangerous gangrene. Our clothiers, contrary to the good laws of the land, have many years done what they listed, and their clothes have been sold hand over head, which now will not longer be endured by this people; so that in vain we . . . them of reforming of abuses; they will see it first, and [in the] mean time will have that which is sold them, saying [there is] no reason that they should pay for that they have . . . pretext they have procured authority by Placcate § to . . . they should have. I was in good hope that . . . should before this have been sent over to his Majesty about the compounding of this and other differences between us and those of these United Provinces in the matter of Trade and Commerce; but I see no man stirreth that way, but that things grow rather worse and worse every day than better, through Idiokerdie and Philautie, whereof there is none end. God amend it, and let us see where we fail, and reform it.”

Refers to “the jars here in the church matters.”

\* In Vol. 11.

† In Vol. 11. Cf. letter of 26 Jan. 1612-13 for the writer’s name.

‡ Of Merchants Adventurers.

§ Plakkaat = proclamation.



"It is here said that Sir John Bennet is coming over about a matter of marriage between our Prince [Charles] and a daughter of the Lantsgrave of Hessen, which match the States labour to set forward, offering to make her dowry better than the Infanta's of Spain, as the speech goeth. If there be any such matter, I would it were my good hap (seeing I have now the leisure) that I might be employed as an instrument to further this business, and to give my poor assistance therein, by your Honour's good means, if your Honour shall so think good.

"Secretary Schotte by this time no doubt hath his dispatch; a match is soon made where both parties are willing. I have sustained much ill will for this town's sake;" &c.

*Holograph; torn.*

#### GREAT BRITAIN and THE NETHERLANDS.

[1616?]\*.—Clause of a treaty (?) relating to the cautionary towns, and to the peace between the Kings of England and Spain. The King of England promises to induce the King of Spain and the Archdukes to accept terms of peace with the States General.

*Latin, 1 p., partly eaten away.*

#### OBJECTIONS to the TAWYERS' PETITION.

[1616?]\*—"The Tawyers' prayer in their petition to his Majesty is for a general prohibition of all grey cony-skins and morkins till they be tawed and dressed within the realm before exportation, whereby they may be set on work, and his Majesty's Customs much advanced.

"His Majesty referred the consideration hereof unto the Lord Treasurer, Lord Knowles, and Mr. Chanceller of his Highness' Exchequer with this caution—that they should take care that this project might be no decay of customs, breach of any treaty, nor hindrance to any intercourse of traffic."

"Objections" are stated under eight heads, viz. :—Hindrance to his Majesty's customs; hindrance to the Commonwealth; hindrance to the City; hindrance to merchants; subversion of the Skinners [Company]; tawyers mocked; the quality of the patentees; the substance of the patent.

It is stated that these sorts of skins will not sell tawed beyond the seas; that the tawing of such great quantities would cause a great number of indigent people to increase about the City, who would consume 1,000 quarters of meal and 2,000 firkins of butter yearly; that there would be danger of infection by reason of the noisome stench; that "the number of grey cony-skins single are yearly about 240,000;" that the merchants who transport such skins bring back 4 or 5,000 lasts of flax and hemp, which employ many thousands of poor people; that the tawyers are but 28 persons in number, who cannot taw but a small portion of these commodities; that the patentees are only ten in number, and no merchants; that the first projectors were two Muffetts, brothers, both bankrupt merchants, by whom the Skinners' Company lost great sums of money; and that the drift of the patent [requested] is to obtain the sole transportation, which would enable the patentees to buy skins at what price they please, to the injury of the gentry, skinners, warreners, poulterers, petty-chapmen, and dealers.

\* In Vol. 11.

## SPAIN and SAVOY.

[1616?]\*—“Orazione del Duca . . . nel Consiglio d'Espagna.”

This is a speech by a councillor addressed to the King of Spain touching the disputes between that King and the Duke of Savoy.

*Italian, 8 pp.*

## SIR THO. SMYTHE to WINWOOD.

1616-[17], Jan. 27, Philpot Lane in London.—Sent yesterday to crave Winwood's mediation for the King's letters to Sir Thomas Roe, approving his endeavours for the good of the East India Company, and requesting him to continue the same. Asks Winwood's furtherance herein.

*Seal of arms.*

## SPAIN.

[1617, Jan. 30,] Feb. 9.—The “proposition” made by the King of Spain to the Cortes, with the reply of the latter.

Among the measures taken by the King of Spain for the defence of his kingdoms, and for the preservation of their commerce, it is “proposed to make the Mole of Gibraltar (*se trata de hazer el muelle de Gibraltar*).” Besides maintaining galleys to prevent the attempts of the Turk on the coasts of Italy, his Majesty maintains other navies “to guard the fleets that have and do still come from the West Indies, and to secure them against rovers and pirates; and just now is sending to the Philippine Islands the supply it is likely you have heard is in readiness and fitted out, the consequence and expense whereof is well known.”

*Spanish, with translation, 7 pp.*

Another translation of the same, dated 19 Feb. 7 pp. *Endorsed*: Sent by Mr. Cottington.

## The CONSULATE at LISBON.

1617, † Feb. [3-]13, n.s., Lix<sup>a</sup> [Lisbon].—Appointment by Hugh Lee, Consul there, in accordance with the patent of 8 Nov. 1611, *q.v.*, of certain merchants to be his assistants, viz.:

- Mr. Robert Howe, of London.
- Mr. Richard Wackeman, of Bristol.
- Mr. Thomas Coulston, of London.
- Mr. Richard Ferris, of Barnstable.
- Mr. John Questell, of London.
- Mr. William Downe, of London.
- Mr. Henry Erbery, of London.
- Mr. Francis Tooke, of London.

The merchants and the masters of ships having given their consents, the said assistants “shall continue for this whole year of 1617.” Then follow—

“Decrees and orders set down for better government.”

1. On the arrival of any English, Scottish, or Irish ship, the master or purser shall bring to the Consul's lodging all letters for the merchants, who will repair thither for them.

2. Every ship shall relade within a reasonable time, so that the merchants be not driven to extremities for sale of their goods; and no freight agreed upon in England shall here be altered without consent of the principals.

\* In Vol. 11.

† This is among the papers of 1611, in Vol. 9.

3. All merchants and other passengers shall on their arrival and departure give towards the relief of the poor, for whom a treasurer or collector shall be appointed every three months.

4. A fit man shall be chosen to warn the merchants of the time and place of meetings, which they are bound to attend. Charges in any cause concerning the general good are to be levied.

5. The Consul exhorts them [the merchants] to brotherly love, at length. None are "to take to freight any ship to the end to lade the same privately by themselves, forbidding others to lade in the same ship either sugars, spices, or any other merchandises whatsoever"—except in respect of salt.

6. No master shall bring any passengers save merchants adventurers, without special licence from his Majesty or the Council.

7. When any distressed subjects of his Majesty, "either by shipwreck or pirates," shall come to this port, one or two of the younger merchants shall be appointed to assist them in gathering "the benevolence of the well disposed, towards their relief."

#### SIR EDWARD COKE'S PROPOSALS.\*

1616 [-17], Feb. 10.—"First, I give my full consent for a marriage to be had between Sir John Villiers and Frances, my youngest daughter.

"Her advancements do appear under my hand.

"It is desired that Sir John Villiers' present advancement may be 2,000*l.* per annum, and in future what my Lo[rd] of B.† please to him and to the heirs males of his body.

"My daughter's jointure to be 2,000 marks after the decease of Sir John.

"And God forbid but part of the lands which his Majesty hath graciously given to the Earl, should be accepted (if so it please the Earl) for these purposes.

"If my wife (by ill advice) shall disagree, or not hold herself to her own first motion to my Lady Compton of a Baron, &c.—

"Then the Lo[rd] B. and the Lo[rd] D. to be sent for &c., by whom she is wholly directed; who I am persuaded will then further it.

"If this work no effect—

"1. I will assent to no other.

"2. I will never give any money with any other.

"3. I will assure none of the plate, household stuff, or leases mentioned in my note (which are in my power) to her.

"If none of these means shall produce the desired end, I will give Sir John Villiers ten thousand marks to obtain my restitution &c., and then I persuade myself it will the sooner proceed; and if it should not, he shall keep the money as a gratuity of my love to him for my restitution &c.

"EDW. COKE."

*Holograph.*

#### SAVOY, VENICE, and SPAIN.

1617, Feb. [15-] 25, Ast[i].—Copies of letters from the Duke of Savoy to the Senator Guillet de Montheu, and from De Montheu to [the States General], touching the Duke's war [with Spain], and propositions for peace with the Archduke made by the Venetians.

*French, 5 pp. These copies are in the handwriting of Sir Dudley Carleton's clerk.*

\* This heading is taken from an endorsement by Sawyer.

† George Villiers, Earl of Buckingham.



## FRA. COTTINGTON to WINWOOD.

1616 [-17], Feb. 16, o.s., Madrid.—Wrote on the 8th overland by an extraordinary messenger to France, [the letter being] enclosed to Mr. Questor. Since then there is news of the death of Don Sancho de Luna, governor of the castle of Milan, and the capture of the *maestro de campo*, in the late blow given by the Prince of Piemont, as Mr. Wake will have informed. There is no news of the arrival of the States' ships at the Straits, where the *armada* is waiting for them. Lord Roos, naving news that France is unquiet, and dangerous for him to pass, is resolved to embark at St. Sebastian, but owing to the contrary wind no shipping has arrived there for almost these three months. One Newland, who with his wife and family lived in Malaga, became indebted to inhabitants in 50,000 ducats for wine, fruits, sugars, &c., which he shipped and himself also; but he was taken going out of the Straits by the *armada*, and brought back to Malaga. The Spanish Ambassador in England is always admitted as a party in all suits concerning the King his master or his subjects, but they will not grant the like here to his Majesty's ministers; and now, in the great and tedious suit of the Sardinian business, a stop is made because the authorities would force the writer to prove that the sons of certain deceased parties are the legitimate heirs. Has in a memorial to this King desired the said privilege, as otherwise his sovereign will proceed accordingly, the favour done to the Spanish ambassador being not agreeable with the laws of England, but merely resting on his Majesty's grace. Has also drawn up heads of all the important complaints of his Majesty's subjects trading into these parts, which he will present to this King, and, if they are not to be remedied, will boldly say that the trade cannot be continued, at least to the ports of Andaluzia. 1,000 soldiers have been embarked from Barcelona for Milan.

[P.S.] "This next month will depart from Lysbona three carack[s], one galleon, three ships, and a *patacho*, for the East Indies."

*Holograph.*

## HENRY PEPPER to [FRA. COTTINGTON].

1617, [Feb. 25-] March 7.—Did not receive till 4 March his letter of 21 Feb. in answer to the writer's letter to Lord Roas [Roos]. Cannot write of the service he offered to his Majesty by the ordinary, who "for a miserable six-pence will deliver any man's letter to his mortal enemy," and therefore is not to be trusted with "a secret that concern[s] the safety of his Royal person." Desires to be removed to the Court, which Cottingham can procure, as the writer's adversaries have accused him of killing a man there. Since receiving Cottingham's letter of 14 Feb., has written two, on 21 and 28 Feb., which do not seem to have reached him.

*Holograph. Endorsed by Cottingham:* The first letter from Pepper.

## "IL DOTTOR MARTA" to WINWOOD, Chief Secretary.

1617,\* [Feb. 26-] March 8, Padua.—Wrote on Dec. 22, giving full information about the affair of the Council. Has for two years entertained "these Lords" [the Signory of Venice?] with the hope that his Majesty would have embraced this affair, both for the benefit of his realms and for the glory and emulation of other Kings. Has engaged in this matter at great peril, hoping to influence seven Italian bishops,

\* In Vol. 11.

besides Greeks, well disposed to the Protestants, and his dear friends. These Lords hope to obtain the protection of the King of Denmark, of which he has doubts, considering the terms of the peace between the religions made by the Emperor Ferdinand, and because the Papists desire to break this peace and make war in Germany against the Protestants; therefore the King of Denmark, to avoid war, will not easily be able to accept [the protection], and so they think that no place is better than London. Asks him to order the Ambassador Wottone to pay the writer his maintenance (*provisione*). Two years ago the Archbishop of Canterbury informed the writer that his maintenance was always sent with that of the Ambassador. Wottone denies this. Prays that he may enjoy the benefit of the King's bounty.

*Holograph, Italian; signed as above.\* Seal.*

SIR HENRY WOTTON TO WINWOOD.

1617, [Feb. 27-] March 9, style of the place, Venice.—Touching negotiations by the Spaniards with the Duke of Savoy to detach him from the Venetians. Received the King's letter about the restraint of travellers, and another for Gregorio de' Monti, with an order touching the Archbishop of Spalatro, whose furniture has been cleared from hence, and put on board a ship "of ours" in this harbour.

*Holograph. Seal of arms.*

THE DUKE DE NEVERS TO THE POPE.

1617, [Feb. 28-] March 10, Meziere.—Touching the course of events since "the treaty of peace," which prevented the threatened division between the Catholics in France concerning the authority of the Holy See.

*Copy, French, 6 pp.*

FRA. COTTINGTON TO WINWOOD.

1616[-17], March 3, o.s., Madrid.—The *armada* which so long awaited the Hollanders has dispersed, perhaps being judged too weak for the encounter, as the China fleet was about to depart. One of this King's daughters, a child of some seven years, is dead. Never saw a finer child; her sickness was the *taberdillo*. Lord Roos is resolved to embark at St. Sebastian, but intends to stay [till?] the return of Mr. Duncombe, his secretary, to St. Sebastian. The prosperous proceeding of the Duke of Savoy is much felt here. Italian news. Digested the complaints of his Majesty's subjects trading into Andalusia into articles, and delivered them to this King six days ago.

*Holograph; much defaced.*

FRA. COTTINGTON TO WINWOOD.

1616 [-17], March 3, o.s., Madrid.—"Unto the letter which goeth herewith I must refer you for all ordinary passages. Touching the *daughter of Spain*, you may be pleased to understand that *Sir J. Digby* is expected in *Madrid*, there to *declare the resolution of his Majesty in matter of religion*; and much it is laboured there (*sic*) that *he should come as ordinary*, and not for a *small time*; by which your Honour may guess that *winning of time* is their chiefest aim; and the *D[uke]*

\* "Dr. Marta" is mentioned in the State Papers.

of Lerma hath lately told me\* that except the Pope shall be contented with the propositions, and give his blessing to the business, it cannot be hoped for, nor by any means effected. Upon this point much was replied (as I am told) by Mr. Cottington,\* who hath I understand written all to his Majesty, and therefore in any case your Honour may not take notice of it.

“I perceive that his Majesty’s Agent\* is still confident in his former opinion, viz., that the daughter of Spain will hardly be brought to any perfection, except his Majesty shall resolve to do that which for my part I hold impossible for him. Of what shall hereafter pass I will not fail to advertise your Honour.

“I understand from Mr. Stafford the great favour your Honour doth me. . . . It is written unto me by Mr. Secretary Lake, that so soon as his Majesty shall understand my Lord Roos is departed from this town, another Ambassador shall come from thence to treat particularly and especially the business of Savoy, but who he is he writes not. I hope I shall understand it from your Honour.”

*Holograph, partly in cipher, deciphered; partly defaced.*

HENRY DE LA TOUR [DUKE DE BOUILLON] to SIR DUDLEY CARLETON.

1617, March [11–] 21, Sedan.—Sends the declaration which he has published within these last few days. Nothing but extreme necessity has compelled him to take to arms. Complains of the injustice done to him by the refusal of protection for his sovereignty of Sedan, under pretence of religion. Assures himself that the King, Carleton’s sovereign, will not deny him succour. If any of that nation wish to come and serve him, asks Carleton to favour their passage. Mons. d’Aerssen, one of his best friends, will give information of what takes place.

*Copy, French.*

MONS. DE PLESSSEN to WINWOOD.

1617 [n.s.], March 13, o.s.—Wrote on the 6th. As Winwood remains in London, and is not making the journey to Scotland, sends him the reply of Elogius Nicolai upon the last conference, and upon the demands made to him. No doubt the Priors of Coloigne and Brussels have written to England, to their monks, to put them on their guard. Is waiting to learn what the Privy Council deems expedient. Proceedings of the Count de Schomberg, M. de Bouillon, &c.

*Holograph, French. Seal of arms.*

FRA. COTTINGTON to WINWOOD.

1617 (*sic*), March 14, Eng. st., Madrid.—Wrote last on the 3rd. Upon news from Holland that the soldiers so long wind-bound had put to sea, the armada was ordered to return from Cadiz to the Straits, to impede their passage. Italian affairs. “This day is here Good Friday, and such a dead vacation from all kind of business, as I can now add little to this letter.” Informed this King of his Majesty’s pleasure to bestow the place of consul in the island of Mayorca on Mr. John Carr, a Scotsman. The Council here requires a formal nomination from his Majesty. Mr. Levynus can furnish precedents of nominations given to the writer and to Mr. Lee, which only passed the Signet; and that will be sufficient.

*Holograph. Endorsed: 1616–17.*

\* These are three different renderings of one and the same symbol, viz., “146.”



## [FRA. COTTINGTON] to [HENRY] PEPPER.

1617, March 14.—Gives him directions how to send his letters safely. If his information is what he pretends, the writer will endeavour to free him from the place he is now in, but will not attempt to remove him hither. If he will declare what he pretends to know for the good of his Majesty's service, he shall be rewarded; but if he persist in his reservedness, the writer will believe that no such matter is to be expected from him. Has seen his declaration against the King's subjects, and judges it to be very malicious. The merchants have reason to seek to prove its falsehood.

*Endorsed by Cottington:* Copy of my letter to Pepper, dated the 14 of March 1617.

## FRA. COTTINGTON to WINWOOD.

1616[-17], March 15, Madrid.—Wrote yesterday by an extraordinary for Flanders; this is by another for France. Is<sup>o</sup> informed that this King offers all assistance to the King of France. Some of the States' ships have passed the Straits without any great impediment. Italian affairs. "A proclamation was lately made that every man should wear his hair short, on great and sharp penalties, both to the wearer and the barber; and so well it was obeyed, as within two days every man's hair was cut."

*Holograph.*

## HENRY PEPPER to [FRANCIS COTTINGTON].

1617, March [18-]28, Carsell Riall [*Carcel Real*], Sevilla.—Has no confidence in him, as he suffers himself to be abused by false informations, and permits his letters to be intercepted.\* Wishes to prevent the "present execution of that mischief." Mentions examples of great persons who were arrested before their treasons were made known. Does not desire reward, but only to perform the service due to his Majesty. The writer's imprisonment, "with all extremity," was caused by traitorous villains; but these "setta-mana sainta," whom they hired to murder him in the prison, have revealed who they were, and they shall be made known to the world, &c.

*Holograph. Endorsed by Cottington:* The second letter from Pepper.

## [SIR] ALBERTUS MORTON to WINWOOD.

[1616-17,] March 19, "style of the place" [o.s.], Heidle[berg].—"My Lady Harrington's footman returned to us the 16th of the present. By him I have received one from your Honour, and another from his Majesty to the Elector, of which I can yet give no further account than of the delivery, having by her Highness's commandment deferred for three or four days to move the Prince in any business, upon divers reasons; of which the chiefest is that in the mean time the Prince of Anhalt, who is now here, and hath always professed much service to her Highness, might be prepared to favour that we have to say, he being one of the Council, and nothing done in this Court without their advice. By my next I will not fail to advertise your Honour of every particular. At the present I will only say that if it should prove a difficult matter

\* Note by Cottington: Never a letter of mine was intercepted.

(which truly I much doubt), I then fear the unkindness of the denial will be heavier than is now the want of what we shall demand. But there is nothing juster than the request will be, and we shall endeavour to make it as pleasing as may be in the propounding. After which your Honour shall know the event with the first conveniency.

“Mons. Brederode, Agent here for the States, a few days since desiring to speak with me, told me, as a business of great consequence, and very fit to be advertised home, that he had privately understood from the Court of Saxe of I know not what whisperings there, that his Majesty had concluded the marriage with Spain, and had promised a toleration of the Mass in England; and that how false soever the report were, yet it might breed jealousies between our Elector and other Princes of the Union, to which purpose he says these and divers other reports are now projected. Though I thought this a Panic fear of his own, yet I would not omit to set it down, having so little other matter to trouble your Honour withall. For, what levies and preparations of war are here made on every side in favour of the King of France, will be more particularly written, from those who know it better; the Princes, and particularly the Duke of Bouillon, upon whom the first storm is like to fall, being only assisted, for aught I hear, by the pity of their friends. For that which shall be resolved at the Diet which will be held at Helbron, six leagues from hence (as I have formerly written unto your Honour), may perhaps come too late to their succour, since that meeting beginneth not these many days; in which time there be doubts made here, that something will be attempted on Sedan.

The best and only news this place yields is the good estate of all their Highnesses, which God long continue unto them. Of the good and noble Lady Harrington I shall need to say nothing at the present, herself having written to your Honour, under this same date. I do much rejoice that I am strengthened not only by her wisdom in what I have to do here, but also by her authority, of which a secretary in this country hath as much need as I have of the former.”

*Holograph; signed, Albertus Morton. Endorsed: 19 March 1616.*

#### MONS. DE PLESSEN TO WINWOOD.

1617 [n.s.], March 19, [o.]s.—By his letter of the 12th (*sic*) inst. Winwood will have seen that the quondam monk Eligius\* offered to transport himself to England; but since his Majesty does not approve of this, as appears by Winwood's of 25 Feb., it is thought most advisable and safe not to send him over. Eligius desires a letter of recommendation from his Highness to the Signory of Berne, whither he desires to retire, hoping to obtain some employment there, as he may be of service to them, being a native of Lucerne, the chief of the Papist Cantons of Switzerland. Desires to know whether he is to be detained here any longer.

*Holograph, French.*

#### MONS. BILDERBEK TO [WINWOOD].

1617, March 20, Cologne.—Affairs of Italy, Germany, France, Austria, Poland, &c.

*Latin, 4 pp.*

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\* “Elogius” under March 13 and 26.

## CHÂTEAU PORSIEN.

1617, March [20-] 30.—Extract of a letter from the camp of Chateau Porsien, with the articles of capitulation made with the garrison there, signed by Charles Duke of Lorraine and by the Sieurs de Moulin and de Montereau.

*French, 2 pp.*

## FRANCE AND THE NETHERLANDS.

1617, March [21-]31, the Hague.—Proposition by Mons. De la Noue, extraordinary Ambassador from France, to the States General.

*Copy, French, 6 pp. Endorsed:* Presented to the States the first of April 1617, st<sup>e</sup> n<sup>o</sup>.

Same date.—Proposition by Mons. Du Maurier, Ambassador in ordinary from France, to the States General.

*Copy, French, 10 pp. Endorsed as above.*

*These two papers are in the handwriting of Sir Dudley Carleton's clerk.*

## FRA. COTTINGTON to WINWOOD.

1616 [-17], March 23, o.s., Madrid.—The Venetian Ambassador has power from that Commonwealth to conclude the difference between his masters and the Archduke Ferdinando, which has been referred to this King. The Duke of Savoy has also given power to the same Ambassador to compound the difference between this King and himself. This Court wishes to exclude not only his Majesty (the writer's master) from having any hand in the treaty, being unwilling that he should meddle in any matters of Italy, but the French King also, who pretends to be an arbitrator in Italy. They only await the Emperor's Ambassador before proceeding. The *armada* in the Straits has been re-enforced by the China fleet, which has been so long in preparing, and by the best ships of the *Terra firma* fleet, so much do they take to heart the going of those forces out of Holland into Italy.

*Holograph.*

## FRA. COTTINGTON to WINWOOD.

1616 [-17], March 24, o.s., Madrid.— . . . “I am even now advertised from Malaga that the Hollanders are passed by into the Mediterranean Sea, without any kind of impediment, which for my part I do well believe; and doubtless the calling away the *armada*, and returning it again in that manner, was but a cleanly shift to save their reputations, when they durst not fight. Mine advertisement says that the Hollanders went by with 30 and odd sails.

“The Pope hath beatified a Jesuit, who was sometimes (*sic*) the Duke of Gandia, and died in the year 1580; he was the Duke of Lerma's uncle, and at his request is the beatification. The Bull of the Pope to this effect was carried this day from the Palace to the house of the Cardinal of Toledo by the Duke of Lerma, who went on horseback, accompanied with all the grandees, presidents, councillors, and *cavalleros* which this Court can yield; and strange triumphs and fire-works are performed for the celebration of this feast.” Adds these few lines to his other dispatch.

*Holograph.*



## DOUAY.

1616 [-17], March.\*—"Relation of H[enry] T[aylor] concerning some particulars he pretendeth to have discovered at Doway, concerning his Majesty's service.

"First, that *Cor[on]a Regia* is reprinted at Liege by the Eng[lish] Jesuits, which he understood from Higham the printer at St. Omer's, who was told so much by the Abbot of Arras, a great man in this State, and a munificent patron of the Society, that built them a sumptuous College in the town of Arras, and erected a fair Monastery for the English Benedictines in Doway.

"Secondly, that one John Barnes, the son of Joseph Barnes, the late printer at Oxforde, a bookseller, keeping shop over against Holborne Conduiete in London, did barter with the Eng[lish] Jesuits at Leege for a certain quantity of the said pestilent libels, of *Corona Regia*, and paid for them not in money, but in stockings and fustians, and carried them over the seas to London, wrapped up in rolls of tobacco. He doth not keep or vent them in his shop, but in a back warehouse; neither doth his wife or servants know where or what they are. He hath also carried out of France a certain quantity of Dr. Bishop's book of the lawfulness of murdering Princes, which is said to be a most wicked and pernicious book. One of the *C. Regia's* he gave to a counsellor-at-law, who serveth him in a process against Mr. John Bill, and reported that the said counsellor hath done him more pleasure and favour for it than if he had given him 20*l.* in money. The name of this counsellor may easily be learned by John Bill.

"The 3 Eng[lish] Jesuitical Novitiats, or Colleges, in these countries are separated, and made independent one of another. That of Louvayne enjoyeth its own revenues, which (by other means) I [Trumbull] have heard to be 1,500 [*l.*] sterling by the year. That of Leege, besides other rents of good value, hath the lands of Watten, near St. Omer's, given them by a B[ishop] of that see, which is worth 3 or 400*l.* sterling *communibus annis*. That of St. Omer's is in the estate I represented it in my last, and likely to be dissolved for want of means (as he saith) if the contributions, now to be raised in England, could be stopped.

"A Welshman called William Cooke, keeping an inn or victualling house in Doway, to which all the better sort of our English that travel that way do commonly resort, is now in England, to receive for the Eng[lish] Seminary there 100*l.* sterling. John Henricks knoweth the man by sight, but I cannot learn where he lodgeth in London. In his last journey thither, which was in February, he brought over for the said Seminary 250*l.* sterling, in bills of exchange.

"The Channon that withdrew the copies of *C. Regia* from Flavius as fast as they were printed, he avoucheth to have lately seen in Doway, and doth suppose him to reside in or about the town of Valenciennes in Haynaut. I have given him great charge to hearken after that man, and the Eng[lish] *C. Regia*, which he saith should have been printed before this time, had there not been such earnest pursuits made in these parts against Puteanus, for that in Latin.

"Gibbons, the Eng[lish] Jesuit at Doway, is thought to be the author of *Jacobeados*; he hath a chamber, and part of a warehouse, in the dwelling of one Le Roy, a printer there, together with a priest at his commandment, which is now set on work by him with great seeresy.

\* Before the 24th. There is a Deposition relating to Douay, 5 April 1617, among the State Papers.

“At Doway there is now another book printing by the Irish of the pressures used by his Majesty’s officers in Ireland against their countrymen of the Romish religion.

“W. TRUMBULL.”

*In Trumbull’s hand.* Endorsed: March 1616. Henry Taylor’s Relation concerning some particulars.

MONS. DE PLESSEN to WINWOOD.

1617, March 26, o.s.—Wrote last on the 19th, n.s., and awaits an answer touching Elogius Nicolai. Their Highnesses and the young Prince are very well. His Highness is going to Heilbrun, for the assembly of the United [Princes]. The Sieur de Montou, Ambassador of the Duke of Savoy, will be there, but they cannot give the Duke such satisfaction as is desirable, especially as there is no appearance of an agreement between him and the Republic of Berne. This morning there is bad news from Switzerland, that the Grisons have concluded a perpetual and hereditary confederation with the King of Spain, as Duke of Milan, binding themselves never to enter into any treaty with Venice, &c. Informs him of this in case Sir Isaac Wacke may not have done so. Other news of Switzerland, Italy, France, Germany, and the Low Countries.

*Holograph, French. Seal.*

HENRY LORD COBHAM to WINWOOD.

1617, March 27, at the Tower.—Received an answer to his last letter that Winwood would acquaint the Lords with it. Desires to know the result.

[W. TRUMBULL to WINWOOD.]

1617,\* March 27, Eng. st., Bruxelles.—News from France, Spain, the Low Countries, Italy, Germany, &c.

*Holograph. A large portion of this letter has been eaten away.*

G. EARL OF BUCKINGHAM to WINWOOD.

1617, March 28, Lincoln.—“I have acquainted his Majesty with your letter, and that which came inclosed from Sir Henry Wotton, of whose opinion his Majesty is touching the advertisement given therein, that this discovery is like to unite the Duke [of Savoy] and the Venetians nearer together, and briug on better conditions for a peace with Spain. His Majesty perceiveth, by a letter he hath received from the Spanish Ambassador, that you have not been yet with him to acquaint him with the order taken by his Majesty about Sir Walter Raleigh’s voyage, and therefore would have you go to him as soon as you can possibly to relate unto him particularly his Majesty’s care of that business, and the course he hath taken therein.”

*Seal of arms.*

HENRY LORD COBHAM to WINWOOD.

1617, March 29, at the Tower.—Would have intreated Winwood not to send to the Lady Kildare on his behalf, as no persuasion could prevail

with her. Desires only his right, with the King's favour. The Lord Privy Seal [Earl of Worcester] dealt for him with the King, who thought his petition most reasonable. Thus the wilfulness of a woman prevents his taking the benefit of the King's permission to go to the Bath, and crosses him in all other respects.

*Seal.*

[SIR] OLIVER ST. JOHN, [Lord Deputy of Ireland,] to WINWOOD.

1617, March 30, Dublin.—Received his letters in favour of Harvey of Newhaven, whose ship is detained by Johnson. Has sent for Johnson, and will be careful to right the Frenchman. These men of the Admiralty here account themselves exempt from the power of this State. As long as Johnson and Loe, whose deputy he is, are employed in Mounster, complaints will not be wanting of wrongs done to strangers.

“Sir Josias Bodley is now measuring out the 16,500 acres in Wexford for the eleven undertakers; and when the Lords shall be resolved concerning th' undertakers, and his Majesty's warrant sent for disposing of the lands, I see no difficulty but that the work will soon be ended to the contentment of all parties.

“I received this last passage his Majesty's letters and instructions for levying an Aid for the late Prince Henry; as soon as the judges come from their circuits, and the counsel returned who are now dispersed, I will proceed in it.”

*Holograph. Seal.*

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to [WINWOOD].

1617, March 31, o.s., Hagh.—Sends copies of the propositions made by the French Ambassadors on the  $\frac{2}{3}\frac{1}{4}$  instant. Gives an account of the debates and negociations thereon. Affairs of Germany, the Duke of Bouillon, the Duke of Savoy, Sweden, the Hanse Towns, Spain, the Straits, Algiers, and Tunis.

“I have spoken with Mons<sup>r</sup> Barnevelt at large in conformity to your Honour's letters of the 14th of this present, touching the reducing the matter of Tare to the same terms as it was at the time of the dissolution of the old Company of our Merchants; from which I find him not averse, but he desires time to acquaint this Province withall now at their next assembly, as a business which concerns their several towns, when he will make answer to your Honour's letter; and I will not fail in the mean time of my best endeavours to dispose others to that course which may give our Merchants contentment.” Is awaiting the King's pleasure touching his last of the 11th.

SIR THO. LAKE to SIR RAFFE WINWOOD, one of H. M. principal Secretaries.

[1617,\* March.]—“Yesterday I did, upon letters from Mr. Calvert, acquaint his Majesty with the proceedings against the Apprentices at the late Session kept for that purpose, wherewith his Majesty is scarce satisfied, because it appeareth by the examinations, that one blew a horn to draw the company, one carried an ensign, and another struck the Sheriff with a stone; which he saith in any other country but here would have proved felony or sedition; but if the law here will afford none other, he hath no more to say.



“Upon this occasion his Majesty asked me what was become of a proclamation he commanded to be made for Justices and gentlemen of quality to retire into the country, and likewise Lieutenants and Deputy Lieutenants, during his Majesty’s absence. I answered I thought he should shortly hear of it from you: which though I doubt not he shall, yet I thought it not aniss to put you in mind of it. And here is no other matter fit to trouble you with, but that which ere this time I know you hear of—the creation of Sir Edward Noell to be a Baron, and that a pause is made in signing of the Viscount Brackley’s bill for his Earldom.”\*

*Holograph.*

T. EARL OF ARUNDEL TO WINWOOD.

1617, [beg. April.] Sunday, Newarke upon Trent.—“I have received now two letters from you, for which I give you many thanks, for it is a great comfort to us (now on the banks of Trent) to hear from our friends on the banks of Thames. For that business of the Merchants, I will willingly join with my Lord Chamberlain [Pembroke] to speak to the King in it. Sir Charles Cavendish died on Friday last; how my Lady of Shrewsbury takes it I cannot yet tell, but tomorrow, as we go to Worsoppe, my Lord of Pembroke dines with her at Rufford, and then we shall hear more; but before his death, one of the Markhams told me, she kept her bed, ate little, and, he said, spake somewhat distractedly—the most that I heard was in bitter curses, wherein my sister Ruthen and her Lord had a full part, so as I think she is but as she was. My Lord of Shrewsbury gets such heart as now (they say) he sends to Sheffield for the rents. The Markhams are not in prison, as we heard, but they have been offered the Oath, and one of them took it this other day. So, with my heartiest commendations, I pray God send us a good meeting.”

*Holograph. Seal.*

SIR THO. LAKE TO WINWOOD.

[1617, beg. April.]—“I received yesternight your letters concerning the Proclamation, but you will find by mine written in the morning, upon some letters come from the Lord Keeper [Bacon] to my Lord of Buckingham, what new direction I had with no less person (*sic*) than the former. It were good my Lord Keeper did communicate with you when he dispatcheth hither about these things, to avoid errors; for I perceive his Majesty did think that my Lord Keeper’s letter was written after my first to you, and that notwithstanding my signification of his Majesty’s pleasure you thought upon the suspense of the Proclamation; but if your letters had been here first, there would have been no offence.

“My Lord Rosse is now dispatched from hence, and hath given his Majesty good account of his doings in Spain. He hath offered me a bill of his charges in going and returning.” It seems to be large.

*Holograph. Seal of arms. Endorsed: 1617.*

FRA. COTTINGTON TO WINWOOD.

1617, April 1, o.s., Madrid.—Wrote on 23rd March that the Hollanders were gone by Gibraltar; ere this time they are at Venice. The

\* Sir Edward Noel was created Baron Noel 23 March 1617; and John Egerton, Viscount Brackley, son of Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, was created Earl of Bridgewater 27 May 1617.

*armada* went from Cadiz, and are in the mouth of the Straits. The China fleet is still retained in the *armada*, as also are some of the *terra firma* fleet. In the *Cortes* the chiefest matter treated is, how to increase the sea forces of this King's dominions, and many projects have been considered of. Spanish news. The Genoese have licence to carry out of Spain every year a certain amount of money, but transport twice as much. Of this George Cotton has become a *denunciador*, and above a million and a half of treasure has been stayed at Barcelona. The negotiation of the Venetian Ambassador is still delayed owing to the non-arrival of the Emperor's Ambassador.

*Holograph.*

FRA. COTTINGTON to WINWOOD.

1617, April 1, Eng. st., Madrid.—By the practice of George Cotton the merchants his Majesty's subjects trading into Andaluzia fell into great trouble. Cotton associated in Seville with one Pepper, who termed himself a captain, but is a notable rogue, and pretending to be a Papist, lived by begging and shifting from one place to another. This Pepper became a witness for Cotton, but the merchants proved to the judges that he was a common witness, a pirate, and a drunkard, and he was apprehended for false witness, and imprisoned, and will probably be removed to the galleys, with his accomplices. He wrote to Lord Roos, pretending to be able to reveal something which nearly concerned his Majesty's person. Answered his letter, but he will not declare it unless he be removed from Seville hither. Thinks he merely desired to get out of prison.

*Holograph.*

FRA. COTTINGTON to WINWOOD.

1617, April 1, Madrid.—“We are now hourly expecting the coming hither of Sir John Digbie, and although from thence I hear nothing at all (of late) of it, yet the ministers here tell me that it is certain. Mine opinion of that business is still the same I have written you in former letters, and when therein I know any farther particularities, you shall certainly be advertised of it. I beseech your Honour to be a means that mine entertainment may be paid me, for the want of it doth absolutely ruin me.” . . .

*Holograph.*

SIEGE OF RETHEL.

1617, April [1-]11.—Extract from letters from the camp at Arson, near Rethel, referring to offers made by Mons. de Nevers to Mons. de Guise.

*French, 1 p.*

G. EARL OF BUCKINGHAM to [WINWOOD].

1617, April 3, Lincoln.—“His Majesty, having read your advertisements of the broils in France, said that he perceived the Mous<sup>rs</sup> continue their accustomed fiddling and giddy fashion, but said no more; and now, according to your desire, I send you back both those letters and the other from Sir Henry Wotton, which you sent me before. I have moved his Majesty touching his lodging at Greenwich, whereof his Majesty is very well pleased that the Prince make use in this time of his absence.”

## THOMAS EARL OF ARUNDEL to WINWOOD.

1617, April 3, Cobham Hall.—“My Lord of Canterbury and yourself having been credibly informed that Sir Francis Englefeild had the books of the *Queres* or the *Corona Regia*, or either of them, in his keeping, the accusation being upon a point of State, and that a very odious one, you could do no less than to send for him to hear his answer. And seeing that in matters of State proofs are not ever pregnant to be produced, he cannot but take it as a great favour if he be discharged upon his own bare denial; and so, with an admonition unto him to beware of meddling in matters of like nature, you may dismiss him, until you find some more apparent proof of the accusation; which accusation you were the more apt to believe by reason of a certain general hard report of his dealing with all men with whom he hath to do; and also for that the King was much incensed against him for his crafty and unconscionable dealing in detaining the Lady St. John's portion, which he ought to have paid now three years and a half since. I could wish that your Honours\* would be pleased not to dismiss him until Monday in the afternoon, by which time the Chancery will have taken order for his present payment of the 500*l.*; for the speeding whereof, as also for the quicker payment of the rest of the Lady's portion, I doubt not but your Lordships\* persuasions may prevail much with him.”

*Seal of arms.*

[SIR] ALBERTUS MORTON to [WINWOOD].

[1617,] April 3, Heidle[berg].—Lady Harrington and himself acquainted the Prince of Anhalt, before speaking to the Elector on the subject, that her Highness [Elizabeth] was by contract allowed for her smaller expenses 1,500*l.* a year, and for her apparel what beseemed her birth and quality, and which should in equity be more; but she had hitherto received only 1,000*l.* for the latter, and from both sums were abated 250*l.*, because the Prince [Elector?] gave but the value of 18*s.* to the pound; wherefore his Majesty [James I.] had given order to move his Highness to increase the sum for apparel. The Prince of Anhalt, after clearing himself in the difference about precedency, wherein he had been taxed by Sir Thomas Edmonds, said he was willing to acquaint his Highness with this demand, and doubted not to obtain a satisfying answer. The Elector however deferred his answer till after his arrival at Heilbronn. The delay somewhat discomfited her Highness, and it was feared the denial would much afflict her. Does not expect the answer till it has been digested at Louthier by the old Electrice. Rejoices in the company and comfort of this noble and wise lady, the Lady Harrington, who is fit to manage matters of greater consequence. Affairs of Germany, France, the Netherlands, Italy, and Spain.

*Holograph, 4 pp. Endorsed: 3 April 1617, from Mr. Morton.*

[SIR] OL[IVER] ST. JOHN, [Lord Deputy of Ireland,] to WINWOOD.

1617,† April 4, [Dub]lyn.—“This day I am advertised [by] letters from himself and from my Lord Boyle, [that] Sir Thomas Roper

\* These titles refer apparently to the Privy Council. The letter begins “Good Sir.”

† In Vol. 11.



hath apprehended a notable pirate, one Fleaming, of the birth of this country. He took him in th' house of one Cap[t.] Bishopp, an old pardoned pirate, that lives suspiciously near Limcon and Scull Haven, ever plotting with and relieving of pirates, [not]withstanding that I have given often . . . to the governors of these part[s] . . . an eye upon him. This Fleaming . . . harm at sea the last summer, and especially . . . murdered a Du[t]ch merchant of extraordinary note near th' haven of Yoghall, and now wa[s] lurking with Bishopp, intending to gather [a] new company, and to fit himself with [an]other ship for this summer; but Sir [Thomas] Roper, having understanding of his being [in] those parts, took him very happily himself; which I write to your Lordship to the end his [Majesty] and the Lords may take notice of the ge[n]tleman's care and industry in his Majesty's service, [so] that [he] may be encouraged to continue the li[ke] hereafter. The pirate was upon the [way] hither, till my Lord President of Moun[ster] sent for him back, to proceed against him upon a special commission his Lordship already hath of trial of pirates upon our (?) late statute." Refers to "the King's ship and pinnace that are appointed for the securing of those seas;" they should be there before the middle of June.

"For the Wexford plantation, which is the only special land work we have in hand, it is in good forwardness. Sir Josias Bodly is measuring out the 16,500 acres, and dividing it into eleven proportions, and the country well satisfied for aught I can learn; and when his Majesty's warrant and your Lordships' resolutions shall come, that work will soon be finished."

*Holograph; decayed.*

W. TRUMBULL to [WINWOOD].

1617, April 4, Eng. st., Bruxelles.—Sends two letters for the King from the Prince Elector Palatine of the Rhine. The Princes are resolved to make a pilgrimage in devotion to the church of Montaign, near Siehem; so if Sir John Benett be not upon the way, he need not hasten his journey. He ought however to be here about the 16th, because the Archd[ukes] will shortly after remove to Marymonte. Account of entertainments given to the Spanish ambassador, &c.

*Holograph.*

[SIR] RO[GER] ASTON to WINWOOD.

1617, April 5, Greenwiche.—Went to Sir John Bennet's house to deliver her Majesty's letters, but as he was gone, she desires Winwood to convey them to him.

*Holograph. Seal.*

FRA. COTTINGTON to WINWOOD.

1617, April 6, o.s., Madrid.—Wrote on the 1st by way of Paris; the postmaster there does him much courtesy. Affairs of Italy, Austria, and Spain. Sends a copy of this King's proposition to the *Cortes*. "You will there perceive that what I formerly advertised you touching the new port by Gibraltar is true, and withall what hope here is still to reduce the Hollanders to the obedience of this Crown."

*Holograph, 3 pp.*

## SIR JO. BENET to WINWOOD.

1617, April 7, 9 a.m., Margate.—Is ready to go abroad for Flushing, but finds himself much maimed and disheartened by the want of the Queen's letters, which he desired for his countenance. If she will be pleased to write, desires to receive them before presenting himself to the Archdukes; if not, knows "no remedy but the dry plaster of patience." Sends his service to his Grace of Canterbury and Sir Tho. Edmond. Has just received Mr. Packer's letter, containing one from the Earl of Buckingham, which signifies his Majesty's pleasure that the writer's eldest son, Sir Jo. Benet, shall be sworn of the Prince's privy chamber. As his son is here with him, retains the letter till their return. Desires that Sir Robert Carey may be informed of this; also Sir James Fullerton or Mr. Tho. Murrey. The master is hastily calling them to the ship.

*Holograph. Seal of arms.*

## SIR THO. LAKE to WINWOOD.

1617, April 8, Worsop.—Sends the King's answer to his and my Lords' letters, with the Proclamation. His Majesty would fain have the Merchant-Adventurers' business at a good point, and seems to be much moved against them, though he does not show it. If they deal not fairly with him, they will find it [out]. He wishes Winwood to discover the persons who now hide themselves, that he may see the root of that conspiracy. Sir John Denham will give a good report of "that realm." His Majesty wishes that once a week or fortnight at furthest there may be a day for Ireland [in the Council]. He marvels he does not hear from Mr. Comptroller.\* "My Lord Chamberlain had yesterday some little distemper with riding bare in a very foul day." The Lady of this house has given great entertainment to my Lords and others.

*Holograph. Seal of arms.*

## MONS. BILDERBEK to WINWOOD.

1617, April 10, Cologne.—Affairs of Italy, France, Germany, Bohemia, Hungary, Poland, and Spain.

*Latin, 3 pp. Seal of arms.*

## C. LORD HUNTINGDON to SIR RAPHE WINWOOD, Principal Secretary.

[1617,]† April 10, Dunnington.—Thanks for some favour. Cannot go to London this summer. Would be pleased to see Winwood in his journey to Edinbrowghe.

*Holograph. Seal, a crest.*

## SIR THO. LAKE to [WINWOOD].

[1617,]‡ April 11, at midnight, York.—"I have acquainted his Majesty with both the letters of my Lords of the Council. That concerning the Borders his Majesty will hearken after when he is at Newcastle. The

\* Sir Thomas Edmond. succeeded Lord Wotton in this office in Nov. 1616. (State Papers.)

† In Vol. 11. Winwood was going to Scotland in July (*S.P. Dom.*, 10 June).

‡ In Vol 11.

other from my Lord Treasurer [the Earl of Suffolk] and you, concerning the Merchants—I have written to his Lordship that his Majesty liketh well that the business do stay till his return, as you advise, which my Lord will acquaint you with. For the carriages, his Majesty read your letters, but hath not yet taken time to peruse Sir John Keys' certificate, so as I think he be satisfied. If there be any more of it, his Lordship shall hear.

“The cause of this dispatch is for the letters enclosed to my Lord Hay and Sir Tho. Edmondes upon his letters to me, his Majesty alleging that they have mistaken his directions if they have left things as Mr. Comptroller writeth. He will acquaint you with the letters, and therefore I do not here repeat it.

“There is nothing else here to write to you, but that we have foul weather, this afternoon being spent in a great snow. At noon his Majesty had very great entertainment at my Lord President's,\* and tomorrow is to have at the Archbishop's. We have all, God be thanked, our health.”

*Holograph.*

#### DOCQUETS.

1617, April 11.—“A privilege of making and venting of Salt after a new way within the realms of England and Ireland, granted to John Murray, esquire, and others for 21 years, with proviso that all other former grants for making of Salt shall continue in force notwithstanding this grant. And there is reserved to his Majesty a yearly rent of 4*l*. Subscr[ibed] by Mr. Attorney General.† Procur[ed] by the Earl of Buckingham.

“A letter to the Lord Treasurer to give order to the officers of the Ports for the restraint of importation of foreign Alum, according to the tenor of his Majesty's proclamations in that behalf, for the better support of the Alum works within this realm. Procur[ed] by Mr. Secretary Lake.”

“A letter to the Lord Deputy of Ireland to accept of James Clapham a surrender of his proportion of the Newtowne in Ulster, and to make a new grant thereof (without fine) to Sir Robert Newcomen and his heirs. Procur[ed] and subscr[ibed] by Sir Humfrey May.

“Per GALL.”‡

LORD RUTHIN to SECRETARY WINWOOD, at his house in St. Bartholomew's.

[1617?]‡ April 13, Greenwich.—“If tomorrow I shall have the happiness to go to London, I will not fail (God willing) to make a visit to receive your commandments. Howsoever, I beseech you let me hear by the return of this boy how you do, with your physick. I have sent a letter to Hackny, and commanded this messenger to deliver you the answer, if he receive any, which I beseech you open. Sir Tho. Tracy seems diligent in the business, and says he will not stir from London before he have dispatched it. For this and all the good that can happen to me I must give none but you thanks.”

*Holograph. Seal.*

\* Edmund Lord Sheffield.

† Sir Henry Yelverton.

‡ Mr. Gall is mentioned in S.P.



## SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to [WINWOOD].

1617, April 13, o.s., the Hagh.—Received his Majesty's letter to the States General touching their present controversies about religion. Gave a copy to his Excellency, who wished him to obtain audience at once, so that the fruit of his Majesty's good advice might be reaped before the adverse party were too forward in their harvest. Had audience yesterday, and added some remarks before and after reading the letter. Mons. Barneveldt replied in a few respectful words. It was resolved that no copies should be published, save one only to every province. The better party are much satisfied. Affairs of Holland and France. According to his Majesty's direction, will move the States for a strict intelligence between his Ambassador and theirs at Paris, for the peace and quiet of that kingdom.

Has spoken to his Excellency touching the order given by his Majesty to certain of the Lords to consult and determine on some course to suppress the pirates who molest the trade of the Levant. The States would willingly assist, but their merchants lately made a contract with the pirates of Algier and Tunis, who however refused to keep their promise, for fear of being suspected by the Turks for Christians. It is proposed here to block up the pirates' two principal havens by lying at anchor before them, as was done before Dunkirk in the war with Spain. As to our merchants' affairs touching tare, they are desired to depute some of their number hither. Is informed by Skelton of Rotterdam that John Marshall, an English merchant at Barwick, usually transports wool and yarn from that place. Will attend to the Council's letters in favour of Mr. Boothby, a merchant of London; and will forward the King's letter to the Duke of Brunswick. If the King's letter to the States do not find its way to the press otherwise, will take order to send Winwood some printed copies.

## ISAAC WAKE to [WINWOOD].

1617, April 1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>3</sub>, Berne.—Describes his negociations between the Duke of Savoy and the State of Berne, for a cession of territory by the former, and a supply of troops by the latter. Sends a copy of articles proposed between the Spanish ambassador and the Grisons for a perpetual league between that State and the Duke of Milan, which would be very prejudicial to Venice and to the public liberty. Has received his letters of 11 Feb., by way of Turin. "I have likewise by letters from his Majesty understood his pleasure concerning a vigilant eye which he doth require to be had over such of our nation as come into Italy, and pass further than their licences do permit, wherein I will not fail to acquit myself with all possible diligence when it shall please God to bless me with a safe return to my ordinary residence."

*Holograph, 8 pp.*

## [DR.] ISAAC BARGRAVE to [the EARL OF SUFFOLK].

1617, April 15, Venice.—"My right Honourable Lord,—May it please your Lordship to let the important weight of the ensuing business to excuse the presumption and other faults of this my immediate writing to your Honour. My zeal to my King and country, and particular service and devotion to your Lordship, press me to give notice, that my Lord Ambassador \* hath lately received a grave, serious letter from one

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\* Sir Henry Wotton.

Stanislaus, a Polish knight, then being among the Jesuits in Milan, who in general discovers that there is now on foot a plot of imminent danger to our dear King's life, and to the ruin of our whole land; of which plot he affirmeth that some other great Princes are conscious, but reserves all particulars to his own personal narration before his Majesty, and to that purpose he desired with all possible speed to be conducted into England. Upon which my Lord Ambassador, after a just deliberation, instantly despatched away his Secretary, Mr. Richard Seymor, with another stout companion, every way furnished for his fit and safe convoy. I had not time enough to hear from Milan the success of Mr. Seymor's meeting with the party there, which would have added much to the information. Yet in the mean time my own soul urged me to write thus much to your Honour, though I know my Lord Ambassador hath address letters to the same purpose, and omitted no diligence requisite in so weighty a business, but his packets sometimes fail when private letters go through. The letter was most ponderous and urgent, and the party himself, by the help of our never failing God, is like to be with you about eight days after the arrival of this letter. I use to write other Italian occurrences to your noble son Sir Thomas Howard, but in this affair I shall not dare fail to write immediately to your Lordship any further intelligence I shall receive. Till when I humbly kiss your honourable hands, desiring pardon for these rude lines, and, if it may so please your Honour, in this business to conceal the name of him that ever prays for your happiness.

"Your poor unworthy chaplain,  
"ISAAC BARGRAVE."

*Holograph.*

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to [WINWOOD].

1617, April  $\frac{17}{27}$ , the Hagh.—Touching the demand made by the French King to the States General for succours. 20 French companies and 20 of this nation are to be paid by the States.

*Holograph, 2 pp.*

[SIR] ALBERTUS MORTON to WINWOOD (Principal Secretary,  
Whitehall).

1617, [April 18,] "this blessed Friday," Heidleberg.—The assembly continues at Heilbronn, from whence the Elector hath made two short visitations. The Diet will end soon after Easter. Sends a letter from her Highness [Elizabeth] to Winwood, enclosing three to his Majesty, my Lord of Canterbury, and the Countess of Arundel.

*Holograph.*

JOHN WOODFORD to [WINWOOD].

1617, April 19, Paris.—"By my last of the 14th\* of this present (whereof I sent your Honour a duplicate by the ordinary post) I did advertise your Honour of the tragical end of the late miserable Marshal d'Ancre, whose greatness and the fortune of his house though

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\* The letter of the 14th and other letters of John Woodford are preserved among the State Papers, Foreign Series, France, which do not however contain this letter of the 19th of April. The *original* letters of Woodford are in the same hand as the letters of Sir Thomas Edmondes, the Ambassador in France at this date. One of the State Papers contains a slight reference to the mutilation of the Marshal's remains.

they had their period together with his life, yet his greatest ignominy did but then begin: *manent ipsis sua fata sepulchris*. His body having by permission been interred the same night in the church of St. Germaine de l'Auxerrois in this town, the next day certain lacquays and other base people by force opened his grave, and, taking out the naked body, dragged it to the end of the new bridge, where a gibbet having been set up some two months since (as others also were in all the most eminent places of this town, they say by his commandment for the terrifying of the people, and therefore they resemble his fate to that of Hammon), he was there hanged up by the heels, a lacquay of the Baron de Heurtuvar, who was lately beheaded in this town by the said Marshal's order, being the executioner; where he had not remained above half an hour but the people, who by occasion of this spectacle were assembled in great numbers, began to mangle the body, he thinking himself happy who could get a piece of him; the trunk which remained they continued all the whole day to drag up and down the town, burning it piecemeal before the last King's statue, before his own house, before the Louvre, before the Prince of Condé's house, and before the Bastille, which they called *l'amende honorable*; and last of all, towards night, consumed the rest, together with the gallows whercon he had been hanged, at the end of the new bridge.

“Jam stridunt ignes, jam follibus atque caminis  
Ardet adoratum populo caput, et crepat ingens  
Aneræus; deinde ex facie nostro orbe secundâ  
Fiant urceoli pelves, sartago, patellæ.

“At the Council which was held presently after the Marshal d'Ancre's death, it was deliberated whether they should make his process, being dead, and advertise the governors of the provinces of that which had been done by the King's letters patents; and some of the presidents of this Parliament were sent for to deliver their advice upon those two points; who were of opinion that neither of them was fitting, for that the one could not be done without interesting (*sic*) the honour of some, which was not to be touched, and that his birth and quality was not so eminent as might require the other. Whereupon they have contented themselves to send the King's letters *de cachet* only into the provinces, whereof your Honour shall herewith receive a copy.\*

“At the same Council it was also resolved that order should be sent to Mons. Schonberg to stay the entry of his foreign levies into the kingdom, and that there should be a suspension of arms as well at the siege of Soissons as in all other places. But those which have the charge of the armies which are a-foot have no commandment to licence them as yet, whereof two reasons are given—the one, to the end the affairs may first be settled, and that in the mean time money may be found for the payment of them, and so they may be dismissed, beginning with the Lieg[e]ois; the other, for that it is required that the Princes should first dismiss the troops which they have retained, both in the places they hold, exceeding the ordinary garnisons, and elsewhere; for which reason Mons. de Preaux, the councillor of State, and one other Mons. de Preaux, who was sometimes (*sic*) *soubs-gouverneur* to the King under Mons. de Souvray, have been sent to deal with them therein; and there have been already sent 10,000 crowns to Mons. de Mayenne for the payment of his companies.

“The next day after the Marshal's death, the Seals were restored with much honour to the President du Vair, who had of late retired himself

\* Not found.



to the Bernardins in this town. Yet nevertheless the old Chancellor de Sillery hath been revoked, and taketh his place in the Council; and his son, Mons. de Puisieux, is here also, with Mons. de Villeroy, to be restored to his former function of Secretary of State; but Mons. de Villeroy is to have the dispatch of the most important affairs, as heretofore. It is said that Mons. de Vitry hath been a special means to procure the *rappel* of the Chancellor and his son, and that he hath been induced thereunto for the gratifying of his cousin-german the Marshal de la Chastre, who married a sister of Mons. de Puisieux' wife. The Comptroller of the finances, which was Barbin's charge, is conferred upon Mons. de Maupeon.

"Mons. de Luines, who is now the Saint whom this Court doth chiefly adore, hath the place of first gentleman of the King's Chamber, which belonged to the Marshal d'Ancre, together with the lieutenancy of the government of Normandy, and the government of Pont de l'Arche. An exempt of the guards hath been sent to take possession of Killebœuf for the King, as also of the town and castle of Caen, whereof the government is bestowed upon the Chevalier de Vendosme, together with the abbey of Marmoutier, which belonged to the Marshal d'Ancre's brother, whose archbishopric of Tours is also given to the Count of Moret, another of the King's base brothers. Mons. de Vitry is made Marshal of France, and Mons. du Hallier is captain of the King's guard in his stead; and their brother-in-law Mons. de Persan is made captain of the Bastille.

"Mons. Mangot was kept under guard in Mons. de Vitry's chamber in the Louvre till the evening after the Marshal d'Ancre was killed, at which time he was released; and the Mar[écha]lle d'Ancre was removed out of the Queen Mother's lodgings to the same chamber in the Louvre where the Prince of Condé was detained before his removal to the Bastille, whither she hath been since also carried, but in the night, to free her from the rage of the people. Barbin is committed to the Fourlevesque, and it is expected that his process shall be shortly made, together with one Arqui, who was *escuier* to the Marshal d'Ancre, and was employed by him for the assassinating of Mons. de Ruberpre.

"The Queen Mother is yet kept under strait guards in her lodging in the Louvre, but it is expected that she shall be shortly sent either to the Castle of Amboise or else to Moulins, which was the residence of Louise, Queen Dowager to Henry the Third, it being now in deliberation how she shall be disposed of; in the mean time all her principal servants, saving only some few officers, Madame de Guercheville, and some women, have been dismissed. She hath again sent to the King to desire him to permit her to come and speak with him, but she hath been delayed as before. The Nuntio, the Spanish Ambassador, the Princess of Conti, the Duchess Dowager of Guise, the Jesuits, and other disciples do show for several respects to commiserate the Queen Mother's restraint, and the depression of her authority. But the joy which hath been conceived for the Marshal d'Ancre's death hath been generally exceeding great, the people having made demonstration thereof by ringing of bells and making of bone-fires throughout the whole town.

"The Ambassadors of Venice on Wednesday last had a solemn audience of the King, wherein they did congratulate with him for having taken into his own hands the managing of his affairs, without taking any further knowledge of the late accident; wherein they said that their hope was he would imitate the King his father, who was so good a friend and benefactor to their commonwealth; giving him assurance of their sincere friendship and serviceable affection in all occasions.

“The young Princess of Condé, as soon as she heard of the Marshal d’Ancre’s death, repaired hither from Vallery to be a suitor to the King for her husband’s release out of the Bastille, but she hath been required to retire herself some time to her house of Sainct-Maur. The Dukes of Mayenne and Vendosme have sent several gentlemen hither to make their submissions to the King, and to congratulate with him for his deliverance from the servitude wherein he lived under the tyranny of the Marshal d’Ancre; who have been graciously received by him. But the new old ministers do show to be willing to delay both the enlargement of the Prince of Condé (though he hath now more liberty in the prison than he had before), and the repair of the Princes (*sic*) to the Court, till the affairs, and particularly their own authority, shall be better settled.

“The Duke of Longueville is already come hither from Amiens, and hath been received exceeding favourably by the King. He was met near to St. Denis by the Count of Soissons, his *présuntif* brother-in-law, well accompanied, and at his entrance into the town was presented with a fair horse from the King for his own *monture*, in respect he came in post; and now it is expected that shortly his marriage with Mademoiselle de Soissons shall be consummated.

“The Marshal de Themines arrived here the same day the Marshal d’Ancre was killed, being to be employed, as I advertised your Honour by my last, into Perigort and these (*sic*) parts against the Duchess of Bouillon’s levies; but he hath newly received a commandment to return again to the Army, and upon his arrival there it is expected that the Duke of Guise should repair hither.”

*On gilt-edged paper. Endorsed: Copy of Mr. Woodford’s letter.*

#### T. EARL OF ARUNDEL TO WINWOOD.

1617, April, 23, Sunday, Hexam.—“I thank you for the kind offer which you made me, of the business in [Ir]eland, and have looked upon it, and doubt, seeing it concerns so many men, and many of them English and Scottish, which are poor, how it may be raised, without much clamour; and therefore I pray do me the favour to inform me what the certainty of the benefit will be, and what the way of setting it on foot, to effect which you say shall be without trouble or charge. I pray let me know whether I may ask Sir Humphrey Maye’s advice in it, being a man practike (*sic*) in those businesses, and means to see Ireland this summer; for without your leave I will acquaint nobody with it. I have written to my wife what I hear of her mother, which I doubt not but you have at London more fresh from thence. I pray use my Lord of Shrewsbury kindly, and let him know, that with kindness he may get most of us, and the ot[he]r way be cosened by every one he meets, and lose his ends when he hath done.”

[P.S.] “I pray let me be remembered in all kindness to your good Lady, my cousin . . . ere.”

*Holograph; decayed. Seal—a crest with the motto of the Garter.*

#### THE TOWN OF OUDEWATER.

1617, [April 23–] May 3.—The burgomasters, magistrates and common council of Oudewater, having heard the request of the commons of that town, grant and agree that John Lydius, minister, with his church-council and hearers, shall first administer the communion, and after him

Levenius de Rade, minister, with his church-council and hearers, shall do the like, and so hereafter by turns; as also christening by turns, &c. Many names at the end.

*Translation, 2 pp.*

[CAPTAIN] JOHN COOK to SIR DUDLEY CARLETON.

1617, [April 23–] May 3, n.s., Wednesday night, Oudwater.—Gives account of religious disturbances there. The magistrates signed the enclosed paper (*see above*) under compulsion, in the state-house, into the chamber of which the burghers had forced their way, “every man with his hand upon his knife in his pocket.” One of the magistrates afterwards asked the writer’s Lieutenant whether he would have let them be murdered, and was told that the Captain (the writer) had given order to the Lieutenant that he should meddle with no party without order from his Excellency.

*Seal.*

G. EARL OF BUCKINGHAM to [WINWOOD].

1617, April 25, the Court at Hexam.—“I now send you his Majesty’s letter written with his own hand to the French King, with a copy both for yourself and Sir Tho. Edmondes to see, whereby you will perceive that his Majesty hath been careful to contain himself in as general terms as he could until he may understand from thence more particularly the state of things, and how they are like to go; which is all I have now to write, but that his Majesty continueth in good health.”

JOHN WOODFORD to [WINWOOD].

1617, April 25, Paris.—French affairs: the departure of the Queen-Mother from the Court, the Duke of Bouillon, &c.

5 pp. *Endorsed*: The copy of Mr. Woodford’s letter.\*

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to [WINWOOD].

1617, April 27, o.s., [the] Hagh.—Forwards a packet from the Duke of Bouillon, containing letters to the King. Affairs of France, the Netherlands, Venice, Germany, Sweden, and Poland.

4 pp.

JA. WINTON (JAMES MONTAGU, BISHOP OF WINCHESTER) to WINWOOD.

1617, April 28, Hexam.—“I have moved his Majesty for this Deanery of Bristoue, which his Majesty I think will be pleased to bestow upon Mr. D. Chetwin when it falls; but the King asking me whether the Dean were dead, I told his Majesty I heard he was sick and like to die. The King bid (*sic*) me tell him of it when he was dead; and therefore, if it please you to signify when he dieth, I think there will be no doubt of the Deanery for D. Chetwin. I know the man well; he is very learned, and well worthy of the place.

“If your Honour ask what he [the King?] do and what he have been doing, I can make no other answer but that he have talked stoutly of horses and dogs, and it continueth the farther north the more cracking of those cattle. If I should certify of anything else I must invent it,

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\* The original is among the State Papers.



for it is in truth more than I hear. This late action upon the Marquesse d'Ancre hath afforded a little other discourse, but it is nothing amongst the Northern people.

"The best news is, his Majesty and all his company have passed thus far with good felicity and success, and the King is exceedingly well pleased with the air of these parts, and laments his long habitation at London, which hath shortened his life, he sayeth, many years; which makes me suspect he shall have a more Royston life than ever he had."

*Holograph. Seal of arms.*

THOMAS ROSSITER TO SIR DUDLEY CARLETON.

1617, May 1, St. Bartholomew's.—Has received three letters from Carleton, the last enclosing letters from the Duke of Bouillon to the King, written before the execution of the Marshal d'Ancre, and asking for assistance of men and money, whereof now he has no need. Refers to the affairs of France at length. "No action hath happened amongst us which so lively hath discovered the passionate affections of our hearts; for all our parasites and pensioners of Spain have lost all patience, and, which is worse, all modesty and moderation, condemning this action as most impious and inhuman, so bloody and tyrannical. . . . But what opinion soever private particular men, who aim at nothing else but at the advancement of their own fortunes, have of this action, his Majesty is pleased to approve of it, which doth appear not only by the outward demonstration of his exceeding joy and contentment when first he received the news thereof, but also by letters which with his own hand he hath written to the French King, whereof with these you shall receive a copy. Besides Mr. Comptroller, who hath charge in all diligence to return into France, hath express order to congratulate with the Marshal de Vitry, for so now he is, that by his hands the King his master was delivered out of captivity and *mis hors du page*."

Cannot understand how Mons. Malré, of Zealand, has obtained, as alleged, a copy of Mr. Comptroller's instructions. If Malré be at the Hague, desires complaint may be made to him of his uncourteous treatment of Sir John Benet in his passage from Middlebrough to Antwerp, though his Majesty has often showed his affection to the province of Zealand.

"I understand that certain of Arminius' books, translated into English, are printed at Hasselt, a town, I think, not far from Utrecht. I pray you inform yourself of the truth thereof, and, if you find it true, prevent the transport of them into England."

*Copy, 5 pp. The title and date are endorsed.*

[LORD] JAMES HAY "TO HER HIGHNESS."

1617, May 1, London.—"May it please your Grace,—I cannot go out of this kingdom, whereunto your Highness hath so near a title, without the honour of kissing your fairest hands, and making humble offer of my service in that whither I am now taking my journey, where I should esteem it my greatest happiness to meet your commandments, and will be ever most obedient to them as

"Your Highness' most devoted  
"and most humble servant,

"JAMES HAY."

*Addressed: To her Highness. Holograph.*

## MONS. DESMARETZ TO KING [JAMES I.]

1617, May 2, London.—“Sire, —V<sup>re</sup> Ma<sup>te</sup> me pardonnera, s’il luy plaist, si je prans la hardiesse de luy faire ce mot, qui n’est, Sire, que pour luy donner conte particulier, suyant le commandement que j’ay receu du Roy mon maistre, de ce qui c’est (*sic*) passé a Paris le 24<sup>e</sup> du moys passé, sur le faict du Mar<sup>al</sup> d’Ancre; ce que j’ay estimé, Sire, ne pouvoir mieux représenter a v<sup>re</sup> Ma<sup>te</sup> qu’en luy envoyant copie de la lettre que je receus hier au soir sur ce sujet du Roy mon souuerain, dont je fais d’autant plus volontiers part a v<sup>re</sup> Ma<sup>te</sup>, que je scay, qu’afectionnant la France & la personne du Roy, comme j’ay tousiours recogneu qu’elle faict, v<sup>re</sup> Ma<sup>te</sup> n’aura point eu desagréable la nouvelle de l’accident suruenu aud’ Mar<sup>al</sup> d’Ancre, tant pour voir le Roy mon maistre, v<sup>re</sup> amy, ancien allié & conföderé, maintenant deliuré d’une telle & si mauuaise marchandise, afranchi d’vne si infame & insupportable seruitude, que parce qu’il a moustré en ceste action la generosité de courage du feu Roy son pere, & tesmoigné que Dieu l’a doué d’esprit & jugement, & mis du sang aux ongles, pour ne plus souffrir estre bufflé, & mené par le nez, comme ceux qui abusant de son aage & trop grande facilité auoient entrepris insolablement depuis quelques années en ça, au grand regret de tous ses bons & fidelz sugetz, peril éminent de son estat, & total aneantissement de son autorité Royale & souueraine. Mais le ver qui rongeoit insensiblement la racine de ceste belle & excellante tige de nos Lys estant escrasé, & pour vu remede tres singulier appliqué sur le mal qu’il auoit causé, faict esperer, Sire, aux bons françoys que ceste precieuse plante se rauiuera plus que jamais, & qu’elle ne laissera de produire en son tans d’aussy belles & agreables fleurs, que nous en ayons encor veu sur aucun des diademes de nos Roys. Car si autrefois, Sire, Hercules fut tant renommé pour auoir surmonté quelques monstres ores qu’il fust en force & aage parfait, & que par telz explois il fust nombré entre les Dieux, que sera ce, Sire, de n<sup>re</sup> jeune Hercules francoys, qui en l’aage de quinze ans, par sa prudence & vertu, a surmonté les plus horribles monstres qui se rencontrerent jamais entre les hommes? ne deuous nous pas tout au moins nous promettre paix & repos durant son regne, acroissement d’heur & prospérité soubs son septre, et ses amys & alliéés assistance & suport ou ilz en auront besoing; bref, de voir renaistre en France le siecle dor, & le regne de Saturne? Fasse donc le tout puissant multiplier ses jours, prosperer ses bonnes & saintes intantions, moissonner en liesse les fruitz atandus de sa victoire, & me donne le moyen, Sire, de tesmoingner a v<sup>re</sup> Ma<sup>te</sup> (qu’apres le service que je luy dois) je ne desire rien plus que de trouuer l’occasion oportune de faire cognoistre a v<sup>re</sup> Ma<sup>te</sup> que je suis, Sire,” &c.

*Addressed*: Au Roy. *Seal of arms*.

LORD RUTHIN TO SIR RAPHE WINWOOD, Principal Secretary.

[1617?]\* May 6.—“Tomorrow the Queen hath a purpose to keep her chamber, which makes me hope to get leave to come with my sister this evening to Arundell House, where we should be both infinite glad to meet you. If it please you to bring Mr. Controller [Sir Thomas Edmondés] with you, I can give him account of the service he employed me in yesternight.”

[P.S.] “My sister desires that neither of you would engage yourselves this night at supper.”

*Holograph. Seal.*

THOMAS WARREN, Curate of Purbright, Surrey.

1617, July 2.—An order enjoined by the Archbishop of Canterbury and others, his Majesty's Commissioners Ecclesiastical, to the said Curate.

As he stands by his own confession convicted of sundry crimes and offences, especially of neglecting to perform the orders, rites, and ceremonies of the Church of England—as in reading parcels of Scripture of his own choice, preaching erroneous doctrine, viz., that it is superstition to bow the knee at the name of Jesus, administering the communion to persons sitting, not using the cross in baptism, not wearing the surplice, not catechising the youth, leaving his church during divine service to search alehouses, refusing to bury dead corpses brought into the church, &c. ; he shall on Sunday, 24 August, pronounce these words following in the middle alley of the church before the congregation.

Then follows the form of the confession, which he had subscribed before Dr. Ridley, chancellor to the Bishop of Winchester, and in which he promises henceforth to conform to the said rites.

This confession is to be certified by the churchwardens and six others of the parish to the Commissioners at their first session in Michaelmas term at Lambeth.

3 pp. *Endorsed*: (1) Mr. Warren's submission to his parishioners. (2) Mr. Warren's invention (*sic*) for his submission to his parish.

KING JAMES I. to the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY, SIR FRANCIS BACON, Keeper of the Great Seal, SIR RAPHE WINWOOD, Principal Secretary, and SIR FULK GREVILL, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

1617, July 16, palace of Fawkland, under the Signet.—“Whereas we understand that the Lady Elizabeth, wife of Sir Edward Coke, knight, the Lady Withipole, wife of Sir Edmond Withipole, knight, and other persons yet unknown, have by unlawful confederacy between themselves taken and carried away to places unknown Francis (*sic*), daughter of the said Sir Edward, under the age of sixteen years, without the privity or knowledge of the said Sir Edward, in great contempt of our laws in that case made and provided, to the great grief of the said Sir Edward, and to the perilous and pernicious example of others: We therefore, to meet with crimes and offences of this nature, lest by sufferance they should grow common, do require and by these presents authorise you, or any three of you, with all speed to call before you the said Lady Elizabeth and the said Lady Withipole, and such other persons as Sir Edward Coke shall name unto you, and them straightly and discreetly to examine, and by all good ways and means to find out who were of the confederacy with the said Lady Elizabeth and the Lady Withipole for the conveyance away of the said Francis, and in our name straightly to require and command the said Lady Elizabeth and Lady Withipole, and such others as you or any three of you shall think fit, to restore the said Francis to the possession and government of the said Sir Edward, as by our laws she ought (*sic*), upon pain to incur our indignation and the penalty of our laws; and further to command and require them and every of them in our name not to take or entice away the said Francis from the possession of the said Sir Edward, or of such as he shall appoint to have the custody of her, upon pain of incurring our indignation and high displeasure and the penalty of our laws. And further we will and require you or any three of you, that if the said Lady Elizabeth



and Lady Withipole shall not deliver or cause to be delivered the said Francis to her said father according to our pleasure herein signified, that then you do commit each of them to some Alderman's or Citizen's house, there to be kept under safe custody until they shall deliver the said Francis to her father as aforesaid, and until our further pleasure be known; and further to commit all others to safe custody that upon due examination shall be found to be party privy, procuring, knowing, or consenting of or to the conveying away of the said Francis, until our further pleasure shall be known in that behalf. And lastly that you, or any three of you, do in our name charge and require the said Lady Elizabeth and Lady Withipole, and such other as you shall think fit, that they do not suffer the said Francis to be contracted to any person or persons without the assent of the said Sir Edward; authorising you, or any three of you, hereby to do all and every lawful act and acts, thing and things whatsoever which shall be necessary or requisite for the due execution of the premises according to our royal pleasure herein signified. And this shall be a sufficient warrant and discharge to you and every of you in this behalf."

*Signed at the top. Signet.*

KING JAMES I. to WINWOOD.

1617, July 16, palace of Fawkland, under the Signet.—“Whereas we understand that the match offered by Sir Edward Coke between Sir John Villiers and Francis (*sic*), daughter to the said Sir Edward Coke, is much opposed by his wife, who notwithstanding seemed formerly well affected to the same: Our pleasure is that you speak with her, and let her know how ill we take her opposition to that which we so well liked, and she herself never seemed to dislike till now that the business draweth to a conclusion; and the rather because we have heretofore given her many testimonies of our favours in matters of difference between her husband and her; and if you cannot, in treating with her, draw her to give her consent and furtherance to the match, that you let her know that from henceforth we will leave her to the course of law, and suffer her husband to take such order with his children and estate as in ordinary course of justice he may, without taking any consideration of her therein.”

*Signed at the top.*

[THOMAS ROSSITER]\* to ——— (your Lordship).

1617, July 29, St. Bartholomew's.—Has received information from Mr. Cottington at Madrid that the Emperor's Ambassador there has proposed a marriage between the son of Ferdinando of Gratz, lately elected King of Bohemia, and the Infanta Donna Maria, daughter to the King of Spain. Offers remarks on the parties. “Ferdinando is the most violent Papist, and the greatest persecutor of our religion. That which I hold myself bound in my duty to his Majesty's service to represent unto your Lordship is this—whether it be not considerable for his Majesty's honour that this point were first cleared, whether this match [is] now treated before Sir John Digby advance farther in his journey. For what more scornful indignity can fall upon the honour of his Majesty than to send a formal and solemn ambassage, whereof the whole world doth take notice, if that daughter for whom the Amba-

\* In the same hand as the first letter of 1 May 1617.

sador is to treat otherwise is either bestowed by contract, or destined by resolution?"

In Lorraine there is a misunderstanding between the Duke's brother Mons. de Vaudemont and the nobility of that country. The Duke moved a marriage between the Count of Boulay and Monsieur's daughter, which Monsieur rejected as a disparagement, and the Duke protested he would not bestow his daughter on Monsieur's son. Thereupon the King of Spain proposed his second son for the Duke's daughter, with the Low Countries under the Archduke; the Duke of Guise offered his son, 3 years old, and there is talk of the French King's brother. Cannot advise that his Majesty should himself offer our Prince [of Wales], but the Elector Palatine might secretly sound the Duke's disposition. The objections to this match are, that the house of Lorraine has ever made a particular dependence on the See of Rome, and that the nobility of the country do not desire to live under the government of a province (*sic*), and advocate the marriage with Vaudemont's son. Sends a letter from Mr. Comptroller; the books mentioned therein are pamphlets not worthy the portage.

MONS. DE PLESSSEN TO WINWOOD.

1617, Sept. 28.—Recommends the bearer, named Richard Wallis, son of the minister of Dartfordt, who has served the writer  $4\frac{1}{2}$  years. Desired to place him with his Highness [the Elector Palatine], but he has resolved not to receive in future pages of more than 10 or 12 years. Wallis speaks very good German, and understands French somewhat; and for fear he should lose his mother tongue, the writer has advised him to make a voyage to England.

*French. Seal.*

R. LORD LISLE TO WINWOOD.

1617, Oct. 3, Barnard's Castle.—This gentleman Mr. Ant[hony] Mathew desires him to remind Winwood of a packet which the latter promised to carry (*sic*) into Holland.

*Holograph. Portion of seal.*

DOCQUETS.

1617, Oct. 6.—A warrant to the Exchequer to treat with such persons as have any lands in a new enclosed park within Pewsham Forest, and pay them for the same; and also to pay to Robert Treswell, esquire, Surveyor General on this side Trent, for impaling the park and setting up two lodges. By order from Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.

A warrant to the Exchequer to pay to Wm. Becher, esquire, his Majesty's agent with the French King, 40s. a day from Michaelmas last, allowing him three months' pay in advance; with posting charges, sending of letters, &c. By order of Mr. Secretary Winwood.

LEVYNUS MUNCK.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON TO WINWOOD.

1617, Oct. 17, Hagh.—Recommends the bearer, Lieut. Turner, for the company vacant by the death of Sir Bernard Dewhurst, if he can obtain his Colonel's favour. Has written to Sir Edward Cecill that he can nominate no one who will be more acceptable to the States and his Excellency.

*Holograph. Seal—a crest.*

## E. EARL OF WORCESTER to WINWOOD.

1617, Oct. 19, Worcester House.—“Whereas upon a petition exhibited to his Majesty by my Lord Arundel, there was a letter written by Sir Thomas Lake unto my Lord Keeper, for the stay of a suit depending in the Chancery between my Lord Arundel and his son; and since upon better information it hath pleased the King that the suit shall go on, and to that purpose [he] hath commanded you to signify his Majesty’s pleasure unto my Lord Keeper: I pray you that you will be pleased to write a letter unto his Lordship for a fair proceeding in that cause, with all convenient expedition.”

*Seal of arms.*

## Petition of THOMAS LEDSAM and THOMAS WILLIAMS to SECRETARY WINWOOD.

[c. 1617?]\*—They are prisoners in the Marshalseys (*sic*) and in the Gatehouse by procurement of the patentees of gold-wire-drawing, Richard Dike and Matthias Fowle, merchants, who about five years since obtained a patent † from his Majesty for making gold and silver thread after the manner of Venice, which was, “to forge, beat, and flat with hammers, and to cut with shears, and then to spin the same upon silk,” and which they could not bring to perfection, whereupon they surrendered that patent, “and obtained a new, with an addition for the drawing of gold and silver wire, and milling of it after the manner of England and France, suggesting it to be a new [inve]ntion,” whereas it is an old trade, to which petitioners were apprenticed, having been servants to gold-wire-drawers in London. Desire to be heard before the Council Board, and in the mean time to be released on bail.

## PETITION OF RICHARD SMOOTE to SECRETARY WINWOOD.

[1617.]\*—“Having three causes in the Chancery near ready to be heard and determined, which concerns (*sic*) his whole estate and hopeful means wherewith to pay his creditors, and not being able to manage the same with good counsel, as the weightiness of his cause doth require: his humble suit is, that your Honour, out of your wonted commiseration and regard of the distressed, and specially of your poor petitioner, would be honourably pleased to acquaint the Right Honourable the Lord Keeper [Sir Francis Bacon] and Master of the Rolls [Sir Julius Cæsar] with the wrongs known by your Honour to have been done him, and of the ill conditions of Jackson, the only instrument of your poor petitioner’s overthrow and undoing.”

## MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

[Before 1617.]\*—1. A few Latin verses, supposed to be “upon my Lord Salisbury.”

2. A few Latin verses on Queen Isabella de’ Medici, and on the Pope, with English translations.

3. Latin verses addressed by Dominicus Baudius to Johannes Utenbogardus. 12 pp.

\* In Vol. 11.

† This is referred to in the Calendar of State Papers under 27 Sept. 1604, but the correct date is 1614. The patentees also had a special licence dated 10 Jan. 1616.



4. "Princes and noblemen strangers that were subjects and had the Order of the Garter," from Ric. II. to Eliz. 10 names.

5. "De modo judicandi de ejus\* scriptis." A paper so headed, dealing with points of doctrine. *Latin, 3 pp.*

6. Latin verses addressed to Sir Ralph Winhoode (*sic*) by William Sergeant. 10 lines.

7. Latin "verses concerning the King of Denmark, the States, and the Hanse Towns." 12 lines.

#### A LETTER ON THE SPANISH MATCH, to LORD ———.

[1622, Dec.]—"Right Honourable,—I know that opinions of the Spanish Match have been in England lately very ambiguous because of the Emp[eror's] proceeding in the Palatinate; therefore this shall serve to convince the errors of popular reports, and acquaint you with the realtie [reality] of the proceedings (*sic*) thereof.

"It's true that upon the taking of Hidelbergh, our Lo[rd] Embass[ador] here went to the K[ing], and spake boldly to him of the perfidious and ingrateful dealings of the Emp[eror] towards the K[ing] of England in taking his daughter's jointure contrary to promise. The K[ing] of Spain seemed to stomach and be much incensed thereat, and thereupon sent present dispatches by Mr. Gresly to the Emp[eror] to suspend his arms, and proceed no further in the conquest of the Palatinate; so that, if these dispatches had come but two days sooner, Meinlem had not been taken.

"A little after this Mr. End. Porter came hither with peremptory messa[ge] to draw an absolute answer from the K[ing] of Spain touching the Palatinate, and tell him that delays could be admitted no longer; and therefore if there were not a present surrendry made, England must take (*sic*) provision of arms.

"The K[ing] of Spain, with many serious protestations, replied that unless the Emp[eror] would condescend to present composition, he would not only withdraw his army from him, but profess himself his enemy [in] this quarrel; so that we here, howsoever men's belief are (*sic*) in England, are persuaded that the Spay[niard] deal[s] with us in integrity and uprightness, and that he will comply with all his promises *bonâ fide*.

"And for the Match, we hold here all things to be already consummated; capitulations on both sides ratified; the Pope's dispensation granted, for which one Mr. Gage goeth hence shortly to Rome, and passeth by the Dukes of Florence and Parma's Courts, with messages from our King; and opinions thereof are here so strong that it is in every mouth as an unquestionable truth. In my last I sent the Capitulations which were to be agreed upon touching Church matters; but for the Articles of Confederacy, and defensive and offensive leagues which shall grow of this Match, matters are so involved in clouds of secrecy, as it is fitting, that we can discern nothing. One thing I heard darkly muttered, that the King of England should keep the passage to Dunkerk free from the Hollander, that the Spaniard may convey his forces that way securely.

"To those Capitulations I sent there were annexed the Pope's replies, and the K[ing] of Spain seeks no such additions, but merely the King's own propositions. And herein the K[ing] of Spain deals nobly and fairly with the King of England; for the performance of all articles whatsoever he seeks no other caution or security than the King's sole word, and his

\* No name. This is next to a paper relating to Vorstius.

son's; he seeks no public toleration, but a connivency; he seeks not that the children should remain under the tittle (*sic*) of women, but till seven years of age; he seeks not that all her [the Infanta's] servants should be necessarily Catholics, but that Protestants may be as well capable of her service as Catholics; he seeks not that her churchmen should live exempt from the temporal laws of the land in criminal matters; nor doth he press the King of England beyond the compass of his own free will.

"He gives two millions and a half with her, the greatest dowry of money that ever was given with Princess; but I fear the moiety thereof must go to satisfy the Bavarian; so that I am persuaded, if it were generally known in Eng[land] how fairly and nobly the K[ing] of Spain proceeds in this treaty, and how reasonable he is in his demands, those who are now averse to the Spa[nish] Match would have their affections quite altered and inclined for it.

"By Michael next my Lord of Bristoll makes accompt to bring her over, and because he himself cannot go to the King's Chapel, the Co[unt] of Olivares [it] is said shall be married to her; but this report I rec[eive] upon trust. The Duke of Medina Sedonia, the richest grand (*sic*) of Spain, cometh shortly to Eng[land] Embass[ador] extraordinary.

"The K[ing] of Spain hath had ill success against the Holl[anders] this year by sea, for there passed three several fleets of them through the Straits' mouth, richly laden with Eastern commodities, in despite of his great armado (*sic*) of galleons, which were there of purpose to stop them, under the command of Don Juan Faxardo. Don Faderique de Toledo, who is gone to waft the West India fleet homeward, hath done likewise little good; and the Marquess of Sante Cruse is lately returned from the Levant with his fleet of galleys, without any performance at all.

"There is no news yet of the West India fleet. Some of the merchants' ships are come, but very ill handled; there went out 26, whereof 5 are known to have perished; [there c]ome 8 (?); the rest remain behind, but it is feared they are likewise perished. This makes many hearts to quake with a cold palsy of fear, for if this year's fleet should miscarry, it is incredible to what shifts the King of Spain should be driven to (*sic*), his credit, as a dark rumour runs, being already called to question in the Bank of Genoa.

"Some jealousies begin to grow 'twixt the K[ing] of Spa[in] and France about Valtoline; and they talk of a league 'twixt the French and the Venetian[s] and the ingrateful Savoyard, to chase the Spaniard out of the Va[l]toline; and that this young fiery spirit of France will aspire to be King of the Romans.

"Howsoever, I think it probable that the sudden making of peace with the Protestants portend[s] some project of his; he is already pretty well fleshed in blood, and, it seems, thirsts after more. I hear some *bragadocia* (*sic*) French gent[lemen] give it out in this Court, that had it not been for the King of Eng[land], who labours by treaty to reconcile their differences, the Palatine had been restored to his country by French arms by this time.

"A great Ambass[ador] from Pouland is expected here shortly; it is supposed he comes upon a wooing suit for the Infanta. There is not now that correspondency 'twixt my Lord of Bristoll and the Emp[eror's] Ambass[ador] extraordinary, which was very great at first. I heard my Lord say that at his being in Vienna the Emp[eror] did acknowledge that he was as deeply engaged to the King of Eng[land] as to any prince of Christendom, for being only a spectator of their (*sic*) wars of his son-in-law's, for if he had put himself in arms, he had not recovered his Crown of Bohemia. Hereupon my Lord, transported with passion, taxed him bitterly of ingratitude. His Embass[ador] propounded lately to the

K[ing] of Spain that if matters should not fall even between him and the King of Eng[land], that his son might be preferred next. The K[ing] replied that the King of Eng[land] was too wise a prince to have reversions taken over his head; therefore desired him to cease his motion further.

"The small pox hath run through all the gent[lemen], women, and maids in my Lo[rd's] house, whereof two died. This hath made matters to lie a little at a stand, so that my Lo[rd] Ambass[ador] durst not adventure to go to have audience at Court.

Mr. Porter is to pass hence shortly with good and gladsome tidings, and this bearer is the forerunner of good news to come; so with my due observance to your Lordship, &c."

[P.S.] "This letter was to be sent by an extraordinary a sennight since, who, having rec[eived] all his dispatches, was suddenly stayed; therefore the bearer hereof is Mr. Porter himself, who parteth with certainty of those affairs, which have been so long in doubt; for the K[ing] of Spain hath endeavoured to give all possible content to the King of Eng[land] in all things. The Count de Olivers (*sic*) hath sent two of the best horses in the K[ing's] stable for a present to my Lo[rd] Marquess; there is advice come that th[c] . . . . pl . . . . (?) are come to the Terseras."

*No signature or address.*

[GEORGE ABBOT] ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY to KING [JAMES I.]\*

[1623, † Aug. 8? ]—Has been long silent, but now wishes to discharge his conscience. The King has propounded a toleration of religion. Beseeches him to consider the consequences, lest he set up "that most damnable doctrine of the Church of Rome," against whose heresies he (the King) has often disputed and learnedly written. He has sent the Prince into Spain without the consent of his Council, or the approbation of the people. Believes the persons who drew the Prince into that dangerous action will not pass unpunished. The King endeavours to set up this toleration by his proclamation, but it cannot be done without a Parliament, unless the King intends to overthrow the laws of the land; &c.

*No signature. Endorsed:* A copy of a letter to his Majesty supposed to be from the Archbishop of Canterbury. *Also endorsed by Sawyer:* Printed in Arthur Wilson's Hist. of K. James.

#### DR. WILLIAM KINGSLEY.

1627 [-8], Jan. †—Articles objected by his Majesty's Commissioners for Causes Ecclesiastical against William Kingsley, D.D., Archdeacon of Canterbury. Whereas in Mich. term last the Bishops of London and Duresme and three other Bishops were under the Great Seal appointed Commissioners for the execution of all jurisdiction belonging to the now Lord Archbishop of Canterbury; and whereas they granted to Thomas Warren, clerk, a *fiat* for his institution to the Rectory of St. Peter's in Sandwich, directed to Sir Thomas Ridley, Vicar General to the Archbishop, who gave a mandate to the said Archdeacon for his induction;

\* This letter was "a counterfeit." There are several other copies among the State Papers.

† In Vol. 11.



nevertheless Kingsley refuses to induct Warren, pretending that he knew of no such Commissioners, and that he had the "Duke's" \* letter to stay proceedings.

HENRY WINWOOD.

1638, † Sept. — Dec. — Law proceedings at Padua touching the will of "Henrico Vim Vuod," an Englishman dwelling there, with a copy of the will. He mentions his brother Frederick Winwood, his cousin Haughfing (?), and Henry Humberston, the last of whom is to have his goods out of England, whether in Padua or in France, and to be executor. "Giorgio Reiter, bedello della nazione Inglese," is also mentioned.

*Latin and Italian, in a bad hand; 10 pp. Endorsed: Mr. George Haughfen (?). Also endorsed by Sawyer: 10 Oct. 1618 (sic).*

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\* Of Buckingham.

† At the end of Vol. 10.

## II.—THE MONTAGU PAPERS.

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THE general correspondence and papers of the Montagu family are comprised in nine volumes, and there are certain special collections which will be dealt with separately hereafter. These letters were arranged, interleaved, bound, and carefully annotated about the beginning of the present century, the annotations giving useful biographical particulars. In the first two volumes, entitled "Original Letters," they are mounted on large paper, having been selected from the rest because they were considered to be the most interesting, or for the sake of the autographs; and numerous engraved portraits of the writers are inserted.

Many Royal and Council letters occur in this collection, especially in the first and last volumes, in addition to those of statesmen, judges, bishops, and other famous personages of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries. The back leaves of most of them have been cut off, and thus it happens that the addresses are often wanting, but in some cases these have been cut out and preserved. The nine volumes consist of—

(1.) "ORIGINAL LETTERS, Vol. I. 1483-1688." The Royal, Council, and other important letters in this volume have been extracted, and the extracts will appear at the end of this preliminary description. Besides these, there are many letters and papers in the volume which do not seem to require detailed notices; a list of them is here given.

John Brudenell to Sir Edward [Montagu], touching rates on his lands. Deen, 7 May 1598.

Thomas Tressham to Mr. Mountague, as to windfall woods belonging to offices granted to the late Chancellor [Hatton], and the rights of Sir Thomas Cecil. Newton, 6 April 1594.

[Sir] William Hatton to ———, about justices' business at Northampton. Holdenby, 29 Jan. 1595[-6].

Lewis [Lord] Mordaunt to Mr. Edward Watson. Does not intend to see Rockingham, this grass time, but will send for a buck. Turvey, 27 Aug. 1596.

Henry [Lord] Mordaunt to ———. Excuses Thomas Stanyerde from appearing at the musters before the justices of the peace at Oundle. Drayton, 1 Feb. ———.

[Sir] Edward Watson to his brother-in-law Sir Edward Mountagu, touching the Forest of Rockingham, Brigstock bailiwick, a swannymote, &c. No date.

[Sir] Edward Watson [not same as preceding] to his uncle Sir Edward Mountagu. Rockingham, 29 Aug. 1596.

The same to the same. Provision of cattle for the Navy. Collection of a subsidy and fifteenth. Rockingham, 30 Jan. 1595[-6].

The same to his cousin ———. Musters. Rockingham, 23 Oct. 1605. With a reply at foot, dated Boughton, 24 Oct. 1605.

Sir L[ewis] Watson to ———. County business, Sir William Tate, the men of Greaton, &c. Rockingham, 11 April 1613.

The same to Lord Mountagu, at Boughton, about an Order of Council. Rockingham, 14 Dec. 1625.

John Fitzwilliam to Edward [Mou]ntegue, Esq., at his house by St. Bartholomew's south gate, London. Quotes "a proverb or two. . . . As is a thorn in the hand of a drunkard, so is a parable in a fool's mouth; but the Mighty that formed all things [will] reward the fools and transgressors." More Place, 26 March 1601.

Henry Fytzwylyam to Lady Fytzwilliam, at her house in Lyttell Bretton near Aldersgate Street, London. Sends Mr. Thurlbye of Barnard's Inn for a silver cup. Glappthorne, 27 Jan. 1601[-2].

John Byron to [Sir Edward Montagu?]. Bequest by his wife's late mother, Lady Fitzwilliams. Whitefryers, 4 July 1604.

Richard Alleyne to Sir Edward Mountacute. On the marriage of Lord Willoughby [of Eresby] and Sir Edward's daughter. Hundley, 4 Sept. 1605.

T. Earl of Suffolk to Sir Edward Mountagu, Lieutenant of Rockingham Forest, and the Verderers there. Northampton House, 11 Nov. 1615.

Thomas [Bishop of] Peterborough to Sir Edward Montagu, at Boughton. Tithes of Kingsbery pastures due to him as parson of Polebrook. Peterb[orough], 21 Sept. 1610.

The same to the same. Dispute between his chaplain, Dr. William-son, and Mr. James Pickering as to land. Peterburrow, 4 Oct. 1613.

A[lice, Countess Dowager of] Derby, to Sir Edward Mountague. Owing to the death of her husband the Lord Chancellor [Ellesmere], she will require a London house. Desires a lease for life of a house of Mountague's in Little Brytayne, now occupied by Sir John Croke. York House, 20 March 1616[-17].

Draft reply to the same, on the back. Boughton, 29 March 1617.

Power by J. [Lord] Mordaunt to Mr. Farror, counsellor-at-law, to determine all differences with Lord Mountagu touching "the Wardenship," provided that the bailiwick of the Hundred of Orlingbury be reserved to his (Mordaunt's) use. [Before 1628.]

Answer of Francis Earl of Cumberland and Henry Lord Clifford, his son, to the petition of Anne Countess Dowager of Dorset, who claims "the styles, dignities, or places of Clifford, Westmerland, and Vescy." 2 pp.

Anne, Countess of Dorset, to Lord Mountague, touching the same petition. No date.

William Spencer to Lord Mountagu. No date. *Seal, broken.*

Sir Anthony Mildmay to [Sir E. Montagu]. Defects of arms and bands. Apthorp, 3 April 1616.

Sir F. Fane to [the same]. A dispute between Montagu and his neighbour, Dr. Williams. Apethorpe, 3 Aug. 1618. With a draft reply, dated Barnewell, 4 Aug. 1618.

The same to Mr. Palmer, about venison. Apethorpe, 5 Jan. 1613[-14].

M. Countess of Westmorland to Lord [Montagu], touching a reconciliation between the Earl and Montagu. Apthorp, 19 Jan. 1625[-6].

[Sir] Roland St. John to Lord [Montagu], about a certificate in "the corn business" to be made to the Lords [of the Council]. Woodford, 15 Dec. 1630.



[Sir] Chr. Yelverton to Lord Montagu, at Bou[gh]ton. Has been commanded up to attend the Parliament. Easton, 12 Sept. 1648.

[Sir] T. Brudenell to Lord [Montagu], touching the Manors of Oundle and Biggin, and hunting in the Forest. 31 Oct. 1648.

Thomas [Lord] Crewe to Lord [Montagu], touching property at Barnewell. London, 13 May 1651.

G[race Lady] Chaworth to her father [John, Earl of Rutland]. [c. 1670?]

The same to her uncle, Lord Mountagu.

Jop.(?) [Lady] Chaworth to her uncle, Lord Montague, at Boughton. Richmond, 1 Oct. [16]79 (?). \*

[John Earl of] Exeter to Lord Mountagu. Burghley, 16 Jan. 1662[-3.]

F. [Countess of] Exeter to [the same]. Several letters. [c. 1660.] *Seals.*

Mountague Lane to Lord [Montagu]. Several letters dated at "Castle yard," 1663 and 1664.

Basil [Earl of] Denbigh to Lord [Montagu]. Martinthorpe Lodge, 9 Oct. 1668.

[The Hon.] Rob. Bertie to Lord Montagu, at Boughton, near Kettering. Three letters, dated at Little Queen Street, one in 1682.

[The Earl of] Denbigh to the Duke of Albemarle. 10 June 1677.

[The Earl of] Scarsdale to the same. [Before 1680.]

[Lord] Morley and Mounteagle to Lord [Montagu]. Desires him to stand his friend against his coming up to Parliament to serve the King. Hornbye Castle, 18 Aug. (No year.)

Gil. Pykering to Lord Mountagu, at Boughton. No date.

[The Earl of] Ancram to the Duke of Albemarle. In favour of Sir Roger Bradshaigh, who desires to be bow-bearer in the Forest. Whitehall, 11 April 1682.

Orlando Gee to [the Countess of] Northumberland. Settlement on the marriage of the Duchess of Somerset, and adoption of the name of Percy. London, 11 Feb. 1683-4.

Christopher Trowt to [the Duke of Albemarle]. Denying the alleged relationship of the Earl of Bath to the family of Monk. Exeter, 14 Dec. 1684.

[The Earl of] Oxford to the Earl of Montagu. Asking the loan of 100*l.* No date.

M. Castell ? (a lady) to Lord ——. No date.

[The Earl of] Devonshire to Lady Montagu. Touching the burning of the latter's house. 15 May.

E. [Duchess of] Albemarle to the Duke. Several letters, 1681[-2], and undated.

[Lady] Eli[zabeth] Pierrepont to [the Duke of] Albemarle. 29 April.

[The Earl of] Breadalbane to [the Duchess of Albemarle]. On the birth of a niece of the Duchess at Caithness. Beltop, 10 Sept. 1688.

(2.) "ORIGINAL LETTERS, Vol. II., 1681-1765." Of these the following have not been fully extracted.

[The Earl of] Thanet to [Ralph Earl of Montagu], on the latter's marriage. Hothfield, 16 Sept. [16]92.

J. Hervey to [the same]. 27 May 1700.

[The Earl of] Galway to [John Duke of Montagu]. Mr. D'Hervart desires to live in Lord Montagu's house at Southampton. Rookley, 11 April 1713. *French*.

The same to Ralph Duke of Montagu. Mr. De la Sabliere desires to settle himself and family, but will lose a pension of 100*l.* a year in Denmark, and desires to obtain the like in England. Camp before Alcantara, 14 April 1706, n.s.

Fra. Blundell to [the Earl of Montagu]. Dublin, 7 March 1704-5.

[The second Lord] Godolphin to [John, Duke of Montagu], 5 June 1723.

[Lady] H[enrietta] Godolphin to [the same]. London, 25 March.

[The Duke of] Bridgwater to the same. Two letters, one dated Brackley, 17 Aug. 1727.

[The second Duke of] Marlborough to the same. Two letters, one dated Althorp, 28 Oct. 1734, the other relating to "poor Mountagn," who shot himself at "the bagnio."

[Lord] Masham to [the same]. Langley, 23 July 1718.

[The Earl of] Cardigan to [the same]. Hamby, 30 Dec. 1721.

The same to [the same]. Hamby, 7 Nov. 1722.

The same to [the same]. Bath, 17 Feb. 1730[-1].

[The Dowager Lady Cardigan] to the Earl of Cardigan, at Deene, in Northamptonshire, by Rockingham bag. Several letters without year-dates.

James Brudenell<sup>2</sup> to his brother [the Earl of] Cardigan. 12 Aug. 1739.

R. Powys to [the Earl of Cardigan]. Hintlesham [Suffolk], 30 Oct. 1739.

D. W. [Dorothy Countess of Westmorland] to the same, at Deene, by Rockingham bag. Twickenham, 20 Oct. 1737.

J. B. [the Hon. James Brudenell†] to [the Earl of Cardigan]. 25 Oct. 1737.

The same to the same. About the death of Ned Brudenell at Darlington. Thursday night.

The same to the same. King's Mews, 8 Sept. 1739.

[The Earl of] Ailesbury‡ to [the Duke of Montagu]. Brussels, 12 Feb.

The Prince de Hornes to [the Dowager Lady Cardigan]. On the death of his father-in-law, the Earl of Ailesbury. Brussels, 16 Dec. 1741. *French*.

[The Earl of] Orkney to [the Duke of Montagu]. In favour of Mr. Winter's being "employed in the undertaking of the Islands." London, 19 Aug. 1722.

\* Afterwards Earl of Cardigan; died 1811.

† Died 1745. (Not the same writer as above.)

‡ Died 1741.

R. Bishop of Bangor to [the same]. In favour of Mr. Barton, upon the approaching vacancy at St. Andrew's. Park Street, 12 Oct. 1722.

[The Duke of] Richmond to [the same]. In favour of Mr. Blomer, for the new chapel in Red Lion Street, the nomination to which belongs to the Bishop of London. Greenwich, 4 June 1723.

[The Duke of] Devonshire to [the same]. 20 Feb. 1724-5.

[The Duke of] Grafton to [the same]. Offering him a room to dress in at the Installation. Windsor, 13 June.

[The Duke of] Montagu to [the Duke of Grafton]. Protesting against a room being taken from him at Windsor. As Master of the Wardrobe he has a right to it—the same right as he has to lodgings at Whitehall and Hampton Court. 15 June. Copy (?).

[The Duke of] Beaufort to [the Duke of Montagu]. Hom, 13 Aug 1730.

[The Duke of] Berwick to [the same]. Touching a lawsuit by his nephew the Earl of Clanrickard. Paris, 10 March 1731[-2 ?].

[Lord] Tyrawly to [the same]. Somerset House, 18 Aug.

Lady E[lizabeth] Germain to the same]. 7 July 1735.

[Lord] Herbert to [the same]. [c. 1733 ?]

[Lord] Talbot [Lord Chancellor] to [the same]. Barrington, 13 Sept. 1735.

[The Earl of] Leicester to [the same]. No date. [After 1744.]

Geo. Dodington to [the same]. Eastbury, 25 June 1740.

[The Earl of] Hay to [the same]. About engineers. Edinburgh, 16 Aug. 1740.

[Viscount] Lyvington to [the same]. About the corporation of Newport. Hursbourne, 27 Sept. 1740.

[Lord] Cathcart to [the same]. Five letters relating to the appointment of engineers and the supply of stores for "the expedition" [to America]. Dated at London and St. Helen's, July-Sept. 1740.

[The Earl of] Pembroke to the same. 8 Jan. 1742.

[Lord] Edgecumbe to [the same]. Against a proposed powder magazine opposite to Mount Edgecumbe House, and near Stonehouse. Grosvenor Street, 27 May 1743.

W[elbore] Ellis to [the same]. 2 July 1745.

[The Duke of] Queensberry to [the same]. In favour of James Mitchellson to be "a cadet in the train." Burlington Gardens. 26 Oct. 1745.

(3.) "LETTERS OF THE MONTAGU FAMILY. Vol. I. 1537 to 1643." This volume comprises letters and papers of Sir Edward Mountagu, serjeant-at-law and Lord Chief Justice, Lady Cicyll (Cecily) Mountagu (his wife), Roger Mountagu (his second son), Simon Mountagu (his third son), William Mountagu (his fifth son), Sir Edward Mountagu (his eldest son), Lady Elizabeth Mountagu, Sir Walter Mountagu, Grace Morgan, Lady Anna Mountagu, Sir Henry Mountagu (Latin letters), Sir Charles Mountagu, Lady Mary Mountagu (daughter of Sir William Whitmore and widow of Sir Charles Mountagu), Lady Elizabeth Hatton, James Mountagu (Dean of the Chapel Royal, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and Bishop of Winchester), Sir Sydney Mountagu,



Sir Edward Mountagu (afterwards Lord Mountagu), Ann Lady Mountagu (his third wife), and Robert Tanfield" (No. 195). Many of these letters have been extracted.

At the end are sundry religious papers and poems addressed by "Ann Mountagu" to her children, with some prayers; the handwriting being different from those of Lady Ann and Lady Anna, mentioned above.

(4.) "LETTERS OF THE MONTAGU FAMILY. Vol. II. 1638 to 1689." This volume comprises letters and papers of William Mountagu (second son of the first Lord Mountagu), Mary Mountagu (wife of Chief Baron Mountagu), Christopher Mountagu ("third" son of the first Lord Mountagu), Elizabeth Countess of Lindsey (daughter of the first Lord Mountagu), the second Earl of Lindsey, Frances Manners (wife of John Manners, Esquire), John Manners (afterwards Earl of Rutland), Edward second Lord Mountagu, Anne [Winwood] Lady Mountagu (his wife, one letter being addressed to her brother, Mr. Richard Winwood), Edward Mountegu (son of the second Lord), Elizabeth Mountagu (daughter of the same, and wife of Sir Daniel Harvey), Sir Daniel Harvey, Daniel Harvey (his son), and Ralph Mountague (second son of the second Lord). Many of these letters have been extracted.

(5.) "LETTERS OF THE MONTAGU FAMILY. Vol. III. 1673-1758." This volume comprises letters of Lady Elizabeth Wriothlesley, Countess Dowager of Northumberland, and Countess of Montagu (wife of the first Earl); Lady Anne Montagu, daughter of Duke Ralph, married to (1) Alexander Popham, Esquire, and (2) to Lieut.-General Harvey; John Montagu, afterwards Duke of Montagu; Lady Mary Churchill, daughter of the Duke of Marlborough, Duchess of Montagu, wife of Duke John; Lady Mary Montagu, married to George, Earl of Cardigan; and George, Earl of Cardigan, afterwards Duke of Montagu. There are numerous blank leaves at the end of this volume. Many of these letters have been extracted.

(6.) "LETTERS OF THE MONTAGU FAMILY. Vol. IV. 1594-1755. MANCHESTER, HALIFAX, AND SANDWICH FAMILIES." This volume comprises letters of Sir Henry Montagu, afterwards Viscount Mandeville and Earl of Manchester; Edward, Lord Montagu; Margaret, Countess of Manchester; E. Lord Mandeville and 2nd Earl of Manchester; Charles, 4th Earl and 1st Duke of Manchester; James Montagu, third son of the 1st Earl of Manchester; Anne, Lady Mountagu (second wife of Sir Sydney Montagu); George Mountagu (son of the 1st Earl of Manchester); Charles (Montagu) Baron and Earl of Halifax; George Montagu, Earl of Halifax; Sir James Mountagu, Lord Chief Baron; Sir Sydney Mountagu, 7th son of Sir Edward Mountagu; Edward Mountagu, 1st Earl of Sandwich; Edward (Montagu), 3rd Earl of Sandwich; Elizabeth, Countess of Sandwich, wife of the 3rd Earl; John (Montagu), 4th Earl of Sandwich; John Mountagu, Dean of Durham, son of the 1st Earl of Sandwich; Edward Mountagu (son of the Hon. Charles Montagu, son of the 1st Earl). Many of these letters have been extracted.

(7.) "LETTERS TO THE MONTAGU FAMILY. Vol. I. 1536-1747." This volume comprises letters of T. Burdon, Henry Freman, Richard Cotun, Henry Wykeley the elder, Edmund Bacon, Thomas Babyngton, Wm. Babyngton, Rob. Warden, G. Lord Hunsdon, Sir L. Watson, Anne

Tymperley, Robert Harlowe, Thomas Cotton (of Connington, Hunts), William Mulsho, Katharine Cotton, Anne Heron, Henry Cotton, [Sir] Ant. Mildmay, [Sir] A[rthur] Throkmorton, George Sondes, [Sir] Ben. Rudyerd, E. Lord Montagu, Audry Tamworth, Ch. [Lord] Cheyne (from Chelsey), Wm. Longueville, [Rev.] T. Blomer, Ralph Lane, Thomas Shadwell, R. Jones (Oundle), Thomas Strange, Mr. Dadikie(?), [Dr.] Cutts Barton, Admiral Perez, Alex. M<sup>c</sup>Beau, and [Dr.] W. Stukeley, with others which have been extracted. There are several unsigned letters. Some of the letters are of earlier date than "1536."

(8.) LETTERS TO THE MONTAGU FAMILY. Vol. II. 1678-1735." This volume comprises letters in French from Bd. Howard de Norfolk, [Mons.] De Rit (?), Ant. Pujolas (?), Baron Spanheim, P. Mirande, George Torneman, M. le Marquis de Rose, [Mons.] Harlai, M. le Duc de Sausun (?), Malarin de Richelieu (from Gand), Louis Barbar, N. de Genaudan de Ganges, [Mons.] Crequy, M. le Maréchal d'Estrées, Marie Magdalene Dupré, M. le M. de Bussy, [Mons.] Le Feure, M. Forester (a lady ?), M. le Comte de Villiers, and others, extracted. There are also many letters without signatures.

(9.) "LETTERS TO THE MONTAGU FAMILY, AUTOGRAPHS, &c. Vol. III. 1560-1746." Besides the Royal, Council, and other letters which have been extracted, there are letters of the third Marquis of Powis, J. Burchett (Secretary to the Admiralty), E[dward] Younge, Lord Cobham (1743), the third Duke of Bolton, the third Earl of Stair, [Lady] M. Barrington, Osborne Sidney Wandesford, the first Earl of Portsmouth, Sir Edward Walpole, Sir S[ydney] Medows, the thirteenth Lord Somerville, [the Hon.] B[ryan] Fairfax, the fourth Earl of Carlisle (some while he was Viscount Morpeth), the first Earl Delawarr, Viscount Lyvington, the second Earl of Albemarle, the third Earl of Cholmondeley, E. D. Hussey, Charles Churchill, D[aniel] Pulteney, Lord Augustus FitzRoy, Robert Trevor (about the manufacture of gunpowder in Holland), Lord Carteret (1727-8), M. Broughton, M. Harold, Henry Etough, Cutts Barton (on hunting in Wiltshire), and the Earl of Clarendon (1741, on his travels in Germany, Italy, &c.)

Extracts follow from the nine volumes before described. In the previous collection the holograph letters, being comparatively few in number, were so described. In the present collection the greater portion of the letters are holograph, and when this is not the case the word "signed," or the word "copy," will be found at the end of the entry.

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RECEIPT BY QUEEN DOWAGER ELIZABETH.

[1483,] 1 Edw. V., April 12.—"This bill endentid, made the xij daie of Aprell, the first yere of the reigne of Kyng Edward the v<sup>te</sup>, witnessith that the Quene oure soueraine Lady hath receuyed of Richard Burton, Squier, Receyuour of her lordship of Clyf, in the shire of Northt', xxxvij li. sterlinges of his Recept due vnto her Highnes at the festes of Pasch' in the xxij yere of the reigne of Kyng Edward the fourth and Mighelmasse thanne next ensuyng. In wisse wherof aswell the quenes gode grace as Pe seid Resceyuour haue enterehaungeably signed these presentes with their handes, the day and yere aforesaid.

(Signed)

"ELYSABETH."

## ROYAL LICENCE TO EDWARD MOUNTEGUE.

[1524,] 15 Hen. VIII., Feb. 7, Greenwich.

“HENRY R.

“Henry the eight, by the grace of God, King of England and of Fraunce, defensour of the faith, and Lord of Ireland, To almaner our officers, ministres, and subgiettes aswel of spirituell prehemynence and dignitie as of temporall auctoritie, these our lettres hering or seing, gretting. Forasmoch as we bee credibly infourmed that our welbiloued subgiet Edward Mountegue, lernedman, for certain diseases and infirmities which he hath in his hed, cannot conveniently without his grete daungier and ieopardie bee discovered of the same; whereupon we of our especial grace, in consideracion therof, haue by these presentes licenced hym fromhensforth to vse and were his bonet on his hed at all tymes and in all places, aswel in our presence as elleswhere, at his libertie. Wherefor we woll and commaunde you and euery of you to permitte and suffre hym so to do, without any your let, chalenge, or contradiccion, as ye tender our pleas<sup>r</sup>. Yeuen vnder our Signet at our Manour of Grenewiche, the vijth day of February, the xvth yere of our Reign.”

*Signed with a stamp.*

JOHN JOHNSON to [MR. MOUNTAGU].

[ July 28, Calais. ]—“Upon the 24th of this month of July I delivered unto William Burdon and Anthony Pickring, either of them, the writs unto them directed, in the presence of Otwell Johnson and George Perrot, and they did receive them, demanding from whom they came, and [I] said from Master Mountagew; and Burdon and Pickring answered me in their presence that the matter which Master Mountagew sued them for was for their advantage. And so we departed, unto [until] this day, le xxvijth in July, my Lord Deputy [of Calais] sent for me, whose demand of me was, why I durst, contrary to the ordinance of the town, deliver any writ or subpœna unto any soldier in the King’s retinue here, without first to give him knowledge thereof; and that for my so doing contrary to the same ordinance I was worthy to be punished.

“I answered aye that I did not know no such ordinance of the town, wherefore I did not give his Lordship no knowledge thereof; and besides, that this matter which Burdon must appear for in England is a matter that cannot be determined by the law here, but in England, because that it concerns land in England. And my Lord said, that if he had been by at the delivery of the writs, Burdon should have received none of me, and yet I should have gone to ward. And my answer was, that I did not know that I had deserved any such punishment; and so many words more between us which were too long to write. But to conclude, as far as I perceive by my Lord, and (*sic*) also he said Burdon should not appear for all the delivering of the writ, but my Lord and the Council [of Calais] will write to my Lord Chancellor for him, for his answer. For my Lord saith he cannot be spared out of the town because of his office, which is, reporter of all the strangers within the town, and the hearing time draweth nigh, wherefore he may the worse be spared.\*

“Your prentice,

“John Johnson.”

\* There are other letters relating to the Burdons of Calais, beginning in 1503, in Vol. 7.



HENRY FREMAN to MASTER [EDW]ARD MOUNTAGU, in the Middle Temple, London.

[ ] May 5, Boughton.—“ Upon May Day possession was taken at Boughton according to your deed, afore sufficient witness[es] of Gedyngton, Warketon, Ketyryng and Wykeley. . . . I suppose Brymegeham fair on th' Ascension Day shall be best to buy beasts for you, because of the woody country. I have bought you four kye with calves at Salam fair.” . . .

WILLIAM PARR\* to MASTER EDWARD MOUNTYEGUE, Serjeant-at-law.

[c. 1535,] Saturday, Brigstok.—Is informed by John Mulsho that Bull has entered Lord Awdeley's woods, and cut brakes contrary to right; and that he has also slandered one Robert Gowsye to be a notable thief. This matter touches Mountyegue also. Wishes to meet him and take order that my Lord's inheritance may not be harmed.

*Signed.*

JOHN [LORD] AUDELAY to [SIR EDWARD MONTAGU] the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

[c. 1540,] May 27, Ringwoode.—According to instructions from Lord Seint Jone, Lord Chamberlain to the King, the writer and his wife have spoken with the Lord Chief Baron [Richard Lyster] for the Lord Chief Justice's furtherance in that matter. Their chaplain, the bearer, will inform him of their right in respect of the wife's jointure and dower, as set forth in an office [inquisition] found upon the death of Mr. William Brokas, her late husband. Prays him to cause Walter Thomas to render his accounts, and make amends for the offence he has given them.

*Signed.*

KING HENRY VIII. to SIR WIL[LIAM ———].

[1542,] 33 Hen. VIII., April 20, Greenwich.

“HENRY R.

By the King.

“ Right trustie and wellbiloued, we grete you well: Leting you witt that having a speciall trust and confidence in your fidelitie, zeale, and obedience towards us, We have appointed our right trusty & welbeloued cousin and consailour y<sup>e</sup> Lord Cheif Justice and Sir William A Parre, knight, † one oure behalf, to open and declare certeine thinges vnto you touching vs and the wealth and suertie of this our Realme; Requiring you not only to geve vnto him perfite credence as to our self, but alsoo to waye and consider the same in suche sorte as your conformitie may declare your love and obedience towards vs, and aunswere to the good opinion whiche we haue conceived of you accordnglic. Yeuen vnder our Signet at our Manour of Grenewich, the xx<sup>th</sup> daye of Aprill, the xxxiiij yere of our Reigne.”

*Signed with a stamp.*

Addressed: To our tr . . . . .  
Sir Wil . . . . . (Cut off.)

THOMAS [LORD] WRIOTHESLEY to [SIR EDWARD MONTAGU] the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND.

[c. 1544,] June 21, Hampton Court.—Asks favour for Mr. Fermer in a matter in which he is concerned.

*Seal of arms.*

\* Afterwards Lord Parr of Horton, 1543-6.

† These names are inserted by another hand in a blank space left for the purpose.

MARY [LADY] PARR [of Horton] to LORD ———.\*

[c. 1550,] Nov. 8, Horton.—Anthony Wodhull, esquire, by his will gave to the writer's daughter, Anne Burneby, 50 marks, payable at the rate of 66s. 8d. yearly, and like legacies "to other his brothers and sisters." These legacies have been withholden for six or seven years by John Leveson, esquire, who has married the wife [widow] and one of the executors of the said Anthony, although he, Lewson (*sic*), is in wealth. The parties are determined to attempt the law. Prays his Lordship for expedition of justice.

*Signed.*

GEORGE [LORD] ZOUCHÉ to LORD (*sic*) MOUNTAGUE.

1553, May 1, Harryngworth Lodge.—Is about to prosecute his livery under the Great Seal, and till then he cannot assure his wife's jointure, &c. Has only 20 marks, but requires 20*l.*, of which he asks the loan.

*Signed.*

PRINCESS ELIZABETH to QUEEN MARY.

[1554, March.]—Letter protesting her innocence of any practices against the Queen, previously to her being committed to the Tower. *Begins*: If any ever did try this old saying, that a King's word was more than another man's oath.

*Copy, made about 1800.*

QUEEN MARY to ——— MONTAGUE, Esquire.

[1557,] 4 & 5 Philip and Mary, July 31, Richmond.

"MARYE THE QUENE.

By the Quene.

"Trustie and welbeloued, wee greete you well. And let you wit, that the warres being open betwixt vs and Fraunce, and the King our deerest lord and husband passed the seas in person to pursue the enemy, wee haue gyven ordre, as meete is (our honnour and suretie so requiring), to have a convenient force put in perfit readynes and preparacion to attend vppon our person, aswell for the defence and suretie therof, as to resiste such attemptes as may bee by any foreyn enemy or ootherwise made againste vs and our realme; And knowing your fidelitie and good will to serve vs, haue appoynted you to bee one amonges others that shall attend vppon vs; Therefore requiring and chardging you not onely to put your self in ordre accordingly, but also to cause your tenautes, servautes, and oothers vndre your rules and offices to bee mustred, and of your said servautes, tenautes, and oothers within your rules and offices to furnyshe your self with tenne horsemen and fiftie fotemen well appoynted; off the wich fotemen one fourth parte to bec argabusiers or archers, one oother fourth parte pikes, and the rest billes; and with the said nowmbres of men, horse, and furniture well in ordre to bee ready to attend vpon vs, orelles where by our appoyntment, vppon one dayes wariyng, at any tyme aftre the xxv<sup>th</sup> day of August† next cummyng; and in the meane tyme, vntill you shalbee so called to serve vs, remayne in full readynes and ordre to serve vndre them that haue chardge in that Countie. And hereof

\* Qu. Sir Edward Montagu, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, 1545-53. He had previously been L.C.J. of the King's Bench, 1539-45.

† This date is inserted in a space originally left blank.

faile ye not. Yeven vndre our Signet at our Manour of Richemonde, the laste day of July, the fourth and fyveth yeres of our raignes.

“Montague.

“Clyff.”

*Addressed*: To our trusty and welbeloued ——— Montague, Esquire.

*Endorsed*: This letter was delyuered the ix<sup>th</sup> day of August at vj of the clock at night, in the presence of Bryan Lasselles (?), esquier, and Thomas Dudley (?), gent.

*The address and endorsement are pasted over.*

EDWARD [LORD] HASTINGS to SIR EDWARD MOUNTEGUE, KNIGHT.

[1558,] June 30, “my house at Brakenborows.”—Touching a variance between his friend Mr. Faunte and Sir Edward in respect of a lease.

*Signed. Seal, a crest, with the motto of the Garter.*

WILLIAM BYNSLEY to MR. RICHARD CAVE, at Okeley.

1559, Dec. 13, Weldon.—Requests payment of tenths, &c., due from the parsonage of Okeley Parva. The money may be sent to the writer’s benefice at Barnewell.

[THE MARQUIS OF] WINCHESTER and [SIR] RY. SAKEYLE to EDWARD MOUNTAGUE, Esquire, Sheriff of co. Northampton.

1560, Oct. 12.—“Understanding the trouble that is moved amongst the Queen’s subjects for want of knowledge of the better testornes from the worse, there is appointed for help thereof certain stamps to be sent down to stamp the better with one mark and the worse with another, whereby the people shall have the better knowledge; which we trust shall be well executed. And for a further succour to the people we pray you to give knowledge to the officers of every city and market town, that if they will gather within their hundreds 4 or 500*l.* of the said base moncys, and send them unto us sorted by one or two substantial men of the Hundred, we shall cause you to have new money for them, to increase more quietness to the people, which the Queen’s pleasure is we should do. And therefore we pray you to do your part herein that the people may understand it; and we shall do our parts therein as largely as may lie in us.”

*Signed.*

T. EARL OF SUSSEX to SIR EDWARD MONTAGUE, Knight.

1570, April 15, the Court.—“I have received your letters by the bearer hereof, your servant, and a fat stag, for the which I most heartily thank you. And as for your fee deer in Northamptonshire, I shall take such order therein with my Lord Marquis as you shall hereafter have no cause to find any fault therewith. Your stag was as great and as fat as I have seen, and at this season as well welcome as a thing of greater value. And so, with my most hearty commendations to my good Lady your wife, I commit you both to the Almighty.”

*Signed. P.S. by the Earl on the same subject.*



[SIR] ROBERT LANE to SIR EDWARD MOUNTEGEW, High Sheriff of  
co. Northampton.\*

[1571,] May 18, Horton.—“I have received your letter with a packet, which I perceive you found in your house at your coming home. The matter which they do tend (*sic*) indeed requireth speed; of my behalf shall want no good will to do the best I can. You know that the Hunderyth [Hundred] of Spelow and Wymersley is warned to come before me to muster at Northampton upon Monday next, but not to bring any armour with them; wherefore I cannot see but that I must make a new assummys [summons], which will ask some time; notwithstanding, I pray you go forthward in the East part as you are determined, and I will on this West side lose no opportunity. If I send you not contrary word, I will not fail to meet you at Clendon at your day appointed. I dought [doubt] it will be hard to appoint so many hakbutters as my Lord Zowch writeth of.

“I am sorry I told you so loud a lyy [lie], as to say Lyth [Leith] is won, which I perceive is clean contrary, but as I do not excuse myself for my rashness, so I do very much blame mine awter [author], which I did think to be credible.”

F. [EARL OF] BEDFORD to SIR EDWARD MOUNTEGUE.

[c. 1575,] June 6, Russell House.—Thanks for two bucks received. Sends him his deputation by his son, who will doubtless prove a wise gentleman. Prays him not to forget Lord Leycester.

*Signed. Seal of arms, with the motto of the Garter.*

[SIR] EDMUND BRUDENELL to SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGUE, at Boughton.

1580, June 11, Deene.—Is sorry he was not at Deene when Mountague was last there, as he wished to confer with him and Mr. Edward Watson for the perfecting of this present service. Met Mr. Watson at the launde of Benefeeld. Will be at his brother's house at Stanererne (?) on the 15th, where they can consider the causes of the neglect. The number appointed is sufficient, but some are slack. Commendations to the Lady his wife.

[SIR] EDMUND BRUDENELL to SIR JOHN SPENCER, SIR RICHARD KNYGHTLEY, and SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGUE, Knights, or one of them, at Ketereynge.

1580[-1], Feb. 2, Deene.—Has been warned to have in readiness two demi-lances with three light horses, furnished with corslets and pistolets. Thinks that proportion too great, and is unable to furnish it. Sends one horse, to serve as a lance. Will bring his light geldings on Saturday, when he is to be with them “for the commission of inquiry of the death of Shelton.” His dear friend and kinsman Mr. Bryan Fitzwilliam lately took into Ireland three of his best trotting geldings, with one of his best horses.

JOHN WOOD to his cousin MR. EDWARD MOUNTAGUE, at Boughton.

1581, [Oct. 15,] idus Octobris, Cambridge.—Refers to the plague (*pestis*) prevalent in that town. *Signed: Nepos tuus, &c.*

*Latin.*

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\* He was Sheriff in 1570-1, and again in 1588-9.

## E. ANDROWES to [the DEPUTY LIEUTENANTS OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE ?].

1581[-2], Jan. 30, Greis Inne.—“Whereas it hath pleased you for to appoint me to have in readiness a light horse, with all such furniture as you have appointed me, my humble suit unto your Worships is, for that I am in such great suits with the Lord Crumwell for that little living which my father left me, and by reason of that suit so impoverished, and hath lost my time, and no other land I have but that which is more chargeable to me than profitable as yet, which I trust will be my excuse at this time unto your Worships for any further charging of me. My heart is as willing to do my duty to her Majesty as any other shall be, if my ability may serve.”

## EDWARD MOUNTAGU to his father SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGU.

1585, May 15, Middle Temple.—“I shewed Mr. Pagit your letter, who hath set me down some order for the looking into the patents of the College mentioned in your letter, which is now united to Trini[ty] College. I talked also with my brother Walter, who hath not made it known as yet to his fellows that he understandeth of their purpose, neither doth he mean to do. Here is looking daily for Commissioners out of Holland, to yield the Low Countries into her Majesty's hands. Other news worth writing there is none.”

## QUEEN ELIZABETH to ———.

1587, 29 Eliz., June 8, Manor of Greenwich, under the Signet.—“Right trusty and well beloved Councillor, we greet you well. Whereas we have appointed the number of two hundred men to be levyed within our Countie of Northampton, to be employed in our service in the Low Countries, under the conduct of such Captains as shall specially be named therevnto by our right trusty and right well beloved Cousin and Councillor the Earl of Leicester, Lieutenant General of our forces in the said Low Countries: Forasmuch as the necessity of the service requireth expedition to be used in the levying of the said number, our pleasure is that ye do assist the said Captains in the levying of their bands by impressing in our name, and by virtue of these our letters, such persons as the said Captains shall allow of, as meet and sufficient men to be employed in our said service. And for your furdre proceeding herein we refer you to such direction as ye shall receive from the Lords and others of our Privy Council.”

*Signed at the top.*

## [SIR] RI[CHARD] KNYGHTLEY to [SIR EDWARD MONTAGU ?].

[c. 1587 ?] Nov. 12, Norton.—“I have received your letters, and am sorry that you are so barren of Justices that you have not any to help you; but you must proceed in executing the same (*sic*), for that, as you know, great speed is required, and we will have all our men ready, if God will, by next Saturday. Mr. Sheriff [of co. Northampton] is at London, and when he comes home I know not; therefore you cannot have any help by him. Sir William Hatton and I meet on Friday at Northampton. I pray you let us have word from you what muskettes and callevers and holebertes shall be provided for this company, and we will see them made ready with all speed. You shall find in the Council's letters sent unto us before that the one half should be shott.

If you think it so now likewise fit, we will have them provided accordingly. There lacks [laek] swords and daggers, but how many I know not until I come to Northampton, where they are kept. Then you shall understand how many are there, and how many will be wanting.

“George Gifforde hath not used me well in saying there were coats at my house, for I assure you there are not any. He is not now with me, neither know I where he is, but when I meet him he shall know he hath not used me well. We will provide a leader according to your request.” . . .

*Signed.*

[SIR] CHR. HATTON, [LORD] CHANCELLOR, to SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGUE.

1588, Nov. 14, London.—Her Majesty means to call him to the office of High Sheriff for the County of Northampton. Recommends Mr. Nicholas Rande to be his Under-sheriff.

*Signed.*

[SIR] FRA. WALSYNGHAM and [SIR] WA. MILDEMAYE to [SIR EDW. MONTAGU].

1588, Nov. 16, the Court.—Order to cause John Ekyns, of Denford, co. Northampton, to be repaid his charges for boarding William Peyton, &c.

*Signed.*

HENRY MIDDELMORE to SIR EDWARD MOWNTAGEWE.

1589, June 10, from the Court.—“I am bold, in the absence of my good Lord, the Lord Zowehe, to pray you to spare one Johnson, a miller, tenant at Haryngworthe to my said Lord, who, with his old and impotent father, hath the charge of my Lord’s mills there, and who, if he should be pressed to go forth as a soldier, should not only undo himself and his aged father, but also hinder greatly my Lord Zowehe in the trade of his mills. In respect whereof I heartily pray you he may be forborne and discharged.” . . .

SIR CHRISTOPHER HATTON, K.G., LORD CHANCELLOR.

[1590,] 32 Eliz., March 9.—Deed by him, as [Lord] Lieutenant in co. Northampton, (to which office he had been appointed by the Queen’s commission dated 5 Feb.,) appointing Sir Thomas Cecil, Sir Richard Knightley, Sir Edward Mountague, and Sir George Farmer, named in the said commission, to be his Deputies in the said county, and in all corporate and privileged places therein.

*Parchment. Signed. Seal of arms. Endorsed:* A Deputation of Lieutenancy, &c.

W. LORD BURGHLEY to ——— .

1590, Aug. 22, the Court.—“Whereas of late a commission hath been directed unto you to enquire of the goods and lands of Mr. Gilbert Hussey, of Owdell, supposing him to be a recusant, and thereby answerable according to the Statute after the rate of 20*l.* the month: forsomuch as by letters both from my Lady of Bedford, his sister, as in like sort from the B[ishop] of Peterborough and the Lord Mordant, I am informed that he doth conform himself according to her Majesty’s



proceedings and goeth to church, whereby I have been abused in the information formerly given against him; These are therefore to will and require you to forbear to proceed in the execution of the said commission, or to molest him any manner of ways by virtue of the same; for which this my letter shall be your sufficient discharge in that behalf."

*Signed.*

THE PRIVY COUNCIL to [SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGU].

1592, June 11, Court at Greenwich.—“Whereas we are very credibly informed that by direction given by our very good Lord the late Chancellor of England [Hatton] to you Sir Edward Mountague as Deputy Lieutenant unto his Lordship of that county of Northampton, the gunpowder and match belonging to the East part[s] of the shire was kept with the rest of the powder and munition provided for the whole county in the town of Northampton; and that by reason of the far distance of places there will be some inconveniency in the carriage thereof from Northampton to the said East parts, upon any occasion that may be offered to use the same: We have therefore thought good to pray and require you to cause as much of the said powder and munition as doth belong to the said East parts of that county to be forthwith removed from the said town of Northampton to Fotheringhey Castle, or Colliweston, or to some other such place as to you shall seem most convenient and necessary for the furtherance of her Majesties services” (*sic*).

*Signed:* Jo: Cant., Jo: Puckering C. S., W. Burghley, C. Howard, W. Cobham, T. Buckehurst, Ro: Cecyll, J. Wolley, T. Heneage.

Jo[HN] BRUDENELL to SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGU.

1592, Dec. 7, Deene.—“Whereas lately there was chosen and sent out of Glapthorne certain men into her Majesty’s service in France, whereof two are returned hurt, weak, and sickly, and not able to relieve themselves, and the said town not sufficient to succour them both, as the Council’s letters have in that case directed to be done; by reason whereof the one of them, wanting such necessary relief as his extremity requireth, hath herein desired my assistance; I thought good (considering they were chosen and sent out by your appointment, or not without your assent and knowledge) to refer the said plaintiff (the bearer hereof) and the consideration of his cause to your good discretion,” &c.

*Signed.*

THE PRIVY COUNCIL to the SHERIFF AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE  
in co. NORTHAMPTON.

1593, July 30, Court at Otelandes.—“Whereas you had commandment from her Majesty to levy within that county a certain number of soldiers, to be furnished with coats, armour, and weapons accordingly; and afterwards by letters from us you were required to deliver the said soldiers unto the Captain that was appointed by our letters to receive them, or to his lieutenant: you shall now understand, that upon new advertisement out of France of the estate there, her Majesty hath thought it good to make stay of the said men for a season, and not to charge the country any further with them.” . . .

*Copy. Six names at the foot.*

[SIR] THO. CECILL to "MR. MOUNTAGUE."

1593, Aug. 23, Burghley.—"Whereas I made you my deputy lieutenant of the Forest of Rockingham, I earnestly require you to forbear the exercise of the said deputation within the office of Morehaye, where my cousin Robert Wingfeilde is keeper; for that I purpose, because he is my kinsman, to bestow the profit of that office, belonging to me, of [on] himself, and to reserve the pleasure for mine own use."

*Signed.*

EDWARD MOUNTAGU to SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGU.

1595, March 26, Hemmington.—"I did hope that after this last service I should have been at some rest, but a messenger of the Chamber, as soon as I was lighted, saluted me with letters from the Lords of the Council, the which I have sent you, together with a printed form of a schedule for musters sent from their Lordships.

"I came over hither for some private business, the which I would willingly see despatched; and therefore, if it will please you to send Apleyard to the Commissioners of the West Division with copies of these letters, and to hold your determination to be at Barnewell on Monday, I think I may stay still. I beseech you let Presgrave make as many warrants as he can against that time for the summoning of the country, and when you come to Barnewell my man shall help him. I think that Easter holidays will be the fittest time for the first appearance, because that by that time the country will have almost done their sowing of barley."

THE PRIVY COUNCIL to [the JUSTICES OF THE PEACE in  
CO. NORTHAMPTON?].

1595, Dec. 16, Court at Richemonde.—Her Majesty having found it expedient to have her Navy put in readiness, and to be at the seas for certain months, has given direction that her household servants and officers, James Quarles and Marmaduke Darell, Esquires, Surveyors General for the victuals of the said Navy, shall make provision in sundry shires, the portions and kinds hereunder mentioned being allotted to co. Northampton. To prevent any part of the country from being overburdened, the addressees are to assemble in convenient places, and give direction in their several divisions that the said proportion may be delivered at places and times to be appointed by the Surveyors' deputies, at reasonable prices. As the money can hardly be sent down in time, they are to send up fit persons to receive payment.

Of wheat, 300 quarters; of malt, 300 quarters; of oxen, 60; of porks, 100; of bacon, 300 fitches.

*Signed:* W. Burghley, Essex, C. Howard, H. Hunsdon, T. Buckehurst, Ro: Cecyll, J. Fortescue.

[SIR] WILLIAM FITZWILLIAM to SIR EDWARD MONTAGUE.

1595[-6], Jan. 31, London.—Reports what he has done to obtain the money due for "bores and stirkes" from the East division [of Northamptonshire]. Sir John Spencer has promised to deliver what is due for the other division. Refers to Brickett's matter, the Green Cloth, the Masters of the Household, and the supply of provisions de-

manded from the county. Was informed at the storehouse in East Smithfield, by Mr. Quarles, that Essex, Middlesex and Surrey, by the head constables of every hundred, had made search for and furnished the provisions demanded. Saw some of them barrelled and some hops weighed. In those three counties every man's "cattle of that kind" were viewed and certified by the head constables to the justices, who took thereof for the service, &c.

*Signed.*

THE PRIVY COUNCIL to [the JUSTICES OF THE PEACE in  
CO. NORTHAMPTON?].

1596, Aug. 3, Court at Greenwich.—“Whereas the Queen's Majesty, upon compassion of her poor people, for the disordered and wilful increase of prices of grain, and so consequently of bread, without just cause, hath by her Proclamation given present and straight commandment to all Sheriffs and Justices of Peace to cause such Orders to be observed as were by her commandment the last year published in print for the stay of dearth of grain: her Majesty also hath commanded us to consider in what sort the said Orders have not been observed, and by what means scarcity of grain hath been brought to markets, and the same also enhanced from time to time within these two months in many places of the realm, the store being thought sufficient to furnish the market, and no cause why, in reason, that any owners of corn should increase the prices above such rates as have been [by] the said owners two or three months past uttered and sold; and that it is most evident that the engrossing of corn and forestalling of markets by covetous men in buying out of the markets at farmer's houses great quantities of corn hath been the cause of the dearth lately grown. For these and other offences manifestly committed against these said Orders, we do most earnestly require you, even for conscience sake, to have regard hereunto, and to proceed to the examination of the offences committed against the said Orders, and speedily to deal severely with all such as be owners of the corn, and have any plenty thereof, not only by assessment to compel them of (*sic*) upon pain of imprisonment to bring weekly to the markets next unto their dwellings some proportions of all sorts of grain convenient, but to overrule them in their prices, so as the same be not sold at any dearer rates and prices than was at the least two or three months past [charged?] by the same persons. And rather than to have her Majesty's poor loving subjects to be in this cruel sort forced to famine, you shall limit yourselves according to your near dwellings to the market towns, so as at every market some of you may be always present to assist the poorer sort with provision for their money at reasonable prices, which if the owners thereof shall not be induced by you and persuaded to assent to utter their corn at such reasonable prices as you shall by your discretion limit, you shall cause the said corn to be distributed, especially to the poorer sort. And if any shall murmur or repine at your order, you shall, as the course of the state of the realm requireth in such a time of necessity, commit them that shall refuse to perform your order to prison, if any be in the said market town, or else to the prison of the county, there to remain without any bail until they shall conform themselves to your said orders.”

Every Justice of the Peace, being a great owner of corn, is to be subject to this order; complaint having been made that such persons and their tenants have been spared.

*Signed:* Jo: Cant., Tho. Egerton C.S., W. Burghley, W. Cobham, T. Buckhurst, Ro: Cecyll, J. Fortescue.—W. Waad.



## QUEEN ELIZABETH to ———.

[1596,] 38 Eliz., Aug. 27, Manor of Greenwich, under the Signet. —  
 “Trusty and well beloved, we greet you well. Forasmuch as we have occasion to increase our forces in Ireland, not minding to charge any one country [county?] with greater numbers than is requisite, amongst other counties of our realm, we require to have only the number of one hundred able footmen within that our county of Northampton to be levied, mustered, and put in readiness with coats, armour, and weapon. And therefore we require and authorise you, by virtue hereof, to cause the said number to be presently put in readiness, and to be committed to the charge and conduct of such able person as by the letters of our Council shall be signified unto you; from whom also you shall understand how they shall be satisfied for their coats and conduct; and their transportation into Ireland.”

*Signed at the top.*

THE PRIVY COUNCIL to [the JUSTICES OF THE PEACE  
 in co. NORTHAMPTON?].

1596, Sept. 10, Court at Greenwich.—It is thought necessary to send a certain number of footmen into Ireland for strengthening her Majesty's forces there. She is sending letters for levying 94 able men in co. Northampton, to be sorted with armour and weapons, and furnished with coats. Her pleasure is that special choice be made of likely men, not vagrant nor of the baser sort, who commonly run away from their captains; and let these men know her care to see them well used. Capt. Par Lane, of that country (*sic*), is chosen to be their Captain. 47 are to be corslets with pikes, 24 calivers, and 23 muskets. Their coats are to be of some mixed colour, well lined, for the winter. 4s. shall be allowed for each coat. The Captain shall have money to pay them after the rate of  $\frac{1}{2}d.$  the mile as far as Chester, where they will enter into their monthly wages. They are to be delivered over to the Captain or his Lieutenant by roll indented, specifying the soldiers' names, armour, and parish. They are to be at the said port by the 30th, shipping being ready to transport them. As there is usually great loss of armour, bonds to double the value thereof are to be taken from the Captain for its restitution, or for proof by witnesses how it is wasted or lost; but an attestation from a General will render proof unnecessary.

*Signed*: W. Burghley, Essex, W. Cobham, R. North, W. Knollys, Ro: Cecyll, J. Fortescue.

[EDWARD MOUNTAGU] to SIR RI. KNIGHTLEY, SIR WILLIAM HATTON,  
 SIR GEORGE FARMER, and SIR JOHN SPENCE[R], Knights.

1596, Sept. 16, Boughton.—“Yesterday there was a messenger of the Chamber with me, who brought me a letter from her Majesty signed with her own hand, and another from the Lords of the Council directed to me and the rest of the Commissioners appointed for Musters for this county. I have sent you herein true copies of them, and because we may agree in a uniform order and see what will be the best course for the country and for the despatch of this service, I think it were good we had a meeting; and therefore, if it will please you to be at Northampton on Tuesday next, by 9 of the clock in the morning, I and the rest appointed for this service here will be ready to meet you there. Captain Lane came to me while I was writing this letter, who

will meet us there on Tuesday, whereby we may the sooner and more easily despatch the service."

[P.S.] "Sir Thomas Cecill as I hear, will be at Holdenby on Monday at night, and I will see if I can draw him to Northampton to join with us in the service."

*Draft in E. M.'s hand.*

EDWARD MOUNTAGU to SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGU.

1596, Nov. 8, London.—"This morning a messenger of the Chamber brought me letters from the Lords of the Council, the which I have sent you herein enclosed. I hope that you and the rest of the Commissioners, who are like to continue longer in their authority than I, will see this performed, and if you will send up the certificate before I receive my discharge, I will see it delivered; and I think it were very well that when the Commissioners meet, that they would likewise make certificate of their last service into Ireland. . . . On Friday I must needs be in the Exchequer to take my oath, which day must be precisely kept. . . . I hear that Captain Nicolls is in town. . . . My cousin Wingfield can help you to those [names of soldiers?] that Captain Browne made choice of."

*Seal of arms.* Received 12 Nov. -

HENRY MOUNTAGU to his brother EDWARD MOUNTAGU, Esquire.

1596, Dec. 14, Boughton.—"It was my chance as I went down to meet your man Scultrope, by whom I perceived two of his charge gave the slip; it was well for them; they might else have stretched with the rest of their companions. At the Sessions here holden at Northampton there was [were] nine gipsies and four other felons executed, and one remains judged to be pressed to death; but Sir George Farmer and I, upon examination of him afterwards, found matter in him for which we thought fit to reprieve him until we had advertised the Lord Chief Justices [Popham and Anderson] of him. You may see the letter we have written and the party's examination, which when you have read I pray seal up the letter, and close all up again sealed; and, if you have so much leisure, that you will deliver it to my Lord Anderson,\* for I think my Lord Chief Justice of England [Wray] be gone down to his country; otherwise you will deliver them to him. My father and mother do wish your company here this Christmas; you shall hear by my brother Sandes [Sir Ric. Sondes] how good the way is."

*On the back and on the fly-leaf of this letter are some notes in Edward Montagu's hand as follow:*

NOTES taken out of William Swayles his examination, being called, Welsh, More, Herring, Covill, Wattson, and Yardely; judged to die for standing mute at the Assizes at Northampton, 7 Dec. 1596, being a notable horse-stealer and robber of the highway.

Mr.† Francis Reddish is one of his partners, and had a horse that was stolen from Mr. Sepcotts of Elton.

John Skidmore, Henry Smarte, his companions likewise.

The Red Lion in Shorditch, a naughty house.

Simon Ashley, a noted man with the Lord Chief Justice.

[Thomas Button, Francis Lidiyard, his companions, are executed.]‡

\* Sir Edmund Anderson, C.J.C.P.

† Apparently so, but it may be intended for "Nota."

‡ Struck out.

Thomas Royle, an innkeeper of Bassetts Heath in Staffordshire, a receiver, and knowing the manner of this examinee's life.

John Capper, a mercer by trade, of Shrewsbury, a common receiver, and lodger of thieves.

He lay the last winter at one Widow Johnson's in Lichfield.

Robert Covill, a Suffolk or Norfolk man, his companion, who resorts commonly to the Swan in Harborough; a notable thief, but lives like a horsecessar(?).

One Miller, or Willmer, a butcher and an innkeeper, dwelling at Keggeworth in Nottinghamshire, a common receiver of thieves and knower of them.

This examinee came to Smith's of Lubbenam in Waksto(?), where Thomas Fishweek, one of his companions, doth remain; this Fishweek stole a horse from Mr. Wattson of Rutland.

Greatchead, an innkeeper in Stonistretford, a bad fellow, and a common receiver; a notable bad fellow.

Thomas Car, an innkeeper of Stonistretfor[d], another receiver, and acquainted with this examinee's lewd conditions.

Robert Tassell, Robert Jhonson, two notable thieves and cutpurses.

Thomas Murfoote, a high lawyer, a robber by the highway, a guest at Greatchead's house, and sometimes comes to the Cock in Tocester.

One Robinson, a Yorkshireman, and one Kittson, a Somersetshire man, two common horse-stealers; they do use one Beunell's house, an innkeeper in Dunstable, and sometime[s] they come to the Cock in Tocester.

Thomas Royle, before named, is now an innkeeper in Islington, and is a common receiver of thieves.

Thoman Willson, dwelling at the Crown at Stretfo[rd] upon Avon, is of like condition.

The goodman of the Bell at Nettlebed, a common receiver of thieves and horses from Covill, and an horse-stealer himself.

Nettlebed, a bad town for such matters.

One Turner, Abraham Lawes, Samuel Grimston of Derbyshire, stealers of beasts and sheep, and do use to bring cattle to one Hughes of Warwick.

Thomas Browne, a gentleman's son, about Bewdeley, now the Lord Mountjoy's man, confessed to this examinee that he was one of those that robbed Mr. Hickling; this Browne doth often resort to the Swan in Holborne.

One Evans, in Warwick gaol, knoweth all those that robbed Mr. Thomas Spencer.

*Endorsed*: Notes of certain bedfellows and lewd houses, taken out of Swayle's examination.

[SIR] THO. EGERTON, LORD KEEPER, to [SIR EDWARD MONTAGU ?].

1597, April 28, Charing Cross.—Sends a petition of John Frithe, of Dublin, which has been commended by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland [Archbishop Loftus], that a matter in Chancery between him and Edward Watson of Rockingham, Esq., might be referred to the person (or persons) addressed. Requests him (or them) to hear the parties, and take order therein, &c.

*Signed.*



THOMAS MULSHO to ——— (Right Worshipful).

1597, June 3, Northampton.—“I pray God to deliver this country and us from the Welchmen and their followers, and give our countrymen minds like men. For my life I cannot persuade them to keep their money in their purses, but they will either be hiring of men in their place or else bribing to get themselves released. I am at my wits' end, and cannot tell what to do to be rid of this service. We prest and gave six pence a-piece to four score and fourteen men at Ketteringe this day senight, and charged them upon pain of death to appear at Northampton upon Monday, at which time there appeared but three score and six men that the captain would take, and many did not appear at all, but as it seemeth are run away. Whereupon I did send my bailies to seek them up, and they have brought some of them, but yet we lack six men of our number of 75. I beseech your assistance herein, for I am so tired that I know not what further to do without your good help.

“The knights on this side have taken every one a day in the week to be at the training; this is Sir Richard Knightley's day. The captain hath trained them four days, and I have paid the soldiers after 12*d.* a day for four days. I have paid the armourers for 75 curates (*sic*) furnished full; and for powder and match for our side, 3*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* The captain himself is an honest man, and careful that there be no waste; but he is choleric and hot. They do demand allowance for five officers, viz., a lieutenant, the ancient, two serjeants, and a drum, but as yet I have made them none; but when Sir Richard Knightley doth come, he and I will agree of some rate for them. I doubt we shall not be rid of them this fortnight and more yet to come, for the captain told me yesternight that he thought he should not make his rendezvous till the 24th of this month. I beseech your good help and assistance herein. There was received at Ketteringe on 27th of May 17*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*, and I [omission?] at Ketteringe for prest money 47*s.* I pray you that I may know your pleasure tomorrow, for I mean to come home this night, and leave those men we have with the captain by indenture, till we may make up the rest of our number. . . . Your loving nephew,” &c.

[P. S.] “There is no match to be had to train withall unless Sir Richard Knightley can help us with his store.”

RICHARD [BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH, [SIR] ROBERT WINGFEILDE, and JAMES CLAYPOOLL to ———.

1598, May 18, Peterburroughe.—Have received a warrant for 53*l.* for one year's provision, but for 30 years have paid only 11*l.*, which is as much as the country is able to bear. “For your acquainting . . . the Lord Treasurer and the rest of her Majesty's officers of her honourable Household by petition, that our Hundred may be divided from the rest of the nine Hundreds within the East division, we hope we shall be able to make such an answer as shall befit us.” Sir William Fyttzwilliams and other gentlemen interested are at London.

*Signed.*

[SIR] EDWARD WATSON to EDWARD MOUNTAGU, Esquire, at Boughton.

1598[-9], March 9, Rockingham.—“Good Cousin,—I will not fail to meet you at the Laund on Tuesday by eight of the clock, or sooner, and so attend you Wedsondaie [Wednesday] and Thursday; and for that purpose I have directed a warrant to the bow-bearer to summon the keepers, regarders, four men, and reeve, with four other men of every town within the bailiwick of Rockingham, to meet you at the White

Cross within the West bailiwick by seven of the clock that day, and so consequently to attend you Widsondaie (*sic*) and Thursday for performance of the service. My wife hopeth you will take a bed at Rockingham for that time. I do not hold it good that the regarders and the rest should meet you at the Laund, for there your own view will suffice, lest that the keeper should think the over number of people would drive the deer into the other walk."

SYDNEY MOUNTAGU to his brother [EDWARD MOUNTAGU].

1599, March 30, M[iddle] Temple.—"Yesterday, being Thursday, I went to my Lord Burghlei's to Wymbleton. Being there before his Lordship was come abroad (because I would be sure of him), I walked into the orchards and gardens, whither my Lord came; and after he had perused your letter, he told me what extraordinary means the Lord Mordaunt had used for the keeping of the offices of Farminge and Geddington Woods, insomuch as he had procured many of his friends at Court to deal with him earnestly for them, yea, had procured a message to be sent him from the Queen herself to suffer my Lord Mordaunt to enjoy them; and my Lord said he marvelled the Lord Mordaunt being able to take no more pleasure in them (according as you writ) that he should so much trouble himself and his friends for them. And my Lord said the Queen was informed that the Lord Mordaunt, upon the first hearing that he should part with those offices, fell into a palsy, so as it was thought, if he did not enjoy them, it would put him in danger of his life. . . . But my Lord Burgleigh (*sic*) wishes you, as his Lieutenant, to view those offices of Farming and Geddington Woods, as well as the rest, though the Lord Mordaunt enjoy them. . . .

"He professes much love and friendship to my father and all his name, and desired me I would come some time over to him to take the air in his dainty fine walks there. Towards dinner time my Lord Zouch came thither; my Lord and my Lady retained me there with them at their little table, whereat but four could sit, and they pleased to use me very familiar kindly both of them. Towards 4 a clock my Lord and my Lady went to take the air in their coach as far as Putney, which being in my way I brought them thither, and then left their Honours."

[SIR] ROBERT WINGFEILDE to his cousin ——— MOUNTAGUE.

1599, July 9, Upton.—"You conceive my letters aright, and I am glad to perceive that you are pleased for Morha[y] and Weston; but yesternight late Mr. Frampton sent me word that the Queen comes not before Tuesday, being the 17th of July, so that you must countermand all again to new days, which I think, as best agreeing with my Lord's [Burghley] mind, must be, instead of Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday; so that for Thursday's provision both for Morhay and Weston I will God willing take care of (*sic*), leaving the rest to your care, which I know will be as much as may be, and God willing my Lord shall know your readiness to do him kindness.

"I did send my men and horses abroad to so many places as I have neither horse nor man to attend me to Northampton, where I would willingly have been; for which my absence I pray you excuse me, and do our poor country this favour. We have many payments for provision and setting forth of soldiers, and the best and greatest part of our country pay willingly, and the rest refuse. Now my request is to you, that you would crave aid by way of warrant from your good father and

the rest of the Commissioners for Musters, or else some direction what may be done to get the money ; for in obedience of the last service the constables laid down money, and cannot get it again, as in many other services they are persuaded to do." . . .

THOMAS LORD BURGHLEY to EDWARD MOUNTAGU, Esquire.

1599, July 13.—“I am sorry you had no word in time of her Majesty’s alteration of her day, which makes the bucks you sent, according to the first appointment, to come unseasonable for that time ; but now I thought good to give you to understand that now the day is appointed upon Saturday, the 21st of this month ; so as I pray you let your under officer signify to every officer for a brace of bucks that is under my government, so as half of them be here upon Saturday morning, the other upon Sunday morning, not to fail. I pray you give them warning to send better bucks than these were, for they were neither thorough fat nor sweetly brought, and they sent up a doe fit to be given to dogs, it was so carren (*sic*) lean. So, since her Majesty hath altered her day, it must cost her [a] double pair of her bucks.”

*Copy, certified by Edward Mountagu, “locum tenens.”*

THOMAS LORD BURGHLEY to [the JUSTICES of the PEACE in  
co. NORTHAMPTON?].

1600, Dec. 4, “from my house in the Strand.”—As a new supply of soldiers is to be sent over into Ireland, and some of them are to be imprested out of co. Northampton, he requests that his servant Younge may have the conduct of them to the port of Westchester as heretofore.

*Signed.*

QUEEN ELIZABETH to the SHERIFF and [the] COMMISSIONERS FOR  
MUSTERS in co. NORTHAMPTON.

1600, 43 Eliz., Dec. 5, Palace of Westminster, under the Signet.—“Trusty and well beloved, we greet you well. Although it is well known to the world, that we have very largely expended our own treasure, and often put our loving subjects to the charges of levies, for the suppressing of the Rebellion in Ireland ; wherein for their sake we have been more troubled than for our own, having ever accounted our greatest happiness when our loving subjects are driven to fewest burdens ; yet considering now that it hath pleased God to bless us in this summer service with so good success against those unnatural Rebels, as we do now perceive that if the courses already taken shall be but for a time well followed, we shall neither be forced to trouble our people extraordinarily, nor so much spend our own treasure hereafter ; we have therefore now resolved, upon the earnest suit of our Deputy and Council in that our Kingdom of Ireland, to levy the number of one thousand men, to be sent thither ; wherein notwithstanding we have been so careful to make the burdens easy to our countries [counties?], as we have not only so proportioned the numbers, as we do now command you only to levy within our County of Northampton the number of five and twenty men, but we have also taken such order for their provision of apparel and divers kinds of arms (which ye shall further perceive by letters from our Privy Council) that the country shall even in that kind feel what extraordinary care we have taken to prevent a great part of their expense for such things. In all which considerations, we hope at this time it shall be needless to use much persuasion for the expedition of this service ; though we must



earnestly command you this one thing at this time above all others, that seeing the good of so great a service dependeth upon it, ye will precisely take order that those men ye shall send be good and able men, and so conducted, as they may be received at the port where they embark in the same persons ye deliver them, for the abuse is so intolerable, in many places, of those conductors (who suffer them by corruption or negligence to run away) as not only the credit of you (whose care and industry we well accept in all our services) is called in question, but even the country in their charge and the great good of the service betrayed and overthrown. All other particulars we refer to such other letters as ye shall receive from our said Council, how they shall be furnished and ordered in every kind."

*Signed at the top.*

G. [LORD] HUNSDON to SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGUE.

1602, Aug. 16, Hunsdon.—Thanks for information of the Lord Treasurer's [Lord Buckhurst] giving commission to survey Briggstock Parks, so that the writer might prevent any underhand practices to get them out of his hands. Sends a letter for Mr. Wingfelde on the subject. His wife commends herself to Sir Edward and his Lady, and thanks her for a box of sweetmeats, which she would like to learn how to make.

SYDNEY MOUNTAGU to his brother EDWARD MOUNTAGU, Esquire,  
at Boughton.

1602, Oct. 22, M[iddle] Temple.— . . . "The Irish news is that Tyrone's wife is come in to the Lord Deputy [Mountjoy], who gives her good usage; and Tyrone himself proffers to submit himself if he may be received to mercy by her Majesty, but that point is now in demurrer. Sir Francis Vere was reported to be dead, but liveth, and, as I heard Mr. Secretary [Sir R. Cecil] should say, is as like to live as he." . . .

*Seal of arms.*

SYDNEY MOUNTAGU to his brother EDWARD MOUNTAGU.

1602[-3], March 20, M. Temple.—"The world is not mended since your going, but the provision is greater. My Lord Chief Justice [Sir Chris. Wray?] came to the Court upon Saturday night last. All the Council hold together at the Court. I hear no more of Mr. Secretary's [Sir R. Cecil] man about the tithes, but I imagine these times serve not to intend bargains, and it may be they make the greater haste with the sale of the wood to prevent me, but I do not care so I may get my own when the time serveth me. My Lord of Northumberland came to Essex House the same day we were at the wedding with 50 great horse." . . .

*Seal of arms.*

THOMAS LORD BURGHLEY to SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGU, K.B.,  
at Boughton.

1603[-4], Jan. 25, Burghley.—Thinks the match and powder belonging to the East division of this county [Northampton] should be transferred from Fotheringhay, which house is now out of the King's possession, to his Majesty's house at Colly-Weston. Means to write to the Commissioners of Musters to certify the numbers trained, and the arms and furnitures charged on this county. "I am sorry to hear of my Lady's weakness."

[SIR] ROBERT SPENCER TO SIR EDWARD MONTAGUE.

1603[-4], Feb. 6, Althroppe.—“I do heartily thank you that you have performed all promises on your part touching our voices for the Parliament; in which also I have no way swerved from our resolutions. In that I perceive you stand upon my consent to my cousin Sir Valentine Knightlie, these shall be to assure you I have given him my absolute voices and furtherance, whom I judge very fit to assist you; yet wishing you both to be respective that (according to the late proclamation) you raise as small numbers as may be for your elections, perceiving none to oppose you.”

*Signed.*

JAMES MOUNTAGU [Dean of the Chapel Royal] to his brother  
SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGU.

1604, Nov. 12, Court.—“The King hath given answer to your petition now at length. His Majesty hath referred it to my Lord Chancellor [Ellesmere] and my Lord Treasurer [Earl of Dorset]. I think all is one to you to have my Lord Treasurer or the Judges; but I gave the King thanks, and he told me he had done it, but he said when it was delivered him before he did not understand it; but when things are done by the ordinary officer, then he can acquaint him with the matter and he will be ready to do them. I think the Master of Requests looks for a fee—I suppose some six angels will serve his turn; and then if you please you may bestow somewhat of John Gibb.”

[DEAN] JAMES MOUNTAGU TO SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGU.

1605, June 2, Court.—“I see you hear of the progress into Northamptonshire. I would think it fit you made your peace before the King came there, for it will be expected you should attend his Majesty, being an officer in the Forest. If you please to come over to Court, for I think it is late to write, I will move the King, and I doubt not but you shall find him very gracious; for unless I be sure of that, you shall not come to him. I think some Tuesday were fittest, but any day else when you please I think I shall get you access to his Majesty.

“There is no news directly from Spain, but out of France the King hath heard that my Lord Admiral [Earl of Nottingham] and all his company are well in Spain; this month the King looketh for them back again. As soon as any news cometh I will send my Lady Willo’by word.”

[DEAN] JAMES MONTAGU TO SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGU.

1605, June 15, Court at Greenwich.—“Yesterday, at the delivery of your letter, his Majesty said nothing. At supper, as soon as he came forth, he called for me, and told me he had read the letter, and said it was ‘pretty well, pretty well,’ repeating it twice. I told him you had a great desire to give his Majesty full satisfaction. He answered it was obscure in one point, and was like an oracle, to be interpreted which way one would. I asked his Majesty what point was obscure. He named that of your opinion that you held the matters not evil in themselves but for offence, but would rely upon his resolutions. He said that [it] would have been more clear to have showed what you did hold, what you do hold, and how far you rely upon his judgment. I told his Majesty you were very loath to enter into any particulars, for you would not play the divine, but only show your own opinion without prejudice to any. He said it was well, and so went to his supper; and so I hope you will

hear no more of this matter. I think you long to hear of this matter, and that maketh me send to you tonight."

*Note in the margin by Sir Edward Montagu :*

"On Monday, the 17th June, my brother Dean supped with me, and showed me a letter of the Earl of Salisbury to him, being [beginning ?] thus :

"Mr. Dean,—I should have some speech with you concerning your brother, whose letter his Majesty hath given to my Lords."

"All the rest of the letter was but when [or where] he should have them (?)."

[SIR] EDWARD WATSON to [SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGU].

1605, Nov. 10, Rockingham.—"I have sent you herewith the certificate of the selected band for foot within the East division of the county of Northampton, subscribed by Mr. Cecill and myself; and sent the same to Sir Anthony Mildmay to do the like, but by reason of the hurt of his arm he said he was not able to subscribe it. I pray you subscribe it and acquaint Sir William Fitzwilliams and Sir Robert Wingfield therewith, and so consequently deliver it to the right honorable the Earl of Excester with speed, for he longely (*sic*) looketh for it, and it is more than high time he had it."

KING JAMES I. to [DR. RAWLYNS].

[1611,] 9 James I., Dec. 12, Palace of Westminster.—Writ of Privy Seal, requiring a loan of 10*l.* to be collected by Sir Thomas Lowe, Knight, and to be repaid within 18 months.

*Begins* : "Having observed in the precedents and custom of former times that all the Kings and Queens of this Realm, upon extraordinary occasions, have used either to resort to those Contributions which arise from the generality of Subjects, or to the private helps of some well affected in particular by way of loan; In which latter course We being at this time enforced to proceed, for supply of some portions of Treasure for divers public services, and particularly for continuing and increasing our Magazines in some large proportion, in our Realm of Ireland, in our Navy, and in our Forts: (in all which greater sums have been expended of late, both in building and repairing, and in making sundry provisions, than have been in twenty years before:)" &c.

*Signed* : Fra. Mylles.

*This is a printed form in imitation of written characters.*

Receipt at foot by Sir T. Lowe for 10*l.* from Mr. Doctor Rawlyns, dated 19 Dec.

KING JAMES I. to [SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGUE].

[1611,] 9 [James I.], Dec. 15, Palace of Westminster.—Privy Seal for a loan of 20*l.*, to be collected by Sir William Fitzwilliams.

*Signed*. Fra. Mylles.

*This is a printed form.*

At the foot is a receipt by Fitzwilliams for 20*l.* from Sir Edward Mountague, 7 Jan. 1611[–12].

[SIR] E[DWARD] M[OUNTAGU] to THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

1611[–12], Jan. 26, Barnwell Castle.—Touching a complaint made by him against Sir Ant[hony] Mildmay, who has withdrawn the charges made against the writer.

*Autograph copy.*



## SIR CHARLES MOUNTAGU to SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGU.

1612, Dec. 13, Lumbert Street.—“The King went on Monday to Royston, and my brother [the Bishop of Bath] with him. . . . The great preparations in Spain are still confirmed, and much doubted he intends us no good.”

[THOMAS CECIL, EARL OF] EXETER, to [SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGU].

1612[-13], Jan. 2, Exeter House in the Strand.—Has bestowed the walks of Farminge and Geddington Woods within the Forest [of Rockingham], lately in the keeping of his uncle Mr. Simon Mountagu, upon Sir Thomas Brudenell. The game was well preserved by his uncle. Asks him to meet the keepers and Brudenell to take a view of the number of deer, in schedules.

## SYDNEY MOUNTAGU to his brother SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGU.

1612[-13], Jan. 5, [Middle] Temple.—“This morning, after I had received your letter by Mr. Paine (?), and other papers you sent up to my brother Charles and me, I went to the Bishop of Bath and acquainted him with them. The best resolution we could conclude upon was to procure the King either to speak to the Earl of Exeter, or to signify to him that he did not like you should leave the keeping of those woods.”

[P.S.] “My Lord Cooke and Justice Wynche ride our circuit. The Lord Chief Justice and Doderidge, Cambridgeshire. The Lord Chief Baron and Nycholls, Devonshire. My brother [Sir Henry Mountagu] about London. Warburton and Crooke, Oxfordshire. Altham and Bromley, here” (?).\*

*Seal of arms.*

## SIR CHARLES MOUNTAGU to SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGU.

1612[-13], Jan. 20.—“I have had much talk about this Lord’s displacing you, of which he hears so much as the[y] say he is so fretted that he will not endure to have any more speech of it; yet he will not recall what he hath done. . . .

“I am glad you are so well set a-work, and assure yourself, the more effectually you follow it, the greater shall be your thanks both with the King and your country, and believe it is your own faults if you keep them not down.

“Here is not any news stirring, only much preparations at this wedding for masks, whereof there shall be three, one of eight lords and eight ladies, whereof my cousin An Dudley on[e], and two from the Inner Courts, who the[y] say will lay it on.”

*Seal, a crest (an eagle’s head?).*

## SYDNEY MOUNTAGU to SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGU.

1612[-13], Jan. 27, M[iddle] Temple.—“When I came to London the news was fresh in every man’s mouth of the letters that were sent down for the disarming of the Papists, but [I?] thought they would effect little in that the Recusants had some notice of such an intention. What you have done in Northamptonshire I hear not. The same day

\* These are mostly the names of Justices of the two Benches and Barons of the Exchequer. Sir Henry Mountagu was Recorder of London.

I came to town there came forth a proclamation against the wearing of short pistols. There are they say many pocket pistols of five and six inches, either made here or sent over; it should seem they are made for no good. Many devilish devices no doubt are practised, but I hope God will subvert them all.

“There is no matter of news stirring here, but great preparation for the making of fire-works and masks against the marriage. This house is rated 50s. a bencher, 30s. a barrister, and 15s. the rest, towards the Maske. The Lords have the marriage night, this house and Lyncolne’s Inn Monday night, and Graye’s Inn and the Inner Temple Tuesday night. Ned Palmer, our cousin, is one for our house.

[P.S.] “Justice Williams is dead.”

*Seal of arms.*

SIR CHARLES MOUNTAGU to SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGU.

1612[-13], Jan. 27, Lumbert Street.— . . . “Here is great good guard now kept in this town; every night an alderman and every householder watch all the night in their own persons, and this last night my Lord Mayor began. Robin Dixon hath made your composition with Mr. Chambers for 8*l.*, and the charge under the seal will be some 40*s.*; which so soon as he hath gotten he will send you. Of Judge Willyams’ death I think you have heard.”

*Seal.*

[SIR] E[DWARD] M[OUNTAGU] to his brother [BISHOP JAMES MOUNTAGU].

1612[-13], Jan. 30.—“Think me not slow in answering your letter, one of the pleasingest that ever I received, to understand his Majesty’s gracious good opinion of me and favour towards me. And seeing I shall have so good a back, I will not fear to stand out with my Lord of Exeter, to hold in my hands the offices till his Majesty and the world may see how unkindly he hath dealt with me. . . . To receive such an affront at his hands on whom my Lord hath bestowed them troubles me not a little. The dishonour is not small to my Lord to bestow them on such a one. Had not there come a damp by reason of the Lords’ letters of disarming recusants and ill affected in religion, the jollity of that side would have grown great upon this trifle.” . . .

*Autograph draft.*

SYDNEY MOUNTAGU to SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGU.

1612[-13], Jan. 30, M[iddle] Temple.—“Mr. Whitmore the elder spake with me very earnestly this week in Westminster Hall, that I would write to you to take out your grant for the three Hundreds. . . . The King is come to town this night.”

*Seal of arms.*

SIR CHARLES MOUNTAGU to SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGU.

1612[-13], Feb. 6, Lumbert Street.— . . . “The Bishop [of Bath] thinks it best to move the King to send my Lord Hay to my Lord of Exeter, to let him know that his Majesty doth not like to have you turned out of them (*sic*).\* . . . If my Lord of Exeter had gone

\* “The offices,” referred to in other letters.

with the King now to the Instalment of the Paulsgrave, there my brother the Bishop would have talked at large of it with him. I hear Sir Thomas Brudenell is very angry at you for taking away his armour, but it may be, when the letters come to confine them, as they say you will have shortly, it may be you may anger them better.

"I think you have letters already for the general musters; so as you see here is preparation for wars as well as rumours, but it is thought now the war will be turned upon the old question for Cleve, which may breed good, for upon the partaking about it all the Protestant Princes of Germany are combined in league with all the rest of the Protestant Princes of Christendom, which if that come to pass, I hope we shall have less intermingling betwixt Protestants and Papists, and so sever the sheep from the goats, which God grant if it be his will.

"They say the King of Spain will come down into the Low Countries, and attempt to make his second son Emperor. A good peace the[y] say is concluded in Denmark, and yet we hear nothing of my Lord Willoughby. The Poland King is driven to most miserable distress by the Muscovite, discontenting his kingdom with the Jesuits. In France they are arming and siding, all which I hope will turn to our peace.

"Here is the greatest preparations for shows by water and land that I think hath been seen in England, against this marriage, and God blessing them they shall home about mid April. All the Judges' circuits are altered, and you shall have my Lord Cooke [Sir E. Coke]. My brother [Sir Henry] rides hereabouts."

*Seal.*

JAMES [MOUNTAGU, BISHOP OF] BATH AND WELLS, to SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGU.

1612[-13], Feb. 7, Court.—"I could have wished I had received your answer and known in what state this matter had stood while the King was at Royston, for there his Majesty's mind is free, and not so oppressed with multitude of other occasion[s] but that he will find time to talk of his hunting. Here I neither have the like opportunity nor the King the like affections to these matters, but as occasion shall serve, and if need require, I think I shall obtain of the King to send a message to my Lord of Excester that he would like better to have you continue his Keeper than any other; and upon any such message from the King it may be my Lord will be better advised to let you tarry in them. If I can find opportunity I will show his Majesty one letter you sent, wherein my Lord doth in a manner promise them to you, and takes you for his officer. I hear my Lord himself doth not much joy in that he hath done, and in truth it was not well done, as I think. I shall tell him at Winsor whether (*sic*) I am going, and his Lordship will be there too, as I hear. I wish you had sent up no copy of my letter, for both my Lord of Excester hath it, and it may be some others that may do both you and me harm, for what the King speaks he would not hear of again. For the woods I hear nothing, neither do I think anything will be done; they are too busy about other matters. Let them seek you in it if they will, for it was their entreaty at the first, and so shall be still for me.

"Your periwike made by the water I suppose is too coarse matter for these times, where now there is nothing but bravery, and the King, having had of them already, will little care for them now."

*Seal of arms.*



## SIR CHARLES MOUNTAGU to SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGU.

1612[-13], Feb. 9, Lumbert Street.— . . . . “Mr. Rashley asked me whether you determined still to hold them (*sic*), and I said I thought you would not yield them up till your year came out, at which he said he thought his Lord [the Earl of Exeter] would not stick. But now is such a busy time for public sports as no man can think of his particular; yet I am over shoes in mortar amongst bricklayers repairing my London house, against winter.”

*Seal.*

## SYDNEY MOUNTAGU to SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGU.

1612[-13], Feb. 11, M[iddle] Temple.—“My brother Charles being with me this afternoon since I received your letter, I perceive you stroke [struck] upon the forbearance of the money since the first offer to you. A little bone sometimes much troubles one, which is better out than stick there still. I would not have you let it stick so; if I might advise you, occasions are bald behind. . . . For the Forest businesses I can write you little. I hear the Earl sticks close to his promise. The Bishop of Bath is not unmindful of it. What he can effect I know not; he came yesterday back with the King from Wyndsour.

“This day the Count Henrick arrived here. There are five Lords Commissioners appointed to go with the Princes Palentyne—the Duke of Lenox, the Earl of Arundell, the Viscount Lisle, the Lord Zouche, the Lord Harington; and a great army raised in the Low Countries for the conveying of the Prince to his own country upon their arrival there. Here is now all preparing for shows; tomorrow they begin; God send them well ended. I shall not forth of this town this next week.” . . .

## SIR CHARLES MOUNTAGU to SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGU.

1612[-13], Feb. 11, Lumbert Street.— . . . . “My brother [the Bishop of Bath] says he told the King of it (*sic*) again at Windsor, and his Majesty wonders still at it; but now amid these sports there is not time to speak of it, but I will prompt him on still. Since your cousin Rashley hath done nothing, I have parted with him with fair words only, unless you be of other mind. My Lord and Lady Zouch the[y] say are set down to go with the Lady Elizabeth; he I think will be glad of it, but I believe she shall rest where she is.”

*Seal.*

## THE PRIVY COUNCIL to [SIR E. MONTAGU and others?].

1612[-13], Feb. 13, Court at Whitehall.—“Whereas we understand that in the execution of the commission for the Aid to marry the Lady Elizabeth, his Majesty’s eldest daughter, you have proceeded to take the same Aid of spiritual persons within that county, in respect of their spiritual livings in the King’s Book, grounding yourselves (as it seemeth) upon an article in your instructions, wherein directions (*sic*) is given to levy the same upon lands of Bishops, Deans and Chapters, Colleges, and other spiritual corporations; for the clearing whereof we have thought fit to let you know that the words of that article do extend no further, nor have other meaning, than that you should compound with spiritual persons only for their temporalities, and that you cannot understand, by any due construction, that he that holdeth only a spiritual benefice is a spiritual corporation: And therefore you may repay the sunis

taken of them for their spiritual livings, and forbear to compound with any other of them hereafter for the same."

*Signed:* G. Cant., Lenox, Notingham, T. Suffolke, W. Knollys, E. Wotton, Jul. Caesar.

SIDNEY MOUNTAGU to SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGU.

1612[-13], Feb. 13, M[iddle] Temple.—“For the business I have written to you of, I shall talk more with you of that when I see you. Upon Thursday at night, after supper, was the great fire work (*sic*). I hear nobody admire them, though surely they were chargeable things. This afternoon hath been the sea fight with some 15 or 16 pynesses [pinnaces] and half a score galleys, who passed up by the Court, and so to take a Turkish castle built near Lambeth, which hath been no small charge, if to no great purpose. Now the masking sports shall follow. I hoped to have heard the Bishop preach, but there is such order taken for that as I despair of it. None shall be allowed to come in but with tickets from my Lord Chamberlain [Suffolk].”

SIR CHARLES MOUNTAGU to SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGU.

1612[-13], Feb. 16, Lumbert Street.— . . . . “Of these great stirs at Court I cannot tell how to write; the[y] are so many, all which you shall have shortly in print; neither have I been a beholder of any of them, only I saw them married in the caple (*sic*), which was in English, and the Paulsgrave answered to all the words in the Common Prayer Book in English very distinctly. The Inner Court gentlemen have pleased the King exceedingly with their brave masks.”

*Seal.*

JAMES [MOUNTAGU, BISHOP OF] BATH AND WELLS, to SIR EDWARD MONTAGU.

1612[-13], Feb. 18, Court.—“I made no doubt to have procured his Majesty to have told my Lord of Excester [Thomas Cecil] of his dealing with you. But my brother Charles hath not only shewed my letter unto my Lord, but hath given him a copy of it, which copy my Lord hath spread to all his friends, and hath delivered a copy of it to my Lord Hay to show the King; so but that I find the King more gracious, it would have put me to a great deal of business. In the meantime it hath set the whole family upon me, but I weigh that but little. But it hath made that I cannot do you so much good as I would, and therefore you must first blame yourself; and I utterly condemn my brother Charles for a more weak part I never heard of; for this will make the King more wary what he sayeth when he shall hear of it thus again. There is no meddling in a matter when men will mar their own business.

“This marriage,<sup>2</sup> God be thanked, is well past, and I hope shall prosper for all the threats they have made against it. The young Princes do well, and are very merry upon it. Presently after Easter they shall for Germany.”

*Seal of arms.*

SIR HENRY MOUNTAGU to SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGU.

1612[-13], Feb. 18, Midtempel [Middle Temple].—“I am sure my brother Charles advertises you of occurrences here; his leisure and intel-

\* Of Princess Elizabeth.

ligences may better do it than I. My Lord of Exeter chafes; I tell them we set it as light (*sic*), and I tell the Bishop [of Bath], if he stir not the King in it, I will. Your proud parties that quarrelled [with] the proceedings of the Commissioners in searching them and taking their armour, will find ere long that they shall not be backed, nor those blamed that did but their duty. I have taken the occasion to have them better known to the King and the Lords than before they were; and for the indictment against the Lady Tresham, to have sent back again" (*sic*).

"Of these nuptial solemnities you shall hear enough by others.

[P.S.] "You shall have for your Judges my Lord Cooke [Sir E. Coke] and Justice Winche. I am to go here about London."

SIR CHARLES MOUNTAGU TO SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGU.

1612[-13], Feb. 24.— . . . "The King is gone to Royston, and the Bishop [of Bath] with him, but I have sent him your letter. . . . Your old acquaintance my Lord Cooke will satisfy you, I believe, better at the sises, with whom the Serjeant [Sir Henry Montagu] hath had speech. I think I shall have a full loading for Goram's cart this time, and therefore he will hardly bring your wine now. I have bought a bargain of loaf sugar at 14*d.* the 11*b.*; if you will have some you shall."

*Seal.*

SIR HENRY MOUNTAGU TO HIS BROTHER SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGU,  
K.B., at Boughton.

1612[-13], Feb. 26, Ritsted (?).—"Though troubles arise by performing services for the King and your country, you know to set them light (*sic*). For the Baronet and his braving, I think he is become cooler than he was, for he finds not himself maintained as perhaps he hoped. But now my Lord of Exeter is his countenance, and I find it is there interpreted as if you did much for revenge of an unkindness, wherein I have told my Lord your particular, as the King's service otherwise is much wronged. The King hath given express directions that new letters be written to second the former, and that such as have wives Recusants, or of their families that repair not to church, their armour to be taken, though the m[aste]r come for fashion. The Bishop of Bath and the Earl [of] Exeter must chide when they meet, for I see he stomachs much the letter that my brother Charles showed to his man. I told him plainly brothers that love are all concerned when one is unkindly dealt with. We have ever honoured his house, but lived of ourselves, therefore free to tell you we think the Earl will needs impute a neglect in you that would not write or send to him to have the grant to yourself, neither while my uncle lived nor after he was dead.

"For Sir Thomas Brudenell's speeches, if they have been public, and particularly against yourself, I would not have them digested (*sic*) yet not followed by yourself, but with a seeming to neglect them as they are applied to you; but as they concern you and others for executing a service commanded, the King's interest is in that business, and it would be followed in some public course.

"My Lord Cooke I know will give a good countenance to gentlemen in those causes, and in particular I have told him of this party."



[THE EARL OF] EXETER to SIR EDWARD WATSON, SIR THOMAS TRESHAM, and the rest of the Verderers and other officers of H.M. Forest of Rockingham.

1612[-13], March 1, Exceter House in the Strand.—“Whereas (sithence the death of Mr. Simon Mountague) I have assigned the keeping of his Majesty’s Game unto Sir Thomas Brudenell, Knight Baronet, in the two walks of Farminge and Geddington Woodes within the Forest of Rockingham, whereupon it is very expedient, and so required by order of the Forest, that a view should be taken of the said Game before it be delivered over to the charge of the said Sir Thomas: I have therefore thought good (the time of the year serving very fitly for it) to require you and every of you whom it doth concern to appoint a time certain, to be made known to all the keepers in those walks, that they give their attendance and assistance for performance of th’ aforesaid service, and then and there to make true and perfect certificates (to be indented) of the number of all the said Game in general, to be distributed in the said certificates, by setting down how many of every several kinds shall be found in the said walks; th’ one of which indentures to be delivered to the said Sir Thomas Brudenell, another to be kept by yonrselves, or delivered to the steward of the Swannymont (*sic*) Court, and the third to be sent up to me.”

Copy (?).

SIR HENRY MOUNTAGU to SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGU.

[1612-13 ?].—“I perceive by your letter the passage of things with you: it is well carried. I have acquainted some of the Lords, who are well pleased that my Lord Cooke so proceeded with Sir Thomas Brudenell. And the account of your proceedings is well accepted, but my Lord Chancellor [Ellesmere] as yet hath not been at the Board since the King came last, but I hope will be shortly; he could tell me of Mr. Sherleye’s braving of some of the Justices, and I told him of Sir Thomas Brudenell’s fashions used with you. You in particular are much beholding to my Lord, and the rest of the Justices, and so I told him you did all acknowledge his favour in so far regarding your credits as to hear your answers before any credence should be given to their complaint, and indeed that course moved from him. 1267

“For my Lord of Exeter, I think out [of] his churlish disposition he be now set against you for the Forest business, but I perceive the King doth not yet forget it, by some passages I heard of late. Waiting upon the King last night, and giving him account of some circuit proceedings, I perceive him well pleased that matters be thoroughly prosecuted against Recusants at the next term. I will break with him touching those brave gentlemen of Northamptonshire.”

SIR HENRY MOUNTAGU to SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGU.

[1612-13 ?] Wednesday.—“I perceive you discontented in that some had opinion was of your long forbearance. It is true they [the Council ?] thought you too slack, and it was hardly reported of your suffering them [Recusants ?] at Pitchley; but after the blow you gave at Newton, all was well again, and I can assure you the King thinks well of your doing. I talked with him of that action not long since. Sir Anthony Mildmay had the start of you, but since there is a good construction made of your service. We dwell here in Parliament still; the 1607

Bill of Hostile Laws is not come back again from the Lords, and here rise new troubles every day by idle speeches. The Lords have refused to join in the petition touching the Spanish causes, and showed us their reasons of the inconvenience. We hope you are and will be quiet now in Northamptonshire, and then we shall see you here."

PRINCESS ELIZABETH, [Electress Palatine,] to SIR RAPHE WINWOOD, Ambassador in the Low Countries.

[1613 ?] April 18, Heidelberg.—"Good Sir Raphe Winwood,—I have sent you a letter for his Majesty, which is all at this time I have to say, only that I shall never forget how much I have ever been beholding to you; it shall ever bind me to rest

"Your affectionate friend,  
"ELIZABETH."\*

*Two small seals, over green silk.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1613, Aug. 28, Heidelberg.—"My Lord, I have found you so ready to do me any pleasure, that I have chosen you to ask your advice and counsel in a business of mine. It will be long to tell you all the reasons and subject of it, but I have fully instructed Tom Roe with [it], from whom I pray receive it to your care, and advertise me what you shall think in your judgment fit for me to do, and after I make no doubt but to have also your furtherance in effecting it. You shall ever find me grateful and ready to acknowledge the courtesy I have and shall receive from you, and so I rest

"Your friend,  
"ELIZABETH."\*

"Sir, I thank you for the letter I received, which hath made me the willinger to employ you."

*Two small seals, one broken.*

[SIR] ROBERT COTTON to his brother[-in-law] SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGUE.

[1614,] July 24.—. . . "Of this sudden interview of these two great Princes † I doubt not but you have heard before this letter shall come to you. Only thus much I can assure you, that his arrival was so secret that there was no knowledge of him until [he] came unto the present [or presence ?] at Somersett House. He professeth no other occasion than the affection of a brother to see his sister, neither hath as yet made any other overture. His stay he intendeth but until Friday, and it is thought the King and Queen will accompany him to the sea-side. If there be any other grounds of his coming you shall hear by the next messenger I can send by."

*Portion of a seal of arms.*

ROBERT HARLOWE to his cousin SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGUE, one of H.M. Deputy Lieutenants.

1614, Aug. 10.—"I have endeavoured to know the certainty whether Mr. Fardenando and Mr. John Cotton be dead, and I find it for a cer-

\* The signature is written in imitation of Queen Elizabeth's.

† James I. and the King of Denmark. The latter came to England in July 1606 also.

tainty that Mr. Fardenando is, but it was a question whether Mr. John went in the Clove for Japan, or whether he was left at Banton.

"I have spoken with one that came home of late from thence, that doth affirm for certain, that he did see him at Banton, after that the Clove went from thence to Japan; and this man went to the Molocus (*sic*), and at his return to Banton again (as he saith) he did there hear that Mr. John Cotton was dead.

"The expedition that carried the Percian ambassador is come home laden with pepper, and met the Clove in the road going into Banton at her coming forth; so we look every day when we shall hear of her arrival in England, and then I shall more fully inform you of the certainty thereof."

(The rest of this letter relates to a proposed site for the almshouse for widows in the parish of Iping.)

*Seal of arms.*

The EARL OF EXETER to [the DEPUTY LIEUTENANTS in  
CO. NORTHAMPTON?].

1615, Nov. 30, Exeter House in the Strand.—"You shall receive hereincluded a letter from my very good Lord the Lord Treasurer [Suffolk], upon complaint made unto me, for staying of such as have cunningly abused his Lordship by putting into their grants the cutting of such skantlings of trees as in time would have been the utter destruction of the Forest; which his Lordship foreseeing, hath thereupon directed his letters unto you for the staying at this time any farther proceedings therein until other order be taken by his Lordship. I pray you therefore, and every of you, according to the place you hold there under his Majesty," &c.

*Signed.*

SYDNEY MOUNTAGU to SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGU.

1616, March 26, M[iddle] Temple.—"You hear how that God hath taken to himself my brother Walter Mountagu; \* he hath broken the ice to us, and we must follow after. His Lady sent up his man Mr. Isham to the Bishop of Bath and me, who it seems he hath named his executors, together with one Mr. Jones, who married Mrs. Castle, his wife's gentlewoman.

"The same day when this news was brought, I was at the Court, being Tuesday last, the 19th of this month, and was that day presented to his Majesty, who gave me gracious usage.

[P.S.] "Last Sunday I saw my Lord Zouche at Court, and very well."

SIR CHARLES MOUNTAGU to SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGU.

1616, April 25, Lumberd Street.— . . . "My Lord of Rutland and Sir George Villers are made Knights of the Garter. The arraignments are put off till a week after the term, and the writs are gone out to warn the Lords to be ready at that time, so as sure they say there will be no more delays. There is committed (and some say to the Tower) Sir Robert Car, of the Prince's Bed-chamber, and Mr. Gib, of the King's Bed-chamber, which were both the only favourites of the Earl of Somerset's."

*Seal of arms.*

\* Sir Walter Montagu. Burke gives the date of his death as "1615."



## SIR CHARLES MOUNTAGU to SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGU.

1616, May 1.— . . . “The arraignments hold on the 15th of the next month, and the towns of Flushing and the Brill are to be delivered up presently. My Lord Lile hath a good composition for himself and son, who are going over. There will be no solemn riding to the Instalment of the new Knights of the Garter; the King will save them that charges (*sic*), and carry them thither himself as in a hunting journey.”

*Seal of arms.*

## SIR CHARLES MOUNTAGU to SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGU.

1616, May 15.— . . . “Here is now such a hurrying to Westminster Hall to see the great lady [the Countess of Somerset] arraigned as it distracts everybody’s mind from anything else. It is thought she will make but a short day’s work of it, she hath made such a liberal confession already; but it is thought tomorrow the Earl [of Somerset] will be upon stout terms, if the presence of his great auditory put him not besides his text. But of these things you shall hear more the next week.

“I writ I think to you before of the death of the Earl of Shrousbury [Gilbert Talbot], who hath given all that ever he could from the Earl [Edward Talbot] his brother.

“The best Carr is dead already, for here is news come that Sir Edward Carr of Lincolnshire, our cousin, brake his neck with a fall of his horse.” . . .

“Sir William Slingsby yesterday married our cousin Sir Steven Borde’s daughter.”

*Seal of arms.*

## SIR CHARLES MOUNTAGU to SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGU.

[1616, May.]—“The Bishop of Bath is now at Greenwich with the King, but as soon as I can I will deliver your letter, and let him see the others also. The putting off of the arraignments spent much money and prevented most men’s expectations; but yesternight my Lord Chief Justice came by my door and told one of my next neighbours that for certain the[y] would now hold on Friday and Saturday. There was never such preparation in Westminster Hall for scaffolds as there is for this business. The news of Sir Edward Carr is false, and there was not any such matter; he is very well. I have been a day or two out of town, so as I have not heard of any other news. Mounceer (*sic*) Shamburgh when he is in town I hear lies near me, whom I intend to visit, if I may scape so.”

## SIR CHARLES MOUNTAGU to SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGU.

1616, June 26.—“Since my last here hath happened no alteration. Yesterday the King had the matter betwixt my Lord Chancellor [Ellesmere] and my Lord Cooke in hearing for the præmunire, but what was done I have not yet heard; only I saw my Lord Cooke and his Lady come very heavily from thence. Sir Robert Rich puts hard at them for the extent of his land. For the King’s speech, you will have it shortly set forth in print by my brother Serjeant [Sir Henry Montagu] at the King’s appointment; but of all the news here you will now have them at large by my brother Sidney.” . . .

[SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGU] to his brother [BISHOP JAMES MOUNTAGU?].

1616, Aug. 10, Boughton.—“Because I could not look for your presence and my Lord Zouche’s at the baptising of my boy, I thought not good to defer it so long as the 11th of August, but on St. James his day [25 July] I performed it, having for you Sir Lewis Wattson, for my Lord Zouche Sir Will. Tate, and for my mother my wife’s mother; and I chose that day rather than the Sabbath, because of the great company that came in; for I was so much beholding to all the knights, gentlemen, and other of my friends in sending and joying with me in this great blessing, that I could not but in thankfulness invite them, and I had most of their company.

“If that work had not been done, I could not so quietly have attended the King, who passed through Weekely (but came not hither) to Gedington Woods on Monday, the 29th of July, and killed there quickly a very fat buck; which, when it was dead, his Majesty called for me, and bade me send it to my mother, and tell her it was a buck of his killing and my keeping, and that would please her well.

“From thence he went to Farming Woods, where he had royal sport. When he was at Morehay, I had above half an hour’s speech with him, hand to hand, wherein he entered into discourse of my mother and all us brethren too long to write of. He lamented the loss of my brother Walter; and amongst other talk he told [me] that [he] wondered at what you had told him of my mother’s working, being stone blind. At the end of his talk, I told his Majesty I must needs tell him of one great blessing God had given me of late in sending me a son. He was glad at it, and prayed heartily for him. I told his Majesty that I had committed the bringing of him up to you, that he might be hereafter the fitter for his service; whereupon he hugged me to him and gave me two or three taps of the head, with great joeundness; and so we parted that night.

“On Saturday, when I took my leave of his Majesty, having gotten a fine handkerchief of my mother’s hemming, I told his Majesty that I had brought him the wonder to see; and he presently called for it, and showed it to all the Lords, and told them of another wonder I had told him of, that one nurse with one milk did suckle six of us. He gave me the handkerchief again. I besought his Majesty that he would keep it. He sware by God that he would, and so took it; and I took my leave of him.

“Next to the King, I applied myself to the great favourite the Master of the Horse [George Viscount Villiers], from whom I received so many favours that I bestowed a fine horse on him, which he took very kindly, and I think him very well bestowed. And thus have I troubled you with the passages here.” . . .

*Autograph draft.*

SIR CHARLES MOUNTAGU TO SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGU.

1616, Aug. 21, Lumberd Street—. . . “If I might advise you, I would wish you to sell your wool as soon as you could now it is at a good price, for here is certain word come that the Low Countries have banished all our dyed cloths, and set such a mult (*sic*) on the white as will mar the trade, and the Lords they say are at a pose what to do with cockin (*sic*). Here reigns such a cruel ague, which dispatches many quickly.”

*Seal of arms.*

## SIR CHARLES MOUNTAGU TO SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGU.

1616, Sept. 11, Lumberd Street.—“It is good hearing that your neighbours and you can be content to look friendly on one another, though I think there is neither of you will be any whit the securer; it is not unlike but your Court favours have begotten you that courtesy, from [?] old Burleigh’s direction to have a friend in Court, lest a man be like a hop without a pole.

“I hope by this my brother Serjeant and you have quieted your thoughts of each other, which I should be heartily glad of. Here is now a hot alarm again that he shall be Chief Justice. They say the King continues his displeasure to my Lord Cooke still, and that he shall certainly out. My Lord Hubbert\* is now left alone in the Common Place, for the[y] say Justice [Humphrey] Winch is dead, and [Peter] Warborton is put off. My brother Sidney is here, but you know he is so reserved as none shall be of his counsel, but I hear Nanton is liker to have it than he. There is like to be much troubles (*sic*) in France. I have sent for your plumber, but he is at Sturbridg fair; I have left word that he must needs be with you the next week.”

## SIR SYDNEY MOUNTAGU TO SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGU.

1616, Oct. 29, M[iddle] Temple.—“One was with me this evening who told me my nephew Wylloughbie [Montagu Bertie]† was sent for to be a Knight of the Bath. My Lord Chamberlain [Pembroke] was moved therein—made some difficulty of it; and my Lord Treasurer [Suffolk] yielded to it. My Lord Chief Justice [Coke] remains as he did—hath not yet come to Westminster; if he remove, there is now speech the Lord Chief Baron [Tanfield] shall go into the King’s Bench, and the Attorney of the Wards into the Exchequer, and Sir Wauter Franc. Moore (*sic*) to be Attorney of the Wards; but reports fly here as they do in the country—find no place to rest in.

“I hear of some certainty that upon Monday last there came a warrant to the Privy Seal for the Surveyorship of the Liveries to Sir Robert Nanton, but it is stayed at the Great Seal, it may be, till the King come, whom we expect here upon Thursday. The Queen came to Somerset House upon Monday.” . . .

*Seal of arms.*

## SIR CHARLES MOUNTAGU TO SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGU.

[1616?].—“For your venture in the East India Company I know not what to say. They say they have now reduced it to have the money brought in, in eight years, so as it may be your youngest daughter may live to see it come in again; but you have trusted a sure card for the doing of it, who will see all things done punctually. It’s thought the King might do well to call to all the underwriters for a supply, for those that are daily sent for to the Council table to lend are very backward. Your money upon sheep rather than in ships I think is the better adventure, for I have received lately from your wool-men 200*l.* for you, and one of them said he would have brought in 40*l.* more, but yet I hear not of him. The King holds his journey at his time; his Star Chamber speech you shall not I think see printed. My Lord

\* Sir Henry Hobart, C.J. Common Pleas.

† Son of Robert Lord Willoughby of Eresby, afterwards Earl of Lindsey.



Chancellor [Viscount Brackley] is very sick they say, and would resign. Mr. Attorney [Sir F. Bacon] is deeply embarked for it, on whom the rumour now goes. Baron Altum\* is dead."

[The BOARD OF GREEN CLOTH to the JUSTICES in co. NORTH-AMPTON?]

1616 [--17], Jan. 8, Whitehall.—“Whereas we were contented the last year to recall his Majesty’s Purveyor out of your county of Northampton, requiring him to forbear his further proceeding in taking of butter; which we did not out of any the suggestions and pretences in your letter sent unto us, but merely taking [in]to consideration his Majesty’s intent of coming the summer following in Progress into that county: Now, forasmuch as there is a necessity for his Majesty to be furnished with a proportion in that kind, and that his Majesty intends not coming this year into those parts, we have sent down this bearer with his Majesty’s commission for collecting of two thousand weight [20 cwt.] of butter in the said county; which proportion, being so small, we assure ourselves you will take as a favour, and yield him your best furtherance for his assistance.”

*Signed*: Lenox, E: Wotton, T: Edmondes, Ro: Banastre, Rich: Coxe, Jo: Leigh, Tho: Merrye(?), Henrie Bell.

SIR SYDNEY MOUNTAGU to his uncle WILLIAM MOUNTAGU, Esq.,  
at Little Okeley.

1616[–17], March 17.—“My mother’s fits of ague had left her a little while, but this day she hath had a sore fit again, and I now more fear her than heretofore. We expect the Bishop of Winchester here upon Wednesday night, so as upon Thursday I think I shall not fail to be at home, for the King passeth not by this way till Friday. He set forth from London upon Friday last, and stayed at Thiballs till this day, and God willing will be at Apthorpe upon Friday next, and Saturday at night at Burley on the Hill.

“You hear Sir Fr. Bacon is Lord Keeper, Sir Henry Yelverton Attorney General, and Mr. Coventry, the late Recorder of London, Solicitor, and knighted. It is thought also the Lord Admiral [Earl of Nottingham] will give up his places, and my Lord of Buckingham shall be Justice in Eyre on this side Trente, as he is already of the other side Trente.”

[SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGU] to his brother [BISHOP JAMES MOUNTAGU?].

1617, April 23, Boughton.—“I could not let pass this so convenient a messenger without letting you understand how it hath fared with some of your friends since you went. My brother the Judge [Sir Henry Montagu], who was generally reported to have been dead, fell into a great sickness at Exeter in his returning out of his circuit, and was much doubted for a week, but thanks be to God I hear he is well recovered again, and purposeth to be at London about the end of this week. My brother Sir Charles, who hasted unto him, and rid in two days a hundred miles, so lamed his arm, not being well before,

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\* Sir James Altham, Baron of the Exchequer.

that he was fain to go to the Bathe, from whence I had a letter from him that he had found much good, and purposeth to be in the country before the term.

"Myself have had five fits of an ague, and came not abroad till Easter Day. I thank God I am of the mending hand, but yet not *in statu quo prius*. My mother I had well hoped had lost her ague, but I hear she has fallen into it again within these four or five days, but not into any senseless fits, as formerly, so that I hope she may wear it out. Thus you see God his gentle correction and mercy towards us, which I hope we shall all make good use of; and though of his goodness he hath yet spared us, yet it hath pleased him to lay a great cross upon me, my family and tenants, in taking away from us our worthy and good minister, Mr. Stone. I pray God I may get a good one in his stead.

"All other of your friends here for aught that I know do well, and the Doctor (whom I pray you remember if any occasion fall for his preferment) can tell you how your godson thrives."

*Autograph draft.*

JAMES [MOUNTAGU, BISHOP OF] WINCHESTER, to [SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGU].

1617[-18], Feb. 1, Court.—"My brother Sidney is now installed in his place;\* much ado to get in, for there is such a striving to wait as I was driven to struggle for him. I hope he will be careful to do well in it, and then all is well. You write news, for I hear of no Barons, only a report that my Lord Chancellor [Bacon] shall have the making of one. If you have 10,000*l.* in your purse, I think, if you know not how to bestow it better, you may have a barony for it. But you speak so of another world as I think you look for no more honour in this. . . .

"We have made a new Controwler this day, Sir Henry Carey, and Mildmay master of the Jewel House. Who shall be Chancellor of the Duchy I know not; the opinion is strongest for Sir Humphrey May, if the King do not annex it to the Exchequer. Here is an Ambassador to invite the Queen and the Prince to be gossips to my Lady Elizabeth's child."

SIR CHARLES MOUNTAGU to SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGU.

1618, May 21, Winchester House.—. . . "Yours by Paine is come to my hands, and it seems that's now [happened?] that we have had cause long to fear. My Lord Chief Justice [Sir Henry Montagu] says the King hath commanded him to attend him on Tuesday and Wednesday next, so as he cannot come, but if please God I will be at Barnewell on Tuesday night."

SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGU to his brother [SIR CHARLES MOUNTAGU].

1618, July 15, Northt. [Northampton].—"I have received letters from the Earl of Exeter, our Lord Lieutenant, to pay Captain Fisher, our muster-master, his pension set down for this part of the county, which comes to 25*l.*; and therefore I pray you that upon the receipt of this letter you would pay to the bearer hereof so much, taking a note of the receipt for my better discharge to the country."

Receipt at foot by Theo. (?) Rashleygh of 25*l.* from Sir Charles Mountagu.

\* He was Master of Requests.

## SIR CHARLES MOUNTAGU to SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGU.

1618, July 21, Winchester House.—“This day, about 7 of the clock in the morning, God took my brother [the Bishop of Winchester] to his rest. When breath was gone, I went to look for his will, with my nephew Ray and two or three others, the copy whereof I herewith send you; and finding his Majesty to have a legacy, I went presently to my Lord of Buckingham, who carried me into the King’s bed-chamber, where his Majesty made me read part of it, which his Majesty was much moved at, [and] used me graciously, which refreshed my sorrows; and before his Majesty I gave my Lord of Buckingham his legacy.

“Now my care is how to perform the rest, which God willing I will do to the uttermost of all he left, and add of my own to it if there be cause, for no way his estate will amount to above 3,000*l.*; but my first care is to dispose of his body at Bath, as he desires. This night I have interred his bowels, which must be done of necessity, and I have determined if God please to solemnise his funerals at Bath on the 20th day of August, if you and the rest of my brothers so please. If I could show all my reasons, well it cannot be done before, nor well after, for on the 29th of August I must of necessity wait on the King at Farnham, and continue a great charge the [there?] still in building; and I know not but September and October I shall be busied in the bishopric business; so as I beseech you and my brother Sir Sidney send me your opinions and resolutions, whether you will be there, and how you approve of the time; and I beseech you bear with me in this over-load of cares, sorrows, and business if I omit what were needful more to write, for it is not the least of my woe that I want your helps and advice.

“I was by this day when his Majesty gave this bishopric [of Winchester] to the Bishop of Eley, and they say he shall be Dean of the Chapel too. At Court I heard a buzz of much news; my Lord Treasurer [Suffolk] hath left his Staff; but I pray bear with me at this time, and return me your answers as soon as you can.”

## SIR SYDNEY MOUNTAGU to his uncle WILLIAM MOUNTAGU, at Little Okeley.

1618, July 23, Hemington.—“I came hither to Hemington the end of the last week. Yesterday, being Tuesday, about noon, hither came a footman of the Bishop of Winchester’s, sent by my brother Sir Charles, to acquaint my brother Sir Edward and myself of the death of the Bishop, who departed this life upon Monday last about seven a clock in the morning. He hath given away little in legacies; it seemeth he thought himself not rich. He hath made my brother Sir Charles his executor, and given him the residue of his goods unbequeathed; and hath appointed his body to be buried in the great church at Bathe (which is set down to be upon the 20th of August next), and 400*l.* allowed by him for his funeral, and 300*l.* for a monument. A gold cup of 100*l.* he hath given to the King; a ring of seventeen diamonds to the Marquis of Buckingham; to his three brothers cups of 10*l.* a-piece; and amongst four or five of his servants some seven or eight score pounds in money; the residue of his servants two years’ wages. His lands he hath settled by conveyance amongst his brothers.” . . .

## SIR HENRY MOUNTAGU to SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGU.

1618, Aug. 6.—“I have received your letter and the note that imports the miscarriage of the new Justice of Peace. It was very insolent, if



the information be true, and I would wish that by as many as can truly and fitly testify of his carriage it were made appearing under their hands. It is not the King's intention to have the liberty he allows turned into abuse; neither is such a boldness to be borne with for one Justice to expose others in such a fashion. I sent for Mr. Attorney [Yelverton] and acquainted him he[re]with. My purpose is, when I come in the country, to call Mr. Doctor [Williams?] to question for it; and if I find ground enough, at the King's returning we mean to acquaint the King with it, and have order given to Mr. Attorney to prosecute it. I purpose on Saturday to be at Kimolton; the next week I hear you purpose to come up to London; if you call [for] me there, we will come up together."

SIR CHARLES MOUNTAGU to SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGU.

1618, Nov. 11, Winchester House.—"I have talked with my Lord Chief Justice [Sir Henry Montagu] about Doctor Williams, who says you writ to my Lord Hubbert [Sir Henry Hobart] and desired to have him deal in it, whom he finds not cold in it, but if you will have him do anything in it he will not only acquaint the King with it, but send for him to answer it here.

I am now a petitioner to the Lords, who would have me pay in all the money in my hands, and then sue to the King for what he ought [owed] my brother, but I had almost as leve lose the money as my labour.

"Here hath been some pause about choosing a new Recorder, but now Mr. Heath hath it. The King is gone out of the town."

*Seal, a crest.*

SIR HENRY MOUNTAGU to SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGU.

1618, Dec. 18.—"I thank you for the pheasants you sent me. . . . I hear say the ministers on your side are stirring against the taxation set upon them towards the musters. I believe this comes from your neighbour of Grafton, Doctor Williams. I cannot hear that he is in London. I purpose, when I can find an opportunity, to speak with the King this Christmas about that matter, for that man's insolency must be checked some way. . . . I have sent my sister a few sugar loaves—three little ones for her three little ones, and a bigger for the kitchen."

SIR CHARLES MOUNTAGU to SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGU.

1619, May 5.—. . . "My Lord Chief Justice purposes to make a start to Kimbolton this Whitsuntide, and will carry me with him, which I am rather willing to, to meet you there. . . . Wilyams \* for his book is to be hanged, drawn, and quartered this day. My Lord of Southampton was made a Councillor the last week; others that looked for it will not get it yet. The King comes hither on Friday, and to Greenwich on Saturday, where his Majesty will abide till his progress."

SIR CHARLES MOUNTAGU to SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGU.

1619, May 12, Winchester House.—. . . "The King is now come to Greenwich, and hath been lately troubled with new exam-

\* "A counsellor at law;" executed for a libel on the King. (State Papers.)

inations of my Lady Ross, who hath much abused his Majesty, which will fall ill with Sir Thomas and his son Arthur.\* The Queen's great funeral holds tomorrow." . . . .

*Seal of arms.*

FR. [LORD] VERULAM, Chancellor, to [SIR EDWARD, SIR CHARLES, and SIR SIDNEY MOUNTAGU].

1619, Dec. 31, York House.—“Whereas in the cause that is depending before me in Chancery between you, Sir Edward and Sir Charles Mountagu, complainants, against you, Sir Sidney Mountagu, defendant, I have been informed that you, Sir Sidney, have demurred to their Bill, and thereupon it was desired that the consideration thereof might be referred to some Master of the Court, which I have denied to grant, but am content to take some pains therein myself some time before the next term, and (*sic*—I?) would wish you by this my letter to attend me with your counsel at York House about the 19th of January next to that purpose: so I bid you farewell.”

*Signed.*

E. [LORD] ZOUCHÉ to SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGUE, Knight.

[c. 1620?] Jan. 12.—Has received a letter from him and Sir Edmund. Marvels what they mean by saying that they have received a commission in which he (the writer) is placed a cipher. “The cause is very weighty, standing now in suspense, whether a man after a blow received should hang himself and so receive the reward of Cain, or else another man be found a manslayer,” &c.

*Seal of arms.*

SIR CHARLES MONTAGU to SIR EDWARD MOUNTAGU.

1620, Dec. 13, Spittle.—“To begin with the worst first, there is news come now of more certain truth than heretofore from Bohemya, which is, that the King's army hath had a great overthrow, and Prague is lost, but the King and Queen [Frederick and Elizabeth] are at a strong place called Presslaw in Seleya, and the King of Hungary and he have met, and they both intend to raise a far greater force to set on them [the Emperor and his allies] suddenly; God give them better success.

“The King's Majesty, with many protestations of his love and favour, hath returned my brother [Sir Henry Montagu] hither with the Staff as Lord High Treasurer, and granted him to be Baron of Kimbolton and Viscount Mandevile, which name was once lord of Kimbolton, and a great noble family, now utterly extinct, whereby he might best take it to him without envy. His patents are not yet done, so as he hath none other titles yet than Lord Treasurer, but this week all will be done and he will take his oath in the Exchequer. Now he executes his old and new office in his chamber at Sargants' Inn.

“His Majesty of himself spake to my brother of you, and said he did not confer this great trust upon him only for love to himself, but of all our family, whom (*sic*) he thought loved him and were faithful to him, and though you smelt a little of Puritanism, yet he knew you to be honest and faithful to him; and said he heard you were a Parliament man—you must do him an arrant (*sic*), and he would requite you, but such

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\* Sir Thomas Lake and Sir Arthur Lake.

a one, as I hear, as you need not be afraid of. You shall meet there it seems with many of your old acquaintance, for the countries [counties?] care not for courtiers, nor councillors, for the[y] choose freely, and here in Middlesex they have given two privy councillors the canvise (*sic?*), but I think very unwisely and not fairly carried.

“I think Sir Lewis [Watson] his ends at Court are as well for himself as you, but that must rest awhile, and I have a conceit it will come easilier. . . I pray bear with me, since I am so tied to attendance as I cannot stand to read what I write.”

SIR CHARLES MOUNTAGU to EDWARD LORD MOUNTAGU.

1622, March 26, Spittle.—“As soon as I received your letter I sent your note to Mr. Hudson, and have sent to him now again about it, and it shall not want following till it be effected, but my Lord Keeper [Williams] keeps very private from all business till his sermon be past on Good Friday: . . .

“Here is little news; they say the Prince is royally received in Spain, and his followers are now gone after him; God send them all well and quickly home. They say the French King is going on with his wars against Rochell, and it is feared the town will not hold out, the King hath such a party in it. They say Count Mannsfeild is put into some distress: the Spaniard and the States are in treaty of peace for seven years.”

*Seal of arms.*

L. [LORD] CRANFEILDE to certain OFFICERS of H.M. WOODS.

1622, May 7, Court at Whitehall.—The King has given order to Sir Francis Fane, Lieutenant of the Forest of Rockingham, to new build and enlarge his house at Abthorpe, within the Forest, “for the more commodious entertainment of his Majesty and his company, at his repair into those parts for his princely recreation there.” By letters of privy seal of the 3rd inst., the King has allowed to him within the Forest 100 timber trees of the King’s gift, and 100 trees more by way of sale. The addressees are to mark out and deliver the trees, setting down the price of every second tree, at the best prices of the country; the money to be first paid to C. Ogle, and then into the Exchequer. They are to forbear “the fair-branched and marked trees of ornament, and use[d] for browse.”

*Signed. Addressed:* Robert Treswell, Esq., Surveyor General of H.M. Woods on this side Trent; Cuthbert Ogle, Esq., Lieutenant of the Forest of Whittlewood and Woodward of co. Northampton; and James Crumpe, Gent., Woodward also there.

EDWARD [LORD] MOUNTAGU to LORD CRANFEILD, Lord High Treasurer.

1622, May 20.—“I being Lieutenant under my Lord of Exeter of the Forest of Rockingham, whereby trust is reposed in me for the custody of his Majesty’s woods and game there, and understanding that some under officers had appointed a meeting for the setting forth and selling a great number of oaks without notice given either to myself or any ancient sworn officer of the Forest, I directed my letters to know by what warrant they went about it; whereupon one of them brought me your Lordship’s letter grounded upon his Majesty’s letters of privy seal in way of gift and sale to Sir Francis Fane, for the building of his house at



Apethorpe. In all grants of that nature, even for trees for his Majesty's own use, heretofore warrants have been directed to the principal and sworn officers of the Forest for the view and setting out of them; which if your Lordship had been truly informed of, I doubt not but you would have been pleased to have held the ancient order and course. And therefore, till your further pleasure known, I have directed a forbearance of the execution of your Lordship's letters, and the rather because Mr. Ogle, who is of the quorum, was not there. Your Lordship's letter is they should be taken within the Forest of Rockingham, which is of large extent. I would know your Lordship's pleasure whether they shall be taken in all places dispersedly, or else but only in those walks where Sir Francis Fane is under-keeper, because they are adjoining to his house."

*Copy in a clerk's hand.*

KING JAMES I. to the LORD MOUNTAGUE.

1622, Oct. 28, Court at Hinchinbrooke.—"Right trusty and well beloved, we greet you well. Having some occasion to speak with you as soon as conveniently may be, we have thought fit to signify our pleasure unto you to meet us at Royston on Saturday night next, where you shall then understand what the business is which we have to speak with you of. In the mean time we cominit you to God."

*Signed at the top.*

SIR CHARLES MOUNTAGU to EDWARD LORD MOUNTAGU.

1622[-3], Feb. 19, Spittle.—"On Monday I went and delivered your letter to my Lord of Exeter [William Cecil], who, after he had read it, told me that you had written unto him that you might hold the offices in the Forest under him, as you did of my Lord his father, which his Lord[ship] said you should do with all his heart, not because you had written to him about them, but because he always loved you and accounted you a worthy wise man, and that it was much against his will you had not his sister. . . .

"My Lord of Buckingham invited himself and his Lady to dinner on Sunday to my brother's in Aldersgate Street, with the other Lords his allies, who made him a great feast on such a sudden; and thither came my Lord Keeper [Williams, Bishop of Lincoln] after dinner.

"I have imparted to my brother your desires about the Forest offices; he is afraid that either he or his son should begin to sue for a thing of so little advantage, before he be seasoned with some things of profit; but this I have done—I have intreated him that the next week, when his son goes to Newmarket to the King, that he will put in a *caveat* to my Lord of Buckingham that if any do sue for the reversion, that he will make a stay of them, which he will do; and I tell him this, that when we see how my Lord of Exeter's patents are settled, that then if he will get you the reversion of the Wardenship for two lives, and the fostership in fee of Gedington Woods, you shall give my nephew 500*l.*; and this hath some favour and may work to purpose. I see my brother had rather you had them than he would desire them for himself, though I have made this offer without your warrant, and the places are of little or no profit, yet they will give a great command and pleasure to your house. . . .

"Mr. Tarfeeld tells me he will write so at large to you of your Star-chamber business as I shall not need to say anything, and your counsel thinks you have an advantage by Sir F. taking out a commission, and I think we have fitted him with commissioners' names. . . .

"Here is rumours (*sic*) that [Endymion] Porter is put from the Court, for some ill words he should give of the Queen of Bohemya in his journey into Spain; and Cottington is suddenly sent into Spain."

*Seal of arms.*

SIR CHARLES MOUNTAGU to LORD MOUNTAGU.

1622[-3], March 12, Spittle.— "From the Prince we hear nothing yet but that the French King gave my Lord of Carlile a pass for the Prince and all his company to pass with all respects safe, so as we make account he is in Spain ere this. Many lords and gent[lemen] are preparing to go to him. Our King is at Cambridge to see a play, betwixt the Jesuit and the Puritan.

"Our cloth goes well away, but they say the King of Spain hath proclaimed that in Spain there shall be no manufactures worn but what are made there, which makes us afraid of losing trade there.

"It's true that it is rumoured that my Lord Ross is alive,\* and wagers offered to be laid that he will be here before Michaelmas.

"Count Mannsfeeld's army they say is very strong, and prevail[s] much where he is. Tilley was sent against him, but they say sent for back in all haste to go for Bohemya, where Bethlem Gabor † and Jagen-dorfe are very busily stirring."

*Seal of arms.*

ROBERT [LORD] SPENCER to LORD [MONTAGU].

1623[-4], Jan. 4, Allthrop.—"The day for the Parliament at Westminster is the 12th of February, where I hope in God we shall happily meet. I am bold to remember your Lordship of the speeches your Lordship and I had at Bougheton, when I was with you there, concerning the Knights for the Shire, if there were a Parliament, and your Lordship thought those that were last were fittest. ‡ They both are willing to do their country the best service they can, and desire your Lordship's approbation and furtherance. If your Lordship join with them they doubt no opposition, neither care for any. I think your Lordship heareth of the Earl of § Oxford's enlargement of his gracious favour he had from the King, and that he was married upon Thursday last. With my best wishes and my son's to your Lordship and your sons, and to pretty Francke, I rest," &c.

P.S. relating to Sir Francis Fanne, or Fane, and Sir Lewis Watsonn.

[EDWARD LORD MOUNTAGU] to the MAYOR, RECORDER, ALDERMEN; and BURGESSES OF NORTHAMPTON.

1623[-4], || Jan. 7, Boughton.—"Good Mr. Mayor and the rest of your brethren,—Upon notice of the Parliament some letters passing between the Lord Spencer, Sir William his son, and myself about the election for Knights of the Shire, they were well pleased to give

\* In a letter of the same writer, July 1618, these words occur at the end: "My Lord Ross is dead."

† Prince of Transylvania.

‡ Sir William Spencer and Richard Knightley. They were re-elected 15 Jan. 1624, and again in April or May 1625.

§ "My Lord of," first written, and struck out.

|| There was a general election in Jan. 1624.



way that both should be chosen on this East side for the service of the country, which I held as a great nobleness and wisdom in them, to avoid future distractions which otherwise might arise; and therefore we determined of Sir Lewis Wattson and Sir John Pickering, if the country should so like. And therefore, the writs being now come down, and the election to be on Thursday, upon assurance of my Lord Spencer and his son's approbation of them, [I] have thought fit to desire your voices for them, which if I may obtain, I know it will be a means to avoid a great deal of trouble and charge which otherwise may fall, and a getting of you a number of mere friends to reduce all things to the ancient course for the good of your town; and myself will remain as true a friend to your town as any you have. And therefore I pray you let Sir Lewis Wattson and Sir John Pickering have your voices, and that I may know your minds herein."

*Autograph draft.*

RIC. SPENCER to LORD MONTAGU, at Boughton.

[1624,] Jan. 10, Northampton.—"Upon the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 7th of this present, my Lord [Spencer?] sent me to Northampton to Mr. Mayor and his brethren, to entreat them for their voices for Sir John Pickering and Sir Lewis Watson, and not to think of naming my brother. I found them resolved for Sir John Pickering, and purposing to name my brother for the other. I told them my brother would take it for a favour not to name him, not desiring to be of this Parliament, and hoping they would excuse him for this time, and lay the burthen upon some other.\* They told me they had received a letter from your Lordship, and had sent you, they hoped, a satisfactory answer. I could not prevail so far with them as to nominate Sir Lewis Watson; what they may be brought to (if businesses be carried fair on the other side) at my brother's return from Kettering, I cannot certainly affirm. Now, my good Lord, I will be bold to deliver my mind to your Lordship plainly, as I use to do, which is, that I think there had not been the least rub in this business if there had not been canvassing for voices on the other side for Sir Lewis Watson against Sir John Pickering, and warrants sent to constables to get voices for Sir Lewis Watson and none other."

*Portion of seal.*

E. [LORD] M[ONTAGU] to LORD [SPENCER?].

[1623-4, Jan.]—"I am driven into a strait for this business of the Knightship of the Shire, but I may be the shorter with you because myself and other knights hereabouts have entreated Sir John Isham to acquaint your Lordship with our desires for the ancient course observed to have a knight on each side for the better service of the country, without any opposition. And therefore I would your Lordship would be pleased well to advise of it, for avoiding many unkindnesses which may arise. There will be no opposing of your son; and I would your Lordship would be pleased to prevail so much with my cousin Knightley (whom I think very worthy of the place), that having had the honour already of it, he would now give way to Sir Lewis Wattson,† and so the

\* Richard Spencer, esquire, [the writer?] was one of the members elected for the town in 1620, 1624, 1625, and 1626.

† "Whom we intend to nominate for our side" (struck out).



business may be carried fairly without any offence. I hope we shall hear from your Lordship by Sir John Isham."

*Autograph draft. Endorsed:* The Lord Spencer's letters about the Knightship of the Shire, 1623.

SIR CHARLES MOUNTAGU to LORD MOUNTAGU.

1624, Dec. 29, Spittle.— . . . "I have not yet been so far as Poles [St. Paul's?] since Christmas to learn any news, but they say the Duke of Brunswick goes away as soon as he hath got his new year's gift, and Mannsfeeld hath much to do with his men at Dover, who they say goes not away yet these twenty days. They say there is a 1000 of the men run away already, and the rest are very unruly. It is said that after Twelfthtide the Duke [of Buckingham] will into France for the Lady, who shall be here as soon as our King will have her; and they say it is in debate whether the Parliament shall be till the Duke's return of Breda—men speak diversely. My Lord St. Jhon had the privy seal to be Earl of Glamorgan, but my Lord Chamberlain [Earl of Pembroke] hath stopped it. Your neighbour will struggle so long for place as he will be cast lagg (*sic*)."

*Seal of arms.*

KING JAMES I. to ———.

[1624?]"— "I haue sygned the fyue frenshe lettirs ye sent me, but I misse lettirs for three, the Duc of Guise, the Prince Ienuille, & the Conte de Candale; & because this dispatche is to be sent awaye with all speede, I haue for hastening it signed three blankes, quhich ye are to fill for thaim three, & so to sende awaye the paquette; faille not also to wrytte to my Ambassadoure to excuse to all these princes upon the multitude of my affaires, that I wrytte not to thaim at this tyme, with my owin hande; & so fairwell.

"JAMES R."\*

H. [VISCOUNT] MANDEVILLE to his brother, LORD MOUNTAGU,  
at Barnwell.

[1625, June.]—"I am sorry to hear that my sister hath been so ill, and wish her well recovery. For your coming or staying, I know not well what to advise, because if it should prove a Parliament of business, you would not be spared. Therefore I shall tell you the guess I have of it, and leave it to your own resolution. The King hath already professed it is not to sit long, and if his errand were dispatched, which is for money, all other business should expect a new session, which he prefers to be as soon as they will, and then as long as the[y] will.

"The infection so spreads as we must scatter shortly; yet the King means that argument shall urge for doing something instantly, for to another place he will not now adjourn it. The business of the higher House will be nothing till something come from the lower House; and in the lower House I perceive, if the most may have their wills, there will nothing be done at this time but these two, one for God, the other for the King: they have already pressed in matter of religion to have the laws put in execution—the priests and Jesuits to be banished—and for the King, to condescend quickly to give somewhat. You will say these two

\* This letter is entirely in the King's own hand.

will ask a long Parliament, but they are stirred already, and Charles [Montagu] I am sure writes you word what else they do.

“Yesterday the great feast was kept, and the ratification of the marriage published. The French I think will now go hence shortly. The Queen appears to be a fine sweet creature. If I find any great occasions arising, I shall presently send you word, but as times are, I cannot be forward to persuade your coming up as yet. I have willed my Lord Willoughby to stir in time upon those things that the law have (*sic*) cast upon him as heir to my Lord of Oxford. What conveyances he hath made I wish him to take no notice of, but as heir at common law to make his claims, and let them show what title they can make by conveyance, for at least there will fall a third part of his laud to him.”

H. [VISCOUNT] MANDEVILLE to LORD MOUNTAGU.

[1625, c. June 30? ]—“I have moved the King for your leave. He told me you were a good Parliament man, and not to be spared, but at your desire, not being well, he is content to give you leave. The lower House are not yet come at the subsidy, and in the upper House we have little to do. If occasion be, I will send to you, but the ruse of the bill of plague will start men to come up that are in the country.\* The order for the Fasts do (*sic*) hold. So with my wife’s best love and mine” (&c.)

*Seal. Note:* Received 2 July 1625. *Endorsed:* The King’s leave for me not to come to the Parliament.

S[ARAH LADY] Z[OUCHE]† to LORD MONTIGUE, her nephew, at Boulton [Boughton].

[1625?] Aug. 25.—Wishes her Lord’s first will had stood, as it would have been better for them both. When her Lord went last to Dover, Lord M. and Mr. Funibey, the lawyer, were [made] his executors, and he gave to Lord M. Bramsell, Odime, Wintney, and Gruell, on conditions, because he had been brought up in Lord M.’s house; although he had previously erased Lord M.’s name and substituted Sir Edward Zouche. Has sent the first will to Mr. Tindley, the lawyer. Hopes he will act favourably to her as executor, and advise with Lord Mandevell. It will be well to make sure friends about the King. Has sent to the Lord Chamberlain [the Earl of Pembroke], who was hunting with the King, and promised not to fail her. The Duchess now her neighbour offered to come to her, and to write to the King. Ladies Badford and Darbey [Bedford and Derby] also wrote to her, offering their services. Does not therefore want friends in her just and honest cause.

H. [VISCOUNT] MANDEVILLE to LORD MOUNTAGU, at Boughton.

1625, Nov. 18, Kimolton.—“For recreation sake I have taken a walk this frosty weather from Totridg to Kimolton. At Court I found no great business, and to Reading none goes that can be away. The last Sunday the quarrel betwixt your Deputy Lieutenants and the Lord Vaux and his brother was heard at Council table in presence of the King. The matter was much laboured for the Lord Vaux, but yet the Deputies I think

\* Or county.

† 2nd wife of Edward, Lord Zouche, who died 1625. (MS. note.)

were sent home with contentment, except Dick Knightley be discontent with his sheriffwick. There is a cluster of Sheriffs made by the King himself this year. The Duke [of Buckingham] is expected again shortly. You see how much I am beholding to him. It pleased him to come to Gosfeild when I was there, but I told him it was not the first time he had broken promise with me. Then also he propounded to me the matching with Warwick for my son Ed[ward], but till I was ascertained of the conditions I desired his forbearance, for my son was now to care for his fortune, his favour had gained him so little. I was very desirous to hear how your Lordship and my sister doth, else I would have concealed my being here, for the weather is not [fit] to travel, though fit to stir in. Therefore you will excuse me for not coming, and I would not that you should trouble yourself with coming hither. On Monday next I purpose to be gone back again."

*Seal of arms. The following reply is on the fly-leaf.*

[LORD MOUNTAGU to LORD MANDEVILLE.]

1625, Nov. 19, Boughton.—“I thank your Lordship for sending unto us. We are glad to hear of your well doing, and thanks be to God we contin[u]e. I did think the dispalcing [displacing?] or rather placing would give you discontent, because I know no place you can now expect[?]; but I doubt not you will carry it so wisely as not to lose the good opinion of the King, which if you may hold, you are well enough. I conceived(?) the Duke would see you in his passage, and I guessed at his errand; the young lady is much commended for her good nature and graces, and therefore, if the portion be eight or ten thousand pound, I know not where your son shall have a better fortune; only take heed of profuse expense, for you see what you must trust to.

“The proceeding against the Lord Vaux gives content to all the hearers of it, whatsoever it doth to the Deputy Lieutenants. I am afraid we shall have so[me] scuffling shortly amongst the Justices; the Earl of Westmerland carried such a high hand over his fellow Justices by virtue of his *Cust[os] Rotulorum*-ship, that it can not be borne.

“Methinks the choice of Sheriffs within mine own thoughts should bring forth a Parliament about February or March, if London send some, and then the coroner (?) to be Jay (?).

“I wish you a safe return, not to be too long absent from the King. My wife’s hearty love and mine to you and your Lady.” (&c.)

*Autograph draft.*

E. [LORD] M[OUNTAGU] to the EARL OF WESTMORLAND.

[c. 1625?].—Touching disputes between the East and West sides of the county [of Northampton], in respect to the election of Knights of the Shire and other matters.

*Autograph draft.*

[E. LORD MOUNTAGU] to his noble and worthy cousins SIR WILL. SPENCER, Knt., and RICHARD SPENCER, Esq.

1625[-6], Jan. 11, Boughton.—“I thank you for your letters, that I may see how the world is like to go, being sorry our rent country cannot be drawn up, but must be torn more [and] more. I have done my best to avoid it, and cannot do more, but leave the issue to God’s dispose (*sic*). I liked well that noble men dealt so plainly with me. It



was far from a satisfactory letter to my (?) desire, which tended chiefly for their good, but I may soon (?) satisfy your Honours (?) from misliking or misreport. The canvas began of Sir John Pickering[']s side by some of his followers before I sent him word what your Lo. father's [Lord Spencer's] intention and mine was. I know not of any warrant sent to any constable; there was not a thought to offer Sir [John] Pickering any discourtesy; but these are not things worth talking of. The myne [main?] is the pacification of the country, which it pleaseth not God, as it seems, at this time to effect."\*

*Autograph draft.*

[THE EARL OF] BRISTOL to LORD [MANCHESTER?].

1625[-6], March 1, Sherborne.—“I have never been able to do anything whereby I might expect favour from your Lordship, but I know, for that worthy brother's sake, my Lord of Winchester, who is with God, and indeed chiefly for your own respect to justness and equity, I may be confident of right and indifferency from you. And therefore I shall only be a suitor to your Lordship to receive information in the case betwixt Mr. Rawlegh and myself, wherein I perceive those that have hitherto followed that cause on my behalf have fallen short. I shall likewise offer it to your noble and just consideration how hard a case it is to have a nobleman's whole estate, after 24 years' service, seven ambassages, and almost ten years being a Councillor, to be questioned, and he not admitted neither to follow his own cause nor to be present at the hearing of a business that so nearly concerneth him; and no man there that truly understandeth his case by reason of the death of such as have formerly followed his business. I hope therefore that your Lordship and the rest of my Lords † will not suffer anything to pass to my prejudice, or that may open a gap to my future trouble, until I may obtain his Majesty's leave to be present at it myself; and then I shall either give your Lordships full satisfaction, or submit myself to your pleasures.”

KING CHARLES I. to THE LORD MOUNTAGUE of Boughton.

[1626,] 2 Chas. I., Aug. 31, Palace of Westminster.—Letter under the Signet, requesting a “Free-gift.” “In respect of our affairs both at home and abroad we have already (to the great exhausting of our treasure) made provisions for defence both by sea and land. . . . We intended to have addressed our letters of privy seal to you (amongst others of our nobility) for some present supply of money by way of loan; but observing that upon our letters lately directed to the Justices of peace in our several counties, their forwardness in beginning and first assessing themselves (in places where it is done) hath drawn many of our subjects to a more free and liberal contribution, we have thought fit to change the course intended by privy seals, and to propose unto you this other of Free-gift, . . . which we assure you, in the word of a King, shall be wholly employed in the common defence of the kingdom, and not to any other use whatsoever. . . . We doubt not but you will be tender of the safety of your Prince and Country, and with all willingness concur with us, who are ready to expose the best portion of our earthly fortune, for the preservation of the general.”

*Signed at the top. Signet.*

\* Sir William Spencer and Sir John Pickering were elected Knights of the Shire, 12 Jan. 1626.

† The Privy Council? Manchester was President.

## KING CHARLES I. to EDWARD LORD MOUNTAGU of Boughton.

[1626,] 2 Chas. I., Oct. 31, Palace of Westminster, under the Signet.—“Right trusty and well beloved, we greet you well. Since our former letters of the last of August, the accidents in Germany, and the intelligences we receive from divers other parts, do both warn us and press us to be provided of a larger and speedier supply than we expected, or in that way, then taken, could possibly be provided; wherefore we, with the advice of our Privy Council, caring (as befits us) to have our kingdoms defended, our allies succoured (that are so engaged for us), the party of religion supported, which are now so strongly opposed, have left no means unsought that might truly enable us to these great works, of so great charge and importance. But after long consideration, no way can be found so ready nor so equal as this: that every one, both Lords and others, who were assessed the last Subsidy, should lend unto us, for a time, that entire sum which he was assessed at; as he that was assessed at one hundred pounds, to lend us one hundred pounds, and so proportionably (more or less) as he was assessed; which course the Lords and others of our Privy Council, the Judges, Serjeants, professors of the Law, and officers in Court have already taken, and lent unto us accordingly, as also all those Commissioners and Subsidy men that are hereabouts. Now we, making no doubt but you, of our Nobility (whom we have always found readiest to provide for the public), will be forward in this, not only to do as others have done, but so to advance and expedite the business in those Counties where you are resident, as that timely we may be enabled to give succour in those cases, which, if they be not helped in time, will turn to the irreparable loss and dishonour of the State and us; wherefore we think fit to give you notice hereof, and withall to give you these our letters in full discharge of anything that we required upon our former letters of August last; heartily praying you presently to send such a sum as hereby is mentioned into our Exchequer, where we have given order, upon receipt thereof, for acquittances to be given you, which shall be your warrant for striking tallies and for repayment hereafter, without any fees or further charges.”

[P.S.] “For the more expedition, Thomas Paramoure, Esq., is appointed Collector of this Loan, who upon payment of your money into his hands at his house in Clerkenwell, near London, shall procure your Tally to be stricken in the Exchequer, and delivered to him that shall pay in your money.”

“Ex<sup>r</sup> per Gall.”

“Received 15 November.”

*Signed at the top. Signet.*

## H. [EARL OF] MANCHESTER to his brother LORD MOUNTAGU, at Boughton.

1626, Dec. 21.—“I perceive you could have been content the one had been two: so could I, but we must be content with what the King doth. I deferred coming amongst you as long as I could, choosing rather to be one of the last than the first. Those that have been in Cambridge, Suffolk, Sussex, [and] Hampshire are returned with good successes; none of all these countries but every man writing to give. Therefore the like will be looked for in Northampton and Huntingdonshire. And the last night the King commanded my Lord Keeper [Coventry] to be prepared to go into Norfolk upon this errand soon after Christmas. The forwardness you have showed is but answerable to what the Lords here have, and many of them have sent in their money who are said to have refused. Why our country should be worse disposed now than we



should have found them at first I know no cause. However, servants must do the commands of their masters. Here is no news that is good to write. God send us a good Christmas!"

*Seal, a crest.*

Paper by EDWARD [LORD] MOUNTAGU.

[1626.]—"Upon this letter and causes therein alleged, I could not with an upright heart and good conscience deny this desire of the King's. For if it be the duty of one Christian brother, being able, to lend to another, being in necessity—and the command of our Saviour Christ's (against which there can be no law), so to lend as not to look for anything again—how should I answer it before His tribunal seat, if I should deny so amicable (as it may truly be termed) a desire of my sovereign lord the King?"

"What causes can be greater than the defence of the realm, the succouring of the allies of the same already engaged, and supporting the party of religion, which, all the world is witness of, is more than [ever?] strongly opposed. . . . [Scriptural references.] And therefore I hold it in these respects to stand with my duty and religion cheerfully to yield in this to the King's desire.

"And being thus persuaded for myself, and being trusted with many others in the business, I could not but show my forwardness in inciting all my neighbours and countrymen to perform the same; the causes being inserted in the Commission as in this letter, and his Majesty, to take away that scruple which was in every man's mouth, declaring, first by his Proclamation and after by his Instructions, his clear intention to be, that this course (which at this time is thus enforced by that necessity to which no ordinary course can give the law) shall not in any wise be drawn into example, nor made a precedent for future times. I taking hold of these his Majesty's promises, upon the return of the schedules, I prefixed this title:—

"A Roll or list of the names and surnames of every person promising and undertaking to lend to the King's most excellent Majesty that now is, for the necessary defence of his Majesty's honour, the true religion now professed, and the common safety of his kingdom, according to his Majesty's Commission and Instructions: To which in all loyalty and duty they have yielded unto, in assurance that this course, which at this time is thus enforced upon his Majesty by that necessity to which no ordinary course can give law, shall not in any wise be drawn into example, or made a precedent to future times, according to his Majesty's most gracious declaration, given at his Court at Whitehall, the 7th day of October in the second year of his reign.'

"This being showed to the rest of the Commissioners, and allowed of, was read publicly to the people, who seemed to be well pleased at it.

"The Israelites expostulating with Judah for bringing the King home without them, Judah answers, 'Because the King is near of kin to us; wherefore then be ye angry for this matter? Have we eaten at all of the King's cost; or hath he given us any gift?'

"I have not been led by any hy[e] respects, but what I have done hath been in discharge of my duty to God, the King, and kingdom."

WILLIAM MOUNTAGU to his father, LORD MOUNTAGU.

[1627?] May 16, Temp[le].—"I kept day with the Lords about your Forest business, and have now agreed for the sum which my brother



was formerly almost forced to yield to, being 500*l.*, to have all that was in the particular disafforested; only with this difference, that all the new enlarged land shall have all liberties, but that which was old must not have leave to kill the King's deer, but only to chase them out, and in all points else shall be as free as the new. Mr. Surveyor would have concealed the leave which he had to disafforest any of the old Forest, and would have deducted from 500*l.* a proportionable rate for that which was in the old Forest, [an]d would not have let us compound for it; but I made bold to tell them that except they would compound for that, I neither would nor had authority to compound for the rest. Hereupon they consulted a little, and afterwards (by him who is indeed their mouth, and that shrewd stickler, my Lord Cottington) told me they were content we should have all, but they as yet had not, nor hereafter would not, give any power to kill deer there where it was not old Forest. But that's no great matter, being we may keep them out or chase them out. They were very desirous of some part of the money presently, but I desired excuse, and replied that your Lordship would have your money ready to pay so soon as you had your patent, which now shall be speeded forthwith."

*Seal of arms.*

#### H. EARL OF MANCHESTER to LORD MOUNTAGU, at Boughton.

1627, June 4.—“You must give me leave to write when I can get leisure. I am glad to hear my sister is so well amended. Mr. Crow was with me with a salutation from his master,\* who says that at his returning he will so accommodate this Forest business as to content you two Lords [Montagu and Mordaunt], but that he could not so well do by letters; and it seems my Lord Morda[u]nt went not down with him, but till he returns nothing shall be done. As yet we have not heard of him, but to Rochell he is gone.

“My son Walter [Montagu] is returned, who hath found the Princes abroad ready to assist the King's actions. The King comes hither on Monday, and sets out upon progress on Tuesday. I have entered into bargain with Sir Oliver Cromwell for Wabridge and Hinchbrook. Of the park I mean to be the King's keeper. Hinchbrook I have set over again to my brother Sydney [Montagu], because I do not lack a house. I cannot yet get leave to come into the country; I fear me it will be August before I shall, the King doth here so hold us to work.”

#### H. EARL OF MANCHESTER to LORD MONTAGU.

1627, July 18.—“It is well you have spoken with my Lord of Exeter. I think you find him resolute for his time, and when the Duke [of Buckingham] returns, I doubt not but we shall settle it. But as yet here is no news from the Duke, nor known where he is. I received this morning letters from Plimmoth, where they have not heard of him since he passed by; nor as yet we hear nothing from my Lord of Warwick.

“I have made a purchase of both those things in Huntingtonshire, but because my brother Sydney lacks a house, and I was troubled to think what to do with the house, I have let him have that part of the purchase. I purpose, if it hold, to make a posting journey to Kimolton on Saturday next. My son Mandevill and his wife take it in their way, who are going to the Countess of Leicester, and at their return I hope to

\* The Earl of Marlborough, Lord Treasurer?

be settling at Kimolton for a while, for as yet I cannot get leave of the King to be from hence. The Queen is with you. The King is going on his progress tomorrow. News there is not any.

“It seems the former letters of the Lords were ill conveyed, for few took notice of them; therefore we sent new. The remains of the loans will be welcome, for all is here issued that comes. These loans have brought in 240,000*l.* at least; therefore the remain must needs be got up, which is not past 50,000*l.* For new letters touching the privy seals, it is conceived that such a way would make a double engagement of the King, and so cause it to be called for more earnestly.”

*Seal of arms.*

E. [LORD] M[OUNTAGU] to his brother, LORD [MANCHESTER].

1627, Dec. 2, Barnwell Castl.—“After our great deliverance from the powder treason my thoughts ran upon making an Act for a perpetual thanksgiving, wherein I had your assistance. And now, upon our great loss, my thoughts run (if it be not thought on already) how we may be stirred up to a public humiliation, wherein I would to God you would be the means, or at least mention it, leaving the success to God. We saw what blessings, through the great mercies and immeasurable goodness of God, followed our late performance of that duty in the great sickness, and after for fear of famine. I doubt not of the like blessing upon our martial affairs (wherein of late we have had no good success), if the like course may be held.” . . . [References to Scripture.]

*Autograph draft.*

H. [EARL OF] MANCHESTER to LORD MOUNTAGU, at Barnwell Castle.

[1628,] Jan. 30.— . . . “We are now resolved upon Parliament to be the 17th March next, and some other things that must fore-run.” . . .

*Seal of arms. Endorsed: 30 Jan. 1627.*

H. EARL OF MANCHESTER to LORD MOUNTAGU, at Barnwell Castle.

1628, July 24.—“I am glad to hear you have so much to your contentment finished that work in so well bestowing my niece; it seems the Lady mother thinks long to see them settled at their own house; but because I would not that your journey should depend upon my coming into the country, which you know I can never purpose long beforehand, and would be very glad the sisters might meet, the certainest time I can set will be after your return out of Derbyshire, which you purpose shall be before Bartholomewtide.

“The King hath commanded my stay here for a time, so that it will be this fortnight at least before I can think of going from hence, and about that time I imagine you will be ready for your journey thither; and by that time you are returned thence we shall, God willing, be in the country, which I suppose will be about the 20th of August. Your patent for the woods is upon dispatch; the book is ready for the seals; but your wardenship when I found undischarged I would not let longer to stick; your neighbours are so full of tricks.

“I have put myself into some ease by putting off my Presidency,\* nor do I repent the change, nor will I be too forward to ease others. The King went hence on Monday towards Portsmouth. The Duke [of

\* He was Lord President of the Council.

Buckingham] is yet here, preparing things for the journey; God send it good speed! We have well increased the Council board, and the nobility, since you went hence; your son [Lord] Lindsey is come in for one. We think long till your subsidy moneys come in, now that your countries are eased of the soldiers. Thus, desiring to be remembered to the new married couple," (&c.)

*Seal of arms.*

H. EARL OF MANCHESTER to LORD MOUNTAGU.

1628, Dec. 18(?).—"You will excuse my not writing; by Mulsho we have intelligence of one another's well being. Touching your woods, my Lord Treasurer [Marlborough] told me of an information given the King of huge loss received by these bargains, but not in your particular purchase. The doubt you make upon my Lord's letter you may well understand to go only to the trees and timber—the coppice woods are not meant to be restrained. This I know is meant, but tomorrow, when I meet with him, I shall tell him of it, and you shall understand further. Were Christmas past you would now be preparing for London. The Parliament will certainly hold at the day. The news that is Mulsho I am sure doth write you."

*Seal of arms.*

H. EARL OF MANCHESTER to LORD MOUNTAGU, at Boughton.

1628[-9], Jan. 2.— . . . "I cannot advise you to be suitor to be spared this Parliament, for I know the King will not do it. You will bear with my house, that cannot afford you such a lodging as you were wont to be content with; my sons, now all at home, take up the room. The Parliament holds, and Werden \* tells me he hath provided you not far from the Parliament. I wish you a good journey hither, and a good new year to you and all yours."

*Seal of arms.*

LORD KEEPER COVENTRY to the LORD SPENCER.

1629, Sept. 2, Canbury.—"Whereas an order was made by his Majesty sitting with the Lords in Council the first year of his reign, that the Quarter Sessions after Christmas for that County of Northampton should be kept yearly at Kettering; which, being recommended to the care of the Earl of Westmerland, then Custos Rotulorum of that County, hath been duly observed ever since: I am now, by his Majesty's commandment, to signify his pleasure to your Lordship, who succeeds in that place, that your Lordship may likewise take care to see the said order performed for the time to come; and have thought fit to remember it at this time against your next Michaelmas Sessions, when the gentlemen and country are properly to take notice thereof, that they may attend the service for the following Sessions at Kettering accordingly."

*Copy (?)*.

H. EARL OF MANCHESTER to LORD MOUNTAGU.

1629, Oct. 1 (?).—"The last night I came from Hampton Court, where my Lord of Denbigh spake with me, and told me he was disposed to sell his lands at Barford. . . . Late news there is none. The King hath given order for the bailing of all the Parliament prisoners."

\* Or Weedon?



## H. EARL OF MANCHESTER TO LORD MOUNTAGU.

1629, Nov. 12.— . . . “My Lord Linsey told me he had not leisure to come up by you, but was with you at his going. Since then I was with his Lady at Havering, and found her busy in settling her house, and very well pleased with the place, and I told her how she might use it both to profit and pleasure, and so I hear she doth. Mulsho hath such a packet of news as I need write none here. We be busy in examining your brother [Sir Robert] Cotton and some other, which I am sure makes a great noise in the country.”

*Seal of arms.*

## H. EARL OF MANCHESTER TO LORD MONTAGU, at Boughton.

1629, Dec. 10.— . . . “Here is no news of the great armies in France. The Civil Wars we shall have will be all tried the next term; it is pity to trouble you with reading too many (*sic*).”

## H. EARL OF MANCHESTER TO LORD MOUNTAGU.

1629[-30], Jan. 4.—“The other day Mr. Tansfeld (*sic*), speaking with me, told me the same you writ, which North would have dissembled; but let that pass; you will find land enough for your money. It is but tales that you hear of the great French army prepared for England; they are employed another way. It is true the Cardinal of France [Richelieu] makes great preparation of shipping, professing to make his King master of the Narrow Seas if he can, which is not hard to do, except we prepare better.

“My sister Charles is very busy about a match with Sir Chr. Hatton. I bade her stand upon large demands and good assurance, for he doth not seek a wife, but his friends for him seek a good bargain where they can get it. My wife tells me that you nor my sister have not been well of late. This weather as it is extraordinary so it is feared will breed much sickness.”

*Draft reply on dorse, pasted over.*

## The JUSTICES OF CO. NORTHAMPTON TO LORD ———.

1630, Oct. 6, in public Sessions.—“We being acquainted with your Lordship’s expectation of satisfaction from us for moneys due unto your Lordship in respect of your liberties, which have been formerly received by some of our fellow Justices, and by them disbursed in the general charge for the diet of the Justices at several Sessions long since past; . . . those gentlemen who received the same, and others for whom it was disbursed, are not here present, but we do assure your Lordship, for future times, to do our endeavours in preservation of your Lordship’s rights and profits herein.”

*Signed:* Rol. St. John, Jo. Hewett, Ro. Banastre, Tho. Brook (?), Jo. Da[n]vers, C. Edmonds, Ric. Cartwright, Cuthbert Ogle.

## H. EARL OF MANCHESTER TO LORD MOUNTAGU, at Barnwell.

1630, Oct. 15, London.—“Your Northamptonshire certificate was read at the Board the last Sunday, and thought to be but a cold one. I told them the Commissioners could but return their answers; but some of their

answers are such as they will be sent for. There was [were] some exceptions taken to your secretary for his style, beginning, 'After our due respects to your Lordships,' which is not a phrase to the Council board. Other counties come off freely, which makes yours appear the worse; but I see some of them are of the old strain. The articles of the peace are sent into Spain, and Sir Francis Cottington is sent for. The Low Countries have made a placard to bar our cloth, because they may not tear it in every town, as they did; whereupon our Merchant Adventurers leave that country, and keep the Staple at Empden and Hanborough. The French and the Dutch are in such a conjuncture as they care not us (*sic*); so we have concluded this peace without them, as they have done theirs without us. Here is little news stirring. God send that the plague increase not this winter."

*Seal of arms.*

#### H. EARL OF MANCHESTER to LORD MOUNTAGU.

1630, Oct. 28.—"I perceive by your last letter how you of the East division have proceeded, which is better than the certificate promised. For any further directions or returns to such certificates as have been made, we have respited till our meeting here at London. The King purposes to be here at London on Saturday, where the Household settles. I think he will to Newmarket shortly, but the Queen's going I think will be changed.

"We have been in the Forest, not to get money, [though?] our charges is [are] so great, but to put it in state of a Forest, all was so out of order, but now we have settled it as the King would have it. For sale of your wools, you shall not need to fear it, for the merchants go over with a greater cloth fleet to Emden than they did to Delph. It will be happy if those orders or the Justices' cares can provide against the hardness of the time that is feared. I pray God our prayers and amendment of life may amend it.

"We have not yet heard out of France since my son Walter went. In Germany things prosper well with the King of Sweden. Here is now with the King one of the King of Denmark's sons. In Italy the wars go on. Betwixt the Low Countries and us there is not like to be that correspondence which hath been. We except [expect] Sir Francis Cottington out of Spain shortly with a conclusion of the peace."

*Seal of arms.*

#### H. EARL OF MANCHESTER to LORD MOUNTAGU.

1630, Nov. 10.—"Sir Miles Fleetwood was with me, and told me that he acquainted my Lord of Westmorland, who gave way to him to have that done which he did. Then I went no further. You do well to prevent what may happen if you should come to need an officer[']s?] favour in that Court. I am glad to hear my sister is gaining strength. Your composition moneys will not rise to any greater sum, but it seems the east and west are still at the same distance they were. My wife is this day coming to London."

*Seal.*

#### H. EARL OF MANCHESTER to LORD MOUNTAGU, at Barnwell Castle.

1630, Nov. 24.—"It is time for Councillors to care [for] those things that concern government in these loose and dear times, lest mischief

follow of it. The diligence of some Justices, and the good fruit of their pains, show that there want no laws to reform all things, but good executioners of laws. Notice must be taken of such as use diligence, and they know that are negligent; to which end we are in purpose to have a commission to send Councillors and Judges, and this way of account to be taken: the inferior ministers to account unto the Justices of the Peace; the Justices of the Peace to the Justices of Assize; and the Justices of Assize to these Commissioners; and this to be every three months, that so we may see how those laws that concern the poor, the putting out of apprentices, the punishing of rogues and idle persons, the setting to work those that are strong and able, the raising of stocks to employ men, the laws against alehouses and drunkenness, and other laws of this kind, are executed, the penalties levied and employed, and these strictly enquired of by the Justices in the course that you take every three weeks. Those particulars you informed me of I shall make good use of. This being our purpose, I pray you still contribute what you find may best conduce to this business."

*Seal of arms. A draft reply is on the flyleaf; see 1630, Nov.*

#### H. EARL OF MANCHESTER to LORD MOUNTAGU.

[1630, c. Nov. 25?]"—Finding Mulsho in writing, these things I have added, because he lacked news.

"To desire from you the copy of those articles you inquire upon at your three weeks sessions.

"To know from you what were the best way to quicken all the Justices of Peace to put in execution the laws for punishing rogues, relieving poor, suppressing of alehouses and drunkenness, putting forth apprentices, and employing men to labour, and other laws of this kind; and how it grows that these laws are not executed, nor the penalties neither raised nor employed accordingly.

"I remember, when I was Chief Justice, I advised a Commission to be granted to some Councillors and Judges, that might give rules and take account from the Justices, in all counties, what they did in execution of those kind of laws, that the diligent Justices might be countenanced, and the idle Justices be known, and removed. You will think that Councillors cannot intend the care of these things. The Commonwealth suffers so much by the general neglect of these things as it is time they be cared (*sic*). I pray you let me know from you your opinion and advice."

*Seal, a heart; &c. Note: Received 28 Nov. (?) 1630. Draft reply on dorse, pasted over.*

EDWARD [LORD] MOUNTAGU to [the EARL OF MANCHESTER].

[1630, Nov.]—"I have now sent you an authentic copy of the articles we inquire of every three weeks, with a subscription underneath of the course we take in the execution of them, which we find works a great reformation. The hardest is alehouses, which some have well paid for; and I think it will never be amended till the alehousekeeper shall have no other ale in the house above a penny a quart, and if any be found otherwise, it may be given away to the poor. I have drawn already (?) warrants to the effect of your Lordship's letters, and mean to send them out this next week, and to settle them in some course, for my thoughts are wholly bent how to prevent the mischief that may befall in this



dangerous time. But I pray you, my Lord, in the Commissions and\* [of?] Inquiring that you are about, let not the not coming to Church be forgotten, for I find not that in any your notes.

“The return[s] of the Juries for corn come not in till this week, and then certificates may be sent to Mr. Sheriff to advertise your Lordships [the Council]. I have this week been plotting a project how to cast our bread upon the waters, which, if it may be effected, I think would do a great deal of good; and if I cannot bring it to pass for the whole, I will see how I can work it for Owndle side, where I no[w] live, and if I fail in that, then I will do somewhat out of mine own means. The thing that most troubles me is, how to get the corn. With conveniency your Lordship may cast your eye upon it, and [say?] how you approve of it. I do imagine by this time the clerk of the peace hath delivered your Lordship the Justices’ letter about Mr. Bande; I would willingly hear the issue of it. I pray God send a good issue to all our endeavours that tend to his glory, the good of the Church, and commonwealth.”

*Autograph draft, written on the flyleaf of Lord Manchester’s letter of 24 Nov. 1630.*

#### H. EARL OF MANCHESTER TO LORD MOUNTAGU.

1630, Dec. [1].†—I have received those articles and that you call your project for the poor. You did well to change the course of certifying to the Sessions, for that is but a compass, where the three weeks inquiry and levy upon it doth the business, and if I can I will bring it into practice thorough (*sic*) England. Your project I like very well for easing the poor in the price of corn. It is practised here in Hartfordshire after this manner. The farmers and corn-masters, to have the market free, agree to relieve the poor in their parishes with corn at home, at 12*d.* or 18*d.* in a strike under the market price, which is a better way than to have them come to the market and provide for them there. But I doubt me your Northamptonshire parishes would hardly do this. It is a good work if you can draw the noblemen, gentlemen, and freeholders your way; and if I could hear it take with your countrymen, it would be a good pattern for other places.

“I have sent you a copy of some things in purpose here to go with the Commission that should inquire how the laws for the poor are executed, wherein that of the absents (*sic*) from church is not to be omitted. If you let me know what you think fit to be added to these notes, I shall supply them. Your clerk of the peace a good while since delivered the Justices’ letter concerning Mr. Bande, who I perceive had made all the friends he could, but that served not his turn, but this way it is put into: Mr. Attorney [Heath] to take the information of the Justices, and the note Bande sent, and to send for him and examine him upon them; and then we shall proceed further with him either at the Table or in Star Chamber, as shall be thought best.

“Amongst these country works this is all the news I can send you: that a messenger with letters is come out of Spain, where our articles are accepted and the peace is concluded betwixt us and Spain, and will shortly be proclaimed. I heard from my son Walter out of France lately, where he hath done the errand he was sent upon, but I think the King will not recall him yet. I pray you let my son Edward have advices from you what he may best do for his countrymen of Huntingdoushire.”

\* “Articles of,” struck out.

† Cut off, but supplied from the endorsement.

H. EARL OF MANCHESTER to LORD MOUNTAGU, at Barnwell.

1630[-1], Jan. 27.—“We are now sending out letters to the Sheriffs to publish these books amongst the Justices, to have them presently put in execution; I hope to see good fruit of them; that is the end, to quicken the Justices. You may have in practice many of them, for I took the conceit of it first from that you did. The Bishop is not actively a counsellor; Sir William Alexander is, and is Secretary of Scotland. The words you note I put in with some other general words, that your power may be executed in all those good laws. The power to make deputies is but in case where we find negligence we may authorise some to be spies upon them, to certify or quicken proceedings. Your money will no doubt be as acceptable as your corn amongst the poorer sort. I did not find your hand to the late certificates (*sic*) about corn businesses, but it was well done, and a better return than I expected. Here is no news.”

*Seal of arms. Draft reply on dorse, pasted over.*

H. EARL OF MANCHESTER to LORD MONTAGU, at Barnwell.

1630[-1], Feb. 3.—“If your help be in this business, as I know it shall not want, it is no matter though your hand wanted to the certificate. There is fault found that your Sheriff had not returned many of the freeholders of value. Some other Sheriffs have been fined at 200 [L.] a-piece in the Exchequer, as Sir Harry Wallopp, Mr. Elmes, and some others, for their negligence in not returning freeholders in that case.

“This term some have troubled themselves in putting in of dilatory pleas, as non-summons, and some exceptions to the writ, which are idle, there being no plea to be allowed but that they had not lands of 40*l.* value at that time. Yet it is noted that as in the King’s Bench heretofore, so now in the Exchequer, men of the same humour make much ado and long arguments, by some of the same counsel, to little purpose.

“We have resolved that new Commissions shall go forth, which must needs be for those to be called to compound that were not returned before. I think we shall not change many Commissioners that were before. The King and Queen are returned well from Newmarket.”

*Draft reply on dorse, pasted over.*

W. M[ULSHO]\* to LORD MOUNTAGU

[1633, Aug.]—“I have remembered your love and my noble Lady’s to their Honours; they recommend them kindly to you both. All here, at Highgat and Toterige, are as you left them. I was with the Alderman today at 10; he asked heartily of the welfare of you and yours; and your little nephews present their humble duties to your Honours. Tomorrow I wait on them to school.

“On Thursday night I waited on our noble friends at Ditton, and found the Lady Winwood [and] my honoured cousins (your son and daughter) as well as can be imagined (or expected), both healthful, both cheerful, pleased, and merry with mutual interchange of endearments and embraces. Good man, he hopes to bring her down to you with a hopeful pledge (towards) of your future comfort, which God grant.

“I may thank the wet weather for the cordial of many comforts (from my cousin), for (simply) I would have gone home (wet thoroughly) at 2

\* This is placed among the letters of William Mountagu, Vol. ii., No. 39.

on Friday, and had taken leave of my Lady Winwood and her son. The noble Mr. Mountagu \* and his gentle-hearted la[dy] stayed my coming out at the gate; saith the sweet lady to her dearest, 'Can you find in your heart to let my cousin Mulsho go hence in such piteous wet weather?' He adjured my stay Friday at night also; then he and I had time to enter into the bosoms of each other, for overnight was too short.

"Next morning I waited on the Lord Dudley and my Lady, and Lady Hobart, who were well. By this it was dinner-time at Ditton, but, blessed be God, I came merrily away on Saturday by 7. They are here in St. Bartholomew's this Wednesday night. They propose to wait on your Honours the 22nd of this month, and set forth on Tuesday sevensnight the 20th.

"Here is no foreign news, nor domestic (good), only the Only (*sic*) Bishop of London [Laud] wanted Grace — in his title, and on Sunday last [4 Aug.] old George [Abbot] of Caunterbury stepped aside and lay down to sleep, and up start[ed] the Bishop of good London, and put on his clothes before we were sure he was fast asleep and key cold. I hope the propinquity to the water (at Lambeth) will cool immoderate heat." . . .

#### H. EARL OF MANCHESTER to LORD MOUNTAGU, at Boughton.

1634[-5], March 3.—"Knowing the man as you do, you cannot wonder that Sir John Huett will suggest anything in his Bill to save his purse. You have the more reason to press the righting yourself, since he cares not what wrong he doth. For your Answer upon oath or honour, the noblemen since the last Parliament have used to put in their answers upon honour, though their examinations are upon oath where they are witnesses. For your purveyance business, I will speak with Mr. Treasurer [Sir T. Edmondess] and Mr. Controller [Sir H. Vane], and shall get you day till the next term to give them satisfaction, but they are now with the King at Hampton Court. Lawrence Maydwell will look to your business in Chancery with the quieter mind now that the business of the Six Clerks in Star Chamber is compounded; they shall have good conditions, though the[y] pay for it. London-Derry hath almost undone London." . . .

#### H. EARL OF MANCHESTER to LORD MOUNTAGU.

1635, Sept. 2.—"I believe the town of Northampton will be at some loss, that made so much provision for the meeting they expected, but it stood not well with some other occasion to have it sitten at this time. I have received your enclosed note, and shall make use of it if there be cause, but I know not why you might not make use of that you paid for as of any other your land. The King perhaps may be informed what is presented, but there needs no apology for the purchase you made. The King purposes on Saturday next to be at Windsor, but of those things we shall hear when the King comes to Hampton Court; in the mean time God send us fair weather, that we may enjoy what God has sent upon the earth. Mulsho tells me he will see you at Boughton; therefore I leave further to trouble you."

#### EDWARD [LORD] MOUNTAGU to SIR LEWIS WATTSON, Bart., SIR THO. BROOKE, and SIR THO. TRESHAM.

1635, Oct. 16, Boughton.—"Though I am troubled in mine own particular for the assessment laid upon Seaton, in Rutland, for the Ship

\* Edward Montagu married Anne, daughter of Sir Ralph Winwood, in 1633.



money, that parish being rated above any parish in the county, which, if it be not remedied, I have sent Mr. Sheriff word I will complain; yet I am now more troubled at the unequal carriage of our Sheriff, who having rated the county [of Northampton] and sent out warrants to the high constables of every hundred for assessing the same, I find by some notes that I have gotten that this East part of the county is laid at 435*l.* more than three thousand pound, and that the West part is laid at 435*l.* less than three thousand pound; so that upon the matter we on this side are charged with 870*l.* more than the West, which is a thing not to be suffered by us without sending to Mr. Sheriff to deal equally with each part of the shire, to bear their burthen alike; and if it will not be remedied by him, then to complain to the Lords as a thing differing both from his Majesty's pleasure and their direction." . . .

*Autograph draft.*

FRANCIS, BISHOP of PETERBOROUGH, to LORD MONTAGUE.

1635[-6], Jan. 2, Peterborough.—Is informed by old Roger Mason that he used to bestow both summer and winter venison on Bishop Dove. Would receive the like thankfully.

"For your Kettering Lecture, . . . as I had no hand in the putting it down, so I desire to have none in the setting it up. Your Lordship is wise, and might well judge me otherwise, if I should overfancy that way. I have been long versed in preaching, now 33 years, and have sometimes read a lecture in mine own parish, and have also admitted of lecturers, and so should know what it is (*sic*) of this course. Where any such are in my diocese, while they deport themselves peaceably and conformably, I rest contented. And where any parson is, that taketh pains in his own place and cure, I am willing to countenance and encourage him all I can. And where I shall hear of any man remiss in his duty, I am ready to stir him up. And I retain this resolution, that no man's learning and piety shall excuse, with me, his unconformity, nor any man's conformity and learning bolster out his lewd or lazy and scandalous living."

THE PRIVY COUNCIL to [the JUSTICES of co. NORTHAMPTON].

1636, Sept. 26, the Court at Windsor.—Great inconveniences have arisen by the excessive number of maltsters, which has caused a scarcity of bread-corn; besides sundry abuses by them in buying barley on the ground, whereby the markets are forestalled, and in malting it at unseasonable times. His Majesty is resolved to lessen their number "by incorporating in every county some able and meet persons," and by suppressing the rest. The addressees are to send for all the maltsters in the hundreds of Nassabowrowe, Willibrooke, Polebrooke, Navisford, and Corby, and to certify "the names of such who are desirous to be conformable and to live under government," and who are to apply to the Council for further directions.

*Copy; 11 names at the foot. "Oundle" is written in the lower margin.*

H. EARL OF MANCHESTER to LORD MOUNTAGU, at Boughton.

[1636?].—"Now the term is past, but the vacation from business is scarce come. Since I received your Forest papers I have not written to you. That of the question betwixt the Justice in Eyre and the Treasurer I have seen heretofore. They have set the courses they will

hold in the Iter, and it will be best for every one to look to his own interest, and look up the exemptions they have.

“At the last Assizes I hear the Judges published the levies that must be this next year through the county for defraying the Ships to go out, and I hear it was well digested of by the country. The Fleet we have abroad command the seas, and no shoopps [ships?] appear but stoop to them. The French have their handfals at home, that they come not out to appear at sea.

“The last time I spake with my Lord of Worcester he told me he thought his son would sell Oundell. I accepted of his offer, and desired to know his resolution when he came next to town. The place is so fit for you as I imagine you will strain your purse or sell some other land to have this; if you be not so minded, let me know it. My occasions are so many as I know not whether they will give me any leave to see the country this summer.”

*Seal of arms.*

EDWARD [LORD] MOUNTAGU to his son, EDWARD MOUNTAGU.

1638, Nov. 19, Boughton.—Touching the latter’s attendance on “the Lords” about compounding for rates on certain lands.

*Addressed:* To my son Edward Mountagu at the Lady Winwood’s house in Little St. Bartholomew’s. *Seal of arms.*

EDWARD MOUNTAGU to his father, LORD MOUNTAGU.

1638[-9], Feb. 9, London.—“I have despatched Foscot as soon as I had my Lord Privy Seal’s [Earl of Manchester] directions, who desired me to let you know that he could not write to you except the messenger would tarry another night. He commanded me to write you word that the King will easily excuse you[r] attendance in person, and thinketh he will accept of money as well as horses, but would have you leave it to the King’s choice. He saith you had better send his Majesty 300 pounds than provide horses. I told him that though you provided horses, yet when the business ended you would have those again, but for the money I thought you could not expect. But he said he would advise you to send 300 pound[s], and said that five would not excuse him; but I think 200 will be as well accepted as four horses, if you leave out in your letter besides those that attend you. Every one of the Judges give[s] 150, except my Lord Finch 300, and the Chief Justice 200; and the four Inns of Court give five thousand pound, and the Clergy they say will give liberally; so that the King will have no need of a Parliament. Some Lords have given in their answers: my Lord Camden hath offered to furnish the King with ten horses, and others have offered money, and some they say will refuse. My Lord Privy Seal saith you need not recite so much of the King’s letter in your answer, and hath interlined what he thought fit you should write. It is a very hard matter to provide arms for men and horses in London, they are so much employed; some send into the Low Countries.”

WILLIAM MOUNTAGU to LORD MOUNTAGU.

1638[-9], Feb. 14, Temp[le].—“There shall be a commission sent down shortly, and then your Lordship may execute it or not at your pleasure. The Assizes follow the term; they were set to have been at Northampton, 21st of Feb., but Judge Hutton is fallen sick, so that they are put off till the 28th. Mr, Tanfeild and my cousin Palmer intend to

be at them; I must needs commend to your Lordship both their readiness in your service, when either my brother or I have gone to them.

"The benevolence for Scotland stops not at the noblemen, for the judges and serjeants have given 3,000*l.*, and the four Inns of Court should give 5,000*l.*, but they will not; only the King's counsel and the officers of courts, and some few great practisers give; the six clerks, 100 marks a man; the City of London, 1,000 horse.

"I was at my sister Lynsey's when she opened your Honour's letter; she understood it seriously, but I told her I thought it was meant only merrily, for I thought you would sooner send your younger sons than go yourself. So at last she bad me write that she would meet my Lady and your Lordship at York. She desires her duty may be presented to your Honour, and her excuse this week for not writing. She saith that her Lord [Lindsey] hath neither of the places that you name in your letter, but he hath some secret employment which he will not reveal to her. You know what *Audieritis bella et rumores bellorum*, and *Surget gens in gentem et regnum in regnum*, are signs of; God fit us for the signified time.

"Amongst war, somewhat of peace. My brother Mountagu they say is in commission for the peace; Sir Christ. Yerverton gave him first joy of his office. Here hath been Bell of Hemmington with him, to desire he may continue his living, but I hope it is otherwise resolved, for as his obstinacy and refractoriness in all things to your Honour is not to be forgotten, so the preferring of a servant is somewhat to be regarded, especially of such a servant who hath served all three of us, and still doth one of us, with care, diligence, and honesty. I think my brother desires his putting out should be your Honour's act, that he may the better answer his master, my uncle, and others, who have solicited for him, though I think his own ill carriage may stop all their mouths. . . .

*Seal, a crest.*

EDWARD [LORD] MOUNTAGU to SIR JOHN COOKE, Knt., one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

1638[-9], Feb. 18, Boughton.—"Upon Tuesday, the 5th of this month, I received a letter from the King's most excellent Majesty, requiring me to attend his Royal person and standard at his Majesty's City of Yorke, by the 1st of April next ensuing, in such equipage and with such force of horse as my birth, honour, and interest in the public safety do oblige me unto, and as his Majesty doth and hath reason to expect from me; and doth require me to certify his Majesty under my hand, within fifteen days next after the receipt of his Majesty's said letter, what assistance his Majesty shall expect from me hereiu, and to direct the same unto one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State. Now may it please the King's most excellent Majesty, for those considerations and ends in his Majesty's letter signified, I am ready to lay down my life and all that I have for the defence of them. And though I am old, 76 years, and have some great infirmities upon me, yet (God enabling me) I will rather venture my life than deny to serve his Majesty upon those occasions; and for assistance in this war, to furnish his Majesty with six\* horses armed in all points, as I shall be directed in convenient time to provide them; as also with my prayers to Almighty God to direct his Majesty in all his ways, and to bless all his Majesty's godly endeavours."

*Original letter in a clerk's hand, signed and addressed [qu. not sent?].*

\* "Six" is written over "four," partly erased. See the letter of 22 Feb.



## H. EARL OF MANCHESTER TO LORD MOUNTAGU, at Boughton.

[16]38[-9], Feb. 20.—“I have received your letter, and the answer you have prepared to return to Mr. Secretary; wherein I so much mislike one offer in your letter as I will not in any case have it returned. For your offer of four horse, if you will not make them six, yet it is not dishonourable. But to name 24*l.* a month for six months, if the war last so long, is so poor and mean an offer as I would not have such a tender come from you, for I know it would return you a scorn. For your personal attendance, though the letter require it, yet you may well think it is not expected. But I should have liked well, whereas in your former letter you mentioned your readiness in person, notwithstanding your many years and infirmities, besides your own equipage, to have found four horse armed for the King's service, to have turned it unto this—to have sent one of your sons with four horse armed to serve him. This might carry some show worthy a nobleman; and yet that is the least any nobleman doth tender.

“It may be this service may turn but to an assay what men will be ready to do, if occasion be to call for it. I hope this war will not be unto blood. However, if a King command it, wherever his person goes, our allegiance tries us to follow him. Things here rest as yet in state as they were, and [the] same purposes and preparations hold. My son Mandevill, with ten of the best horse I can get, shall attend upon the King. God send that all things may turn to the best. This term hath almost tired me.”

## WILLIAM MOUNTAGU TO LORD MOUNTAGU.

[1639], Feb. 20, Temp[le].—“As soon as I had your Honour's letter, I went with my cousin Brookes to my Lord Manchest[er], and shewed him the copy of your Lordship's letter to the Secretary, which, when he saw, he would by no means let it be delivered, both because he conceived the sum to be too little, and also because the King hath altered his mind, and doth now rather desire horses than money from the nobility. My Lord also thinks four horses will be too small a proportion for your Honour; and that if you exceed it not, your number would be the least of all. My Lord told me privately that this business would be but a show, and in that show he would have your Lordship as brave and noble as the rest of your dignity will be, and said he thought six horses would make you so. He was speaking also that he would have your Lordship make a flourish, and offer to send one of your sons along instead of yourself; but my Lady told him, she thought the charge of setting him forth, and his attendants, in regard he must represent your Honour in the journey, would be as great as the other, though not near so needful; but my Lord will express his mind in his own letter, only I thought good to let your Lordship understand what I perceived by him. His Lordship hath undertaken to excuse, to Secretary Cooke, your Honour's not sending within the time limited, and saith that is not much regarded if they observe to be ready with their horses at the day. I think it is hard to certify your Honour what Lords refuse; very few, if any; they talk my Lord Sey and my Lord Brooke, and some of that knott, will not.

“My Lord of Manchester told me himself that his son Mandevile did go; my Lady Manchester told me secretly that the King told my Lord he heard his son Mandevile would not go, and my Lord replied that then he would neither acknowledge him his son nor heir.

“My Lord Keeper [Coventry] sends 20 horse, my Lord Manch[ester] 20, besides a proportion for my Lord Mandevile, and my Lord

Shandois, Lord of Holland, 50, Lord Chamb[erlain] Pemb[roke] 20, my Lord Salisbury 30, as I hear; but these are no precedents for your Lordship. To come to our country Lords, my Lord of Westmor[land] 10, Lord of Peterbur[gh] 10, and my Lord Camden 10. And my Lord Manch[ester] told me that my Lord North told him he would send 6, and he would not have him exceed your Honour, being he is the least estated lord of the kingdom.

“If your Lordship intend to provide, I believe John Sadler cannot furnish you with fashionable saddles; therefore it were best to have them from London.

“Mr. Tanfeild goeth homeward today; he will relate to your Honour how near he and Mr. Salisbury are to agree. My co[usin] Palmer comes down against the assizes. Neither of them have had any fees delivered by me from your Honour.”

EDWARD MOUNTAGU to his father, LORD MOUNTAGU.

1638[-9], Feb. 20, Ditton.—“I am glad your Lordship resolveth not to send money. I understand by my brother that my Lord Privy Seal thinketh four horses too little, but if they tarry long it will be a great charge if they be all the time maintained at your charge; but I believe they will not tarry long at it. I think they will not disallow your Lordship’s armour if it be anything reasonable, having so short a time that you cannot provide yourself better; and for great saddles, which I think you have not, you may soon be provided of.

“My wife hath been ill this [these] four or five days, and intendeth to tarry awhile longer with her mother [Lady Winwood], and to enter into a course of physic, bu[t] I intend to be at home the next week, except your Lordship shall think it needful for me to go to London to provide things against this journey, which will be hard to get.” . . .

*Seal of arms.*

E. [LORD] MOUNTAGU to LORD [MANCHESTER].

1638[-9], Feb. 22, Boughton.—“I have made short work, though it may be costly, and have made “four” six,\* and further I will not go. And I thought fit to send this messenger again, that I may know how it will be accepted. I will not tender any of my sons (?), neither will I ever give any money for discharge of the service, but will carry it out as well as I can.

“I am glad to hear that I do by your letter of your son Mandevill; there goeth other report, and that he with some other Lords should write to his Majesty of their refusal. The business makes a great noise, and puts upon us no small charge, whereas many think little will come of it, but the King shall see the readiness of his subjects.

[P.S.] “The King had need to give longer time than the first of April, for it will not be possible to be provided in so short a time; May day will be soon enough. If your Lordship send my Lord Mandevill and my Lord Shaudos, it were good that all our men were put into like equipage.”

*Autograph draft.*

H. EARL OF MANCHESTER to LORD MOUNTAGU, at Boughton.

[16]38[-9], Feb. 25.—“Your letter is delivered, and your tender of six horse is accepted of. I have sent my son Mandevill into Hunting-

\* See the letter of 18 Feb.

tonshire to muster up the forces of that county, for the King hath set to be at Hinchbrook to bed the 27th of March, and so towards Yorke. The King had apprehended such a conceit of my son as it should seem you have heard of, but I have removed that, and put him into a better opinion of him, and some Lords that indeed made a kind of refusal have since tendered their service to the King.

“All the Peers are here very forward to attend the King, and you will shortly have a declaration of the King’s concerning this voyage. My son Mandevill being now in the country, if you send to him you may agree how yours and mine may be put into one equipage. For my Lord Chandos, I hold not fit he should send any, being as yet the King’s ward, and so his lands in the King’s hands to do him this service; but it may be he will take a journey to see the Army when they are settled.”

*Seal, a crest & coronet.*

WILLIAM MOUNTAGU to LORD MOUNTAGU.

1638[-9], Feb. 25, Temp[le].—“Your letter was delivered on Saturday night, and on Sunday my Lord of Manch[ester] spoke with Mr. Secretary, who saith your Lordship’s willing offer will be very well taken. I could not speak with my Lord Mandevile, for he is gone into the country to provide for the journey. I know not (by either of your Honour’s letters) whether I should provide any arms, but I will speak to Mr. Dillingham (who saith he can have both the best and cheapest, if any be to be had) to provide six complete arms for horsemen and six case of pistols, and to have them in readliness; and then, if it please your Lordship to send your pleasure next week by the carrier, we can accordingly either buy them or leave them; for there will be but short time to prepare, for Mr. Dixon told me that the 18th of the next month is the certain day. I hope your Lordship will excuse my haste, for we are now a-going to the wedding of one of my Lord Keeper’s daughters. We are much bound to my Lord and Lady, that they will be pleased to think of us for to be guests, for though I have some acquaintance with the bridegroom, yet our invitation proceeds from them.”

*Seal, a crest.*

WILLIAM MOUNTAGU to LORD MOUNTAGU.

[1639,] Feb. 28.—“I shall begin my letter with the same wish which you were pleased to end yours with, that notwithstanding the preparations we may have peace. Since I presented my last letter, we have sought about for arms, but can get none, neither can any be made under three weeks’ time, so that unless your Honour can have them out of [the] Tower, your own must serve. Between this and the next week I will see if any be to be had there, and if your Lordship contradict not what you have written, then upon your letter I shall buy them, taking the advice of some that have skill both for their goodness and price. In the mean time I have bespoken six case of pistols with firelocks, which will be ready to send down next week.

“What your Honour’s resolution for saddles is, I know not, but they may be had at short warning. I am sorry that I cannot satisfy your Lordship in sending word how the horsemen are to be arrayed. I went this morning to wait upon my Lord Willughby [Montagu Bertie], where I should have heard enough to satisfy your Honour, if I had found him, but he was gone very early a-hunting with the King; yet this I can say, that Sir John Suelin, who is the exactest and forwardest man in this service, hath as yet given his men nothing but colours for their hats,



and as I am informed will give them nothing more. The day holds certain [the] 18th for the Household, the 28th for the King. I know Judge Hutton's death is no news; the assizes have soon divulged that he was yesterday privately buried at St. Dunst[an's] without any sermon, it being his own desire to avoid a commendatory sermon, which now are so frequent."

E. [VISCOUNT] MANDEVILLE to his uncle, LORD MOUNTAGU, at Boughton.

[1639,] March 6, Warwick House.—“I have received your Lordship's letters. My stay was very short in your country, for my business was not great. I perceive your Lordship is troubled for your providing of arms. I shall do my best to provide six carabin arms for you. You shall not need to have curasses for livery coats; there is no need; only buff coats and scarfs and arms, for the which if I may know your mind by your next return, I shall take care to do you the best service I can.”

H. EARL OF MANCHESTER to LORD MOUNTAGU, at Boughton.

[16]38[-9], March 7.—“The King holds his journey, and purposes to be at Hitchenbrook the 26th of March, and so post towards Yorke. The appointment that was for the trained bands to have gone at this time is now changed, and for the present a levy is to be made in the counties of press men to the number of six thousand. There are letters to go forth to the Lieutenants of shires presently to that purpose.

“The King's Declaration and Proclamation is now gone forth; I have willed Mulsho to send you one if it be not come to your hands already. The General's Commission to my Lord Marshal is now sealed. The Lieutenant General of the foot is my Lord of Essex, and my Lord Holland of the horse. The Catholics, as they will be styled, are very forward in this service, and go deep in provisions for it. The nobility and gentry have expressed great readiness also to serve and attend the King.

“My son Mandevill made no long stay in the country, but shall come down again ere long. If your son William have been with him, he will acquaint him with the provisions I make for myself and him. I will at some leisure look upon Doctor Androes his sermon you commend. God send all to succeed well.”

*Seal of arms.*

JOHN MANNERS to [his father-in-law] LORD MONTAIGU.

[1639,] March 8, Haddon.—“I know that unseasonable invitations deserve rather with scorn to be rejected than with good will to be accepted. I am just now returned from Beauveoir, where I first heard of your intents for Yoreke. You know best your own strength to undergo so tedious and unquiet a voyage. If you continue that design, I shall most humbly and heartily pray you to make essay of your strength hither first, and here to rest you a fourteenights, or what time you shall please more or less, and so proceed as you find yourself. If my Lady come hither with you, I will bring her word how you get thither, for (God willing), if you go, I will attend on you thither. But if all this prove false (as truly I confess I had rather wait on you at home), I shall beseech you to look on this as not written, though it comes from a hand whose whole (*sic*) truly honours you, and who in war as in peace will ever judge it his chief honour really to be,” &c.

[P.S.] “If you want horses, I shall humbly offer two unto your service, with arms fitted, and, if you so please, men also for riders.”

## H. EARL OF MANCHESTER TO LORD MOUNTAGU, at Boughton.

[16]38[-9], M[arch] 13.—“It seems you are beforehand with us, for you have sent to be provided at York for your company when they come there. I wish he (*sic*) will take up room for mine also. Your son William and my son Mandavill (*sic*) will fit you for arms, but indeed I could wish you sent my nephew Chri[sto]pher for company, were it but for fashion, and [to] come back again.

“There is as yet but a slender preparation for an Army. God send they have man’s meat and horsemeat when they come there. The soldiers that are to go must now be press men, which will be, as I think, more trouble and more cost, for now the King must find them armour; the country find coat and conduct money. The letters are appointed, but not yet sent, to the Lieutenants of the shires. We are so unacquainted with war as things are as yet much to seek.

“You shall hear the next week when it will be best to set forward your men; mine also shall go from Kimolton. The King holds his purpose of being at Hinchbroke at the 26th day of March. Out of Scotland the news is not good, for of the King’s part many of late are joined with the Covenanters, and they prepare to fortify Leith and a great compass about that town. God send all to succeed well with us.”

## WILLIAM MOUNTAGU TO LORD MOUNTAGU.

1638[-9], March 14, Temp[le].—“It is a hard case when a necessity is accompanied with an impossibility, as when things must be had but cannot be got. The King commands armour and pistols, and sets all the armourers and pistolers a-work for himself. The six case of pistols were promised to be ready against Tuesday last, and upon Friday the King’s warrant came to prohibit them to work for any but him, so that they could not be done to send this week; next week, without fail. One case are [is] sent now, which we had much ado to get; the locks are not fire-locks, but better; for besides the impossibility to get them, they are not mendable when out of tune. My Lord Mandevile and most of the Lords have of this sort.

“Most of the things your Honour sent for this week are sent. As for arms, Newman and I have searched again, but none to be found; here and there a mismatched suit[e], but none complete. He saith he knoweth your Lordship’s own are good, and may be made reasonable fashionable. The distinction between curasses and carbine arms is this. Curasses are arms that cover from head to below the knee, with cape, collar, arms, gaunts, back and breast piece, and thigh-pieces; this is armour for a great horse, which, if to be bought, would cost 7*l*. Carbine arms consist only of a pan for the head, back and breast piece, and gaunts; this is armour for a light horse, and would cost 3*l*., and is called carbine, from a long pistol which they are to wear called a carbine. In an army the former sort are to subdue, the latter to pursue.

“My Lord Mandevile saith your Honour must have six carbine pistols besides your others, though Newman saith he that hath pistols must have no carbines. If your Lordship will have six carbine pistols, my Lord Mand[evile] saith he will procure them of my Lord of Warwicke. I was bold to ask his Lordship how his men were set forth, and he told me with carbine arms and buff coats and scarfs, and that’s all, besides pistols, carbines, and swords; he sends his armour in a wagon to York. I found his Lordship very ready to instruct me and to serve you. I think he will be the best to present your Lordship’s aged excuse to the King, and to show his Majesty how ready you are to serve him with

your aid, for they say every Lord's horses shall be showed to the King at York.

"Your Honour's first resolution to put your horse to be commanded by him was very good; otherwise your men will be guideless, and not know what to do, which from him they shall always be instructed; if your Honour have not altered from that, I am sure, upon your letter to him, he will undertake it. I will enquire exactly to send your Lordship word next week if the day hold. Now it is set at my uncle Sydney's, 26th March. Mr. Dilling[ham] hath been careful to provide; he thinks it would be good your Lordship's men had red breeches to their buff coats, because otherwise, being country fellows, they will not be so neatly habited as the other Lords' men, who choose men that of themselves are well apparelled, though they give them the more pay. Six yards will make six pair of breeches, and that may be had in the country, if you please. The beditts, or grooms, are to have no arms at all, for they never appear on horseback but in the journey.

"Richard Barker hath had the money of Sir John Trever; the bills of the things he will discharge. I desire your Lordship we may have your allowance out of money that he hath of Mr. Negus. *Inter arma silent leges*—these disturbances distract the lawyers, yet the Readers perform their places with honour. Yesterday my cousin Wood came to see us, and by him I understand that there is a sequestration between him and Barnwell living, though ignorant of the cause; if it be that which I conjecture, I shall hereafter trust my Lord Bacon, who saith a wife is an impediment to a man's fortune. But be the cause what it will, now seeing it is so, I cannot but discharge a debt which I owe to my old schoolmaster and my first too, Mr. Hunt, as to desire his preferment to this living; and though I hold not with Alexander that men owe more to their schoolmasters than to their parents, yet certainly they owe very much, and therefore I hope your Lordship will not blame me to seek it, though I must confess it is a boldness to solicit you. I shall spare to urge, because I think he is in your Lordship's thoughts already.

*Seal, a crest.*

WILLIAM MOUNTAGU to LORD MOUNTAGU, at Boughton.

[1639?] March 17.— . . . "By what I have sent you may easily collect that there is like to be flat opposition. The Declaration which I have sent is high, and that which is composing will be higher. If the King should set up his standard no man of eminency can sit neuter; therefore it concerneth all to ponder to what they will betake themselves, that no sudden motion may surprise them."

*Seal of arms.*

H. EARL OF MANCHESTER to LORD MOUNTAGU, at Boughton.

[16]38[-9], March 21.—"I shall for your more satisfaction speak with the King, and have his leave for your personal stay, which you may well think is not expected, though the letter requires it. The King censures\* well of your readiness, and the preparation of your men and horse. After I had prepared my men and horse for his service, the King told me he rather desired the help of my purse, and would spare the other. To please him I offered to send him five hundred pound in gold, and having provided my horse, I would also give him ten horse to his

\* Or construes? Cf. Vol. iv., p. 109.



service ; which he accepted well at my hands ; and at Huntington I mean to present him with my horses (*sic*). So, considering my charge, I had better have given him a thousand pounds at first.

“The King’s journey holds at his time appointed. We do hear that the Scots grow rather more resolute than any way relenting. God give a good issue to the business.”

*Seal, a crest and coronet.*

WILLIAM MOUNTAGU to LORD MOUNTAGU.

[1639,] March 21, Temp[le].—“I fear now we shall have war, and now more than ever, because the King will now accept money of the Lords, and excuse many of their going personally, which had they all gone, then I know there would have been no battle, for when was it known that the nobility were ever ventured in the first battle, as now, had they gone, they must have been ; but now, seeing that they may be exempted for money, and yet the journey hold, I fear the worst. Neither should I for the compounding of some think anything, but for the generality now very many compound, and of those that were in all points ready prepared to go.

“My Lord Marquis Hamelton giveth 1000*l.* to be excused, my Lord of Kingstone as much, and divers others of that rank, as my Lady Manchester told me. My Lord Manchest[er] compounds, though he was ready prepared, and so my Lord Mandevile goeth not. My Lord Camden was completely armed, and hath compounded for 1000 marks ; my Lord Wharton for 500*l.*, my Lord Dencourt as much, and divers others which were named to me, besides many that are about compounding. Hearing this, I went on Wednesday to my Lord Manchester’s to hear what he would say concerning your Lordship, but all he demanded of me was, if your Lordship was ready, and I told him yes, and that your Honour intended to send your horse on Monday towards Yorke. He said it was well, and told me that the King went himself on the 27th March, being Wednesday, which is but a day altered from that I wrote last week. Seeing my Lord Mandevill goeth not, your Lordship may appoint Mr. Sawyer to wait on my Lord Willughby. My Lady Lindsey is gone to Havering, fearful that her Lord’s employment is desperate. For news, I write you none, but leave it to my brother.”

*Seal, a crest.*

E. [LORD] M[OUNTAGU] to his grandson, the LORD WILLOUGHBY.

1639, March 25, Boughton.—“I have sent six men and horses, according to his Majesty’s command, to be at Yorke the 1st of April next. I do imaginē (?) that every lord will be called in particular to show how they have furnished the King for his assistance in this service.

“In respect of my age and infirmities, I know my personal attendance cannot be expected ; and therefore I desire you to do me that honour, that when my men and horse[s] shall be called, you would present them to his Majesty with my readiness to do his Majesty service, and if there be any defects in the arms, to excuse them, for truly I was in many (?) troubles to get these, and you know they were not to be come by as I would have had them.

“This young gentleman, Mr. Sawyer, being \* determined to go to Yorke, was very willing to have the oversight of my men [and] horse[s] till they were presented to his Majesty ; I pray you therefore that you

\* “Desirous to see these,” struck out.

will do him the best grace you can. And he being desirous to have some employment, you will let him have your best further[ance], he addicting himself to be a soldier.

“I pray God give his Majesty good success in this great business.”  
*Autograph draft.*

E. [LORD] MO[UNTAGU] to LORD [MANCHESTER].

1639, March 25, Boug[hton].—“The greatest comfort I have in your Lordship and other Lords componding is, that I hope ours, which may God (*sic*?), shall have the better pay, when we have present[ed] our men and horses. I have sent away this morning toward Yorke my six men and horses, with three or four bedettes, and other carriages to the number of 12. And because, as I hear, your son Mandevill goes not, I have sent to my son Willoughby to present them to his Majesty, with excuses if all be not so complete as they should be, or as I would have had them. I have had no small care and trouble to get these. You know he that girdeth on his harness must not boast himself as he that puts it off. I pray God we may have boasting at the end. Methinks we have had [1]ittle care for a blessing beforehand.\* My prayers shall be for a blessing, or else we shall have a great fail.” †

*Autograph draft.*

[ELIZABETH COUNTESS OF] LINDSEY to her father, LORD MOUNTAGU.

[c. 1640.]—“No place can make me now hardy, for my years and imperfections, as I have much ado to uphold a crazy body. There will be masking at Quort (Court) at Twelfth-night, but we are not for those jovial rit[er]s. Your Lordship is taking care in the country how to give bread to others; we know not where to have bread for yourselves (*sic*), neither in the country nor town. I stir nowhither abroad, but see my Lady of Manchester sometimes. I beseech you give her thanks for her noble respect to me.” . . .

WILLIAM MOUNTAGU to his father, LORD MOUNTAGU, at Boughton.

[1641,] Nov. 25, Savoy.—“I most humbly thank your Lordship for your forwardness to accommodate me with a chamber, which as I shall order it will prove no more to your Honour, but the forbearance of the money; for I am in fair hopes to get an assignment. Friday is the day of Temple parliament, wherein it must be enacted. As for the falling of the price, your Lordship writes I know where it must light, and so I think I do, for I know none but your Honour that can bear it, of those that are concerned in it; for I cannot imagine that you should intend it to fall any ways upon me, since your Lordship knows that upon pure obedience to your commands, even contrary to my own inclination, I returned to the Temple. But I leave all things to your wisdom; only let me say, with all submissive respect, that this which I reckoned should have been an engagement, with those fears which you put me in, will scarce prove an encouragement. My Lord, the chamber is a single chamber, and in the garden, a little too near the water, and that is all the fault; but I had rather take it with some inconvenience than rest thus as I am, both having my books locked from me, and myself from society.

\* A passage on prayers, referring to Bishop Hall, is struck out.

† There are two other letters relating to this subject (Vol. 3, p. 231). One of them states that “every two horse must have a bedott or a groom to attend them.” See p. 283.

“The Parliament have sate all this week about the Remonstrance, [so] that no other news is stirring; they sate Monday night till 2 of clock in the morning. They posted as fast to dispatch the Remonstrance as the King did to dispatch his journey; but I fear it will not please him so well as the City’s entertainment, which they say will be very magnificent; all the streets are railed for the advantage of the show. The Queen hath committed some sin of late, for Tuesday she sent to the Lords, and they to the Commons, to release Father Phillips, but it would not be. Mr. Charles Lane had a hearing on Monday in the Chancery, but was quite foiled, and scaped fair from being committed for saucy words in court.”

*Seal of arms.*

[WILLIAM MOUNTAGU] to LORD MOUNTAGU.

[1641, Nov. 25-27.]—“I take this occasion to send you what news there is stirring.

“Thursday [25 Nov.], the City entertained the King and Queen most magnificently. The King and Queen seemed to be much taken with it, and so they were resolved to have been, though the entertainment had been worse; and they have, they say, a policy in it to see if they can gain the City, but God forbid, for if they hold not firm we are all undone. The King knighted my Lord Mayor and Recorder in the field, and told the Aldermen that he had intended to have bestowed London Derry upon them, but as yet it is not worth their acceptance; but he will first clear it of the rebels, and then they shall have it.

“The Parliament that night they sate so late were almost equally divided about the Remonstrance, and my cousin Jeffrey Palmer and some others protested or would have protested if it might have been entered, but that was not held Parliamentary; and therefore on Thursday they committed Jeff[rey] to the Tower, where he now is. I was with him on Saturday, and I think he will be sorely punished by the multitude of visitants, otherwise I think it will not much hurt him. He is troubled lest his wife should take it to heart, but she need not, for there is nothing in it. By this act there is now an apparent faction in the House, and I fear will prove ill if it holds.

“Friday [26 Nov.], the King sent word he would come to Parliament, but did not, by reason of his hoarseness; having somewhat to say, he would stay till his voice was clear. They say, when he comes, he will come high, taking advantage of the faction of the House of Commons, and of the affection of the City, which he now builds upon; but if they work no better with him, I wish he may be deceived.

“They talk much that the King is often very private with Digby and Bristow, and that he looks but overly upon the good Lords. This ariseth because he took away my Lord Chamberlain’s [Essex] commission for General of this side Trent. But I verily believe this is a thing of course.

“This day the King went to Hampton, returns Monday; but before he went, he sent to the Houses to discharge their guard, he conceiving his person to be a sufficient safeguard to his people. The Commons went to consult. Pimm said his person at Hampton Court was like to guard them well here; other[s] said, if his Majesty could not protect the Marquis in his own bedchamber, he could scarce protect them in the Parliament chamber. You may see it vexed them, and made them almost resolve to adjourn to Gnildhall; but others, more moderate, prevailed to have two Lords sent to desire it might be continued.

“Saturday [27 Nov.], Warwicke and Bristow were sent to desire the



guard might be continued, and the King returned answer that to secure their imaginary fears they should have a guard.

“The House of Commons this day drew up and voted and [a?] petition to annex to that Remonstrance which they present to the King on Tuesday.

“It goeth ill with Will Dudley; Claston is his, paying debts and portions, and that is half the worth of it. Barnwell, Turvey, and Brinton are the daughter[']s by reason of a fine levied Hilary term by Ed. Dudley and his mother, he dying before the uses were settled. Sir Christ. Hatton is putting in a petition for the wardship, they being clear wards and belonging to him according to the instructions.”

*Seal of arms.*

WILLIAM MOUNTAGU to LORD MOUNTAGU, at Boughton.

[1641,] Dec. 2, Savoy.—“I see Mr. Cayworth hath anticipated my news which I sent you by John Wolaston; there is little more since that. There is (*sic*) such factions amongst them that of purpose they delay necessary business, merely because moved by the contrary side. I begin to be of your Lordship's mind, that we are running to ruin; there is scarce any hopes of better. Sects in the body and factions in the head are dangerous diseases, and do desperately threaten the dissolution of a well-governed estate.

“The Citizens grow very tumultuous, and flock by troops daily to the Parliament. There is scarce passage between the two Houses, the Court of Requests is so thronged with them; and there they never cease yawling and crying, ‘No Bishops! no Bishops!’ My Lord of Dorcet (since the ceaser (*sic*) of Essex's commission) is appointed to command the train bands to attend, but the Citizens slight muskets charged with powder. I myself saw the Guard attempt to drive the Citizens forth, but the Citizens blustered at them, and would not stir an inch. I saw and heard my Lord of Dorcet entreat them with his hat in his hand, and yet the scoundrels would not move. I think this would provoke authority to the height of rigour; but now that is condemned and trampled on.

“Wednesday [1 Dec.], the Commons sent the King the Remonstrance, and that day offered to the Lords their proofs against the Bishops. Poor Ireland is scarce thought of, only this day they read a Bill for pressing of men for that service. The Commons intended to have petitioned the King for to have made my Lord of Salisbury Lord Treasurer, but they say the King is resolved on Bristow [Earl of Bristol] or Chief Justice [Sir John] Bankes.

“I have sent your Lordship a little book called Leicester's Commonwealth, much cried up, and that caused me to read it over; many pretty things in it, but very satirical. You Lordship will find some other things enclosed, as the Note of Sheriffs, &c. . . .

“For the chamber, I have now gone through for it, and with much difficulty and the same proportion of favour obtained an assignment upon reasonable terms, so that now your Honour will not run any hazard of any considerable sum. The money I have thus taken up—120*l.* of my cousin Edward Palmer, 50*l.* of Mr. Will. Tresham, and 50*l.* I shall have of Godefrey Maydwell; in all 220*l.* The chamber and assignment, and some other necessities in the chamber not fit to be carried away, comes (*sic*) to very nigh 200[*l.*]; the odd 20*l.* I took to pleasure my cousin Palmer with the return of, as he pleased me with the hundred, and that will serve to discharge scores for your Honour's wine (which with

the rest of your money will scarce set all clear). I pray, when you send them their money, be pleased to let the notes be demanded that I gave them for the receipt of it."

*Seal.*

WILLIAM MOUNTAGU to LORD MOUNTAGU, at Boughton.

[1641,] Dec. 9, Savoy.— . . . "I could not send you word last week of my cousin Jeff. Palmer being out of the Tower, for he was but yesterday released, some very stiffly opposing it. Saturday the Commons sent Mr. Chillingworth (his book will make his name known) to the Tower, and then they said that for a divine and a lawyer the Tower was well replenished. I have sent two little pamphlets; the 'Diurnall Occurrences' of the last week I had thought not to have sent, because it abuseth my cousin Palmer, and falsely, for Chillingworth spoke no such words: that reaches but till Saturday, and leaves out Mr. Pimm's desperate motion, which was that the fewer part of the Lords, and the Commons' House, might go to the King for the passing those Bills which the major part of the Lords opposed. Monday [6 Dec.] they voted O'Neal's fact treason. Wednesday [8 Dec.] they voted a declaration that the Catholic Religion should not be tolerated in any of the three kingdoms; and that is the best act they have done since the Parliament began, if they prosecute it.

"Fortune's wheel turns round. Sir Henry Fane [Vane] hath lost both his places almost in a week's space; his Treasurer's staff taken from him at York, and given to my Lord Savil; his Secretary's seal taken from him on Friday, but not yet disposed of. The same day that he was put out of Secretary, my Lord of Strafford's son's patent was sealed for to make him Earl of Strafford and Baron Raby: the observation, if your Lordship considers it, is not without reason. They have a pretty story of a presage now fulfilled: this year my Lord Dunganvan, making his congee to go out of the House, broke Sir Henry Fane's staff—his Treasurer's staff—then in his hand; it's said he was then much daunted at it, and the wits strai[gh]t told him it was ominous, and so it is now proved.

"Nicklas, Clerk of the Council, is Secretary in Windebank's place, and my Lord Digby they say shall be in Fane's. Sunday the Duke of Richmond was made Steward of the King's Household, and his brother my Lord Aubigny shall be Master of the Queen's Horse. There are many other removes spoke of, and I shall write them here though I believe them not, but certainly the good party is tottering. My Lord of Holland is thought too neat to be any longer Groom of the Stool, and my Lord of Bristow (who shuns all offices of the Commonwealth, though ambitious of any about the King's person) shall have it added to his Gentlemanship of the Bedchamber. My Lord of Essex is not very well looked on; they say he shall go out of the Chamber into the field, and be General of the Irish forces. Bath it was said should be Privy Seal, but by the compliment the King gave my Lord Privy Seal [Earl of Manchester] I know he is fast riveted on that side, if the Commons give him not a jostle. The lawyers also must have their motions: Banks must be Baron and Lord Treasurer, the Attorney Chief Justice, the Solicitor Attorney, the Recorder Solicitor, and Glin Recorder, as now the vote goeth. It is like next week there may be some alterations, for now I think is the vertical point of the times.

"I hope to get down by the latter end of next week, but as yet I am something doubtful; when I come, I shall not trouble your Honour to send up any horses, for my brother will lend me one of his. I stay only

to get into my new chamber, which yet I cannot do, the Attorney must remove his books so methodically.

[P.S.] "There is a Journal of this Parliament come forth from the beginning. I have not time now to send it, but if you please to have it next week, I shall send it."

*Seal of arms.*

WILLIAM MOUNTAGU to LORD MOUNTAGU.

[1641,] Dec. 16.— . . . "I know not what this Parliament may produce; it is like to sit long, and so must needs hatch much. For the present I am sure it produceth many printed pamphlets; some I have sent your Lordship, and besides two proclamations, one of which I guess was that which caused Mr. Dillingham to give you warning; in the other proclamation I drew a scrawl through three words which were put in by my Lord Privy Seal [Manchester] when the draft was tendered the Board to be advised upon, but neither his son Mandeville, nor my Lord of Warwick, nor Sea [Say?] would subscribe it.

"Saturday, it was resolved that 10,000 Scots should go into Ireland; here are two Commissioners that said they were loath to go unless they take as many as would do the work, and if we could have any jealousy of them they would give security that, upon our command, they shall at any time return. The Londoners delivered their petition on Saturday, and were received with much respect and ceremony by the House of Commons. There were two Justices of Peace sent to the Tower for sending out warrants in obedience to writs which my Lord Keeper [Lyttleton] issued out upon the statute 2 H[en.] 5, cap. 8, for the suppressing of riots and routs.

"Monday, the prisoners at Newgate, being 21, to be hanged that day, made resistance, but were soon taken and next day hanged. There were seven priests condemned besides, and the French Ambassador sent to the King to pardon them; the King sent to the Parliament to advise him, and they had once resolved to have saved two, but now they are petitioning the King to hang them all. In the discuss[ion] about their hanging, the Bishops were called upon to go forth or withdraw; the Bishop of Linc[oln] would not; whereupon my Lord of Warwick and he had some hot words, and the Bishop saying 'Sir,' was mistaken to have said Sirra, and called to the bar, but upon his protestation that he said 'Sir,' they passed that by. It is dangerous to suppose parties in either House, but the bloods of men severall[y] affected are up, you may see by their catching.

"The Commons are giving 400,000*l.* according to the sub[sidy] in Q[ueen] Eliz[abeth's] time. Methinks they are slow in sending help to poor Ireland, the miserable complaints from whence would grieve any heart. The Temple is resolved of a Christmas, and there I dare say there is a faction, and they have chose each side officers, and I think must fight it out. Mr. Sawyer is the chief officer chosen on the one part, and it is thought his valour will carry it. I would fain have dissuaded him from standing, but now he hath appeared in it I would have him win it and wear it. My Lord of Rutland hath sold his set of six bay horses to my Lord Keeper. Yesterday I saw them, and they are a brave set."

*Seal of arms.*

[WILLIAM MOUNTAGE] to LORD MOUNTAGE.

[1642, Feb. 3-5.]—"Thursday [3 Feb.], both Houses sate in Committees at Marchant Taylors' Hall, and they adjourned the House, to



case the City of their watching, by which they are almost harassed out. The Commons did almost perfect the Bill for 400,000*l.* to be levied by a land rate according to the subsidy in 33 of the Queen [Elizabeth]. The King promised to send the Lords and Commons answer to their petition about the Militia on Saturday.

"Friday [4 Feb.], produced very little; only my Lord of Bath and of Southampton asked leave to go into the country, and had it freely given them.

"Saturday [5 Feb.], the Commons sent up the Bill to take away the Bishops' votes in Parliament; the Lords passed it, with an addition to take *locum et sedem*, or rather *locos et sedes*, from them also; they carried it by 13 contents. The King's promised answer came not, but a message that he would very shortly send them an answer, both to that and also about the trial of the six men.

"The six men lie all in one house in the City, and have their diet given them by the City.

"It is said the King would come to town, but the Queen stayeth him. She is somewhat ill, and will go this spring to the Spaw.

"We have yet escaped the scarecrow and bugbear notes that were set up to affright us.

"It is said the Bishops shall be proceeded against by Bill, and, if attainted, Yorke, Bath and Wells, and Ely are designed for examples. The other[s] are like to receive mercy. Every Sunday morn one of them preaches in the Tower Church, but the present industry will not procure their delivery.

"I have sent some books; amongst the rest, an Act for a contribution, or a brief to go all over the kingdom to gather for Ireland. The Commons are desired none of them to give under 2*l.*; many of them give much more; and they have made an order that all of the Commons shall give in their money by Tuesday.

"When the Bill for Bishops passed, there were four in the House spoke not, but voted against it."

*Seal of arms.*

#### WILLIAM MOUNTAGU to LORD MOUNTAGU.

[1642,] Feb. 14.—"I thought not to have written, because I think my cousin Palmer will call and tell you all the news, but if he do, I beseech you thank him for his favour to me in assisting me to get a dispensation for my waiting vacations, which now the Bench have wholly remitted.

"Thursday [10th], our own country petition (which I have sent you) was delivered by Sir Rowland St. John, and the best attended by gentlemen of quality of any petition that hath been yet delivered. Friday the Queen went to Rochester, and Saturday she went to Canterbury, and so forward. Thursday and Friday, the Commons spent in naming Lieutenants; the schedule of them I have sent you.

"Saturday [12th], the King sent commission to pass the Bills of pressing soldiers and to take away the Bishops out of the House of Peers. Sir John Berone [Byron] made an humble supplication to the King, that he might leave his place, and so the King with the advice of his Parliament hath put in Sir Jo. Conyers. The Lords will pass the Bill of Pluralities, and then of course it is expected the King should.

"They say the King passeth the Bill against the Bishops so quickly, lest the Queen should be thought to be a hindrance of it; and now she is gone he is diffident of his own resolution, and fearful he should have been wrought to have broken it if now he should have given them a denial.

“Sunday was sevensnight [6th] Dr. Winniff was consecrated Bishop of Lincolne and Dr. King of Chichester. The Bishop of Ely preached yesterday in the Tower. The Commons are sending a\* petition to the King to desire him to discover who advised him to accuse the six; if he be pleased to discover, it may go well with Mr. Attorney [Herbert], otherwise they will ruin him.”

*Seal of arms.*

[SIR] JO[HAN] WRAY, [BART.,] † to LORD MOUNTAGUE, at Boughton.

[1642.] Feb. 17.—“I am glad to hear of the continuance of your health, and desire your pardon for not presenting my service sooner, having been so continually kept at work, as we have very little time for any other employment. This week hath produced so happy effects as gives us hopes of better times. Valentine Day was the welcome commission read for disvoting of Bishops, who yesterday notwithstanding was (*sic*) bailed by the Lords, and upon our exceptions taken remanded to prison again, and on Friday next are to be heard and tried one way or other. I suppose your Lordship hath heard of the letters of my Lord Dygby which were intercepted by way, one to the Queen, one to Sir Lewis Dyves, and one to Mr. Nicoles [Nicholas]. They were all opened by both Houses at a Committee; they declare his discontent and malice against this kingdom, holding this treacherous opinion, that he can do his Majesty no service where so many traitors bear sway, and desires the Queen to send him a cipher, that they may have the better intercourse by writing. It is thought the Queen goes not into Holland, but that the Prince of Orringe will either fetch her or send for her. Nothing more this week but propositions for adventers (*sic*) for Ireland, that he who ventures 200*l.* shall have a 1000 acres in Ulster, and 300 as much in Conway [Connaught], for 450 so much in Munster, and 600 so much in Leinster. Thus with my humble service and duty and my wife’s to your Lordship and your noble Lady presented, (&c.) Your Honour’s most devoted nephew and servant.”

*Signed.*

[ELIZABETH COUNTESS OF] LINDSEY to LORD MOUNTAGU.

[1642, March 16.]—“This week I doubt not but you will have the Remonstrance. The Parliament is much troubled what to do; there is another Demonstrance (*sic*) coming forth, to show the King and his people the necessity of what they have desired. They talk of another Oath that is a-framing, which they call the Oath of Association. I have made bold to send to your Lordship some of the storing (?) wit’s employment, which when you have read I pray commit to the fire. My brother William was with me the other day to let me know the order he had from you of your bounty to Harry [Bertie]. I would not have him have it (?) till he were going, fearing he should spend it before. The Lord of Warwick is nominated for to go to sea (?), and is like to be troublesome times.

[P. S.] “There is come in this day to the Lord’s House a letter from the King about the Iris[h] business and the Militia. For the Iris[h] business, the King is very ready to further it in what he can; for the Militia, he expresses that no ordinance of Parliament without his assent shall be of force to do anything in it. This letter is much canvassed

\* “Message,” struck out.

† M.P. for Lincolnshire.

in the House, supposing it comes not from the King. The Prince of Orange by report was sending to the King six hundred thousand pound to the King (*sic*), but the States have stayed it."

*Seal of arms.*

GEORGE MOUNTAGU to his uncle LORD MOUNTAGU, at Boughton.

[1642,] March 16, Wednesday.—“I should before this have troubled your Lordship had I not known my cousin William’s full and constant intelligence; but doubting his Majesty’s last message hath not as yet come to his hands, I cannot omit humbly to offer and present my service.

“The Houses of Parliament, having received this and many other positive and peremptory denials concerning the Militia, are notwithstanding resolved to persist in their former vote of putting the kingdom in a posture of defence by way of Ordinance, and do again intend to draw a declaration to the kingdom, to satisfy them of the legality and urgent necessity at this time; and have likewise appointed a Committee of the long robe to declare how the King ought and is obliged by the law to pass those Ordinances which they present; and likewise to consider what both Houses of Parliament may do (*viz.*, the extent of their power) in case the King thus withdraw himself, and in what condition they be that are the advisers of this his absence from Parliament.

“These being so ordered, I shall shortly acquaint your Lordship with their votes this day, upon the receipt of the message here enclosed: That the King’s absence from Parliament is not only an obstruction, but a destruction, to the affairs of Ireland. And that when the Lords and Commons in Parliament, which is the supreme Court of Judicature in the kingdom, shall declare what the law of the land is, then to have this not only questioned, but contraverted (*sic*), contradicted, and commanded not to be executed, is a high breach of privilege. These are the most material things which have lately happened.”

EDWARD [LORD] MOUNTAGU to [EDWARD VISCOUNT MANDEVILLE\*].

1641[-2], March 21, Boughton.—“There is a thing (I may say a sin) which much troubles my thoughts, and I know not to whom better to utter it than to yourself, whom I know to be sound in the Faith, and to have a care to keep a good conscience. It is not once nor twice but thrice an allowance of usury in the Parlia[ment] (a sin not only against the law of God, but against the law of the land), which is now made a national sin, which was never known before, and therefore the more to be feared. If one man’s sin troubled all Israel, what shall a Parliament’s sin do? And if sin be the ruin of kingdoms (which ours is very near brought unto), what can we expect but not to stand before our enemies until the cursed thing be taken away from us? Good my Lord, let this be well thought of. Why did Nehemiah rebuke the nobles and elders? Because they exacted usury. See the care the Parliament had in the 21 Ja. 17, in the latter end of it: ‘provided that no words in this law contained shall be construed or expounded to allow the practice of usury in point of religion or conscience.’ Why may not such a declaration be made to clear the land from this sin? Let what pretences soever be made, we may not do evil that good may come thereof. I marvel that the Reverend Divines pass over the reprehension of this sin, so often printed (*sic*), which they cannot be ignorant of. I would those that preach before the Parliament were put in mind of this.

\* He succeeded his father as Earl of Manchester in 1642.



Mr. Calamy hath made an excellent sermon against sin in general, and what ill effects comes (*sic*) of it. Make your walls (as now you are putting the Realm into a posture) never so high and strong, sin will batter them down. My Lord, I will not enter into any further discourse. I have delivered my mind to you, and much eased my thoughts. I pray God direct your heart by his holy spirit to do what is fit herein. And so I rest

“Your very loving unele,  
“EDWARD MOUNTAGU.”

*Copy, in a clerk's hand, appended to a letter of 26 June 1643, which see.*

WILLIAM MOUNTAGU TO LORD MOUNTAGU.

[1642,] March 24.—“I must beg your excuse that I write nothing in answer to what your Honour hath written, nor give you any account of the performance of any command which you may possibly have laid upon me in your letter, in regard that I have not yet received it, before I set pen to paper, by reason of a mistake in the superscription, for my sister Lindsey's letter was superscribed to me, and I believe mine to her. I sent her Ladyship hers last night, thinking my man should bring me mine, but she told him she had given it to one that should bring me it this morning, but I am writing before it cometh.

“As I sent your Lordship word last week, so it continueth this week. My cousin Ro. Lane cannot prevail with my Lord Manchester to give him any pension. My Lord saith his place [Lord Privy Seal] is high and expensive, and he gets nothing by it; indeed I think he gets less now than ever he did; yet methinks he might spare 10*l.* per annum to a distressed kinsman, but he will not. The poor gentleman made miserable complaint to him that on Friday his landlord had threatened him to turn him into the street if he did not pay his rent at the day, and that wring two pieces from him.

“I have sent your Lordship the books, among the rest the Act for adventuring for Ireland. Sure I think 500*l.* or a 1000*l.* was very well ventured there, if a man had it. I believe it is a very feasible business, if, please God, our distractions were but settled, which there is [are] better hopes of since it is discovered that the King's going to Yorke is only to keep his promise with the Queen that he will not return to the Parliament till she return to him, and not any intent to set up his standard.

“One piece of news I will insert here, because I know not whether my Lady Ann may know it, but here it is so public that I think she may. Her brother Francis\* hath been in the field with Sir Henry Skipwith's son about the great widow. He came off with honour (if any can be got in such duels), and made him subscribe to a note that, when published, will proclaim Skipwith a coward; but though he conquered him, yet he is not like to conquer the widow. Yesterday, my co[usin] Francis was before the Lords for it, and for fear of another bout they have confined him to my Lord's [Lindsey] house. . . .

“I suppose you hear from Belvoire how kindly the King took my Lord of Rutland's coach, which carried him two days, and the King sent him word he was more beholding to him than to any of his Lords in that journey; but my Lord hath accepted to be the Lieutenant of Darbyshire, and that will lose his favour.

\* Bertie. “Mr. Barty” in H. L. Journals, IV., 694*b*. Collins says he was the fourth son of the Earl of Lindsey, and died in the King's service in Ireland, in 1641 (*sic*).

[P.S.] "My cousin Henry Berty hath been here with me, and brought me my own letter, and withall tells me his commission for Ireland is to be sealed on Saturday, and he shall need his money next week." . . .

*Seal of arms.*

H. EARL OF MANCHESTER to [LORD MOUNTAGU].

[16]41[-2,] M[arch] 24.—"I am glad to see by a letter of yours that my son George showed me that your hand yet serves you to write, and it seems you could be contented to hear how things go here. Were Mulsho in case (*sic*), he could not have wanted matter for news to write you every week, nay, every day. But your sons are to blame if they do not store you with the pamphlets that tell what's done every day upon all occasions. Your age gives you privilege to sit at home, and mine, not much short of yours, takes little comfort to be busy in matters here. Not finding myself well, I have little troubled the Parliament House for some weeks past. As things are, there is more need of prayers than counsellors (*sic*). I commend my best love to my sister and you."

WILLIAM MOUNTAGU to LORD MOUNTAGU.

[1642, March 24-31].—"Thursday [24 March], came the K[ing]'s declaration, and a message from him that he was yet unsatisfied about the aspersion in Mr. Pimm's speech. Those I have sent you by Mr. Nethercoats. The Commons had a debate whether they should answer this declaration or not. . . . Those that opposed the answering it, said, such answers and replies would be endless, and therefore would have a declaration drawn and sent to the whole kingdom, and there an end; but it is not yet resolved what shall be. In the same message the King refused to pass the Bill to quit the six, because of the preamble, which was drawn to his dishonour; but a bare Bill of pardon or acquittal he will pass. The King holds stiff for Sir Jo[hn] Penington; the Houses as stiff for Warwick."

"Friday [25 March], the House made new Lord Lieutenants in the places of those that refused, as Marquis Harford, Cumberland, Lincolne, Strange. Bedford hath Somerset,\* Lord Gray Cumberland's, Say Strange's, Willug[hby] of Par[ham] Lincoln's.

"Saturday [26 March], the Commons subscribed 40,000*l.* to the venture of Ireland. This day the Commons ordered speedy Committees to proceed against the accused delinquents, as Piercy, German, Finch, Berkly, and Canturbury.† My Lord of Holland moved two days before that they might proceed against my Lord Archbishop, for it was a shame he should lie so long under an accusation. The next day my Lord Archbishop sent my Lord of Holland thanks for his motion. It is thought the King will stay at Yorke, for he hath sent for the Duke of Yorke, and some Lords that are the great officers of his Household.

Monday [28 March], it was debated by the Lords whether the former Lords, viz., Essex, Salsbury, Holland, and Savill, should go wait on the King at Yorke, and upon three hours' debate, the resolution was, they should serve the King here in Parliament, and not be admitted to go down. This day many printers were punished, and a strict order made that no pamphlets nor journals nor any Parliament proceedings should be printed but by special order of the House. You may see the fruits of

\* The Lord Lieutenancy of Somerset had been assigned to the Marquis of Hertford.

† Henry Percy, Henry Jermyn, Lord Keeper Finch, Sir Robert Berkeley, and Archbp. Laud.

this order by the paucity of books which I send, for here are all that are to be got. The House discovered a dangerous petition working in Kent by Sir Edward Deering, and found Judge Mallett, who rode that circuit, faltering upon his oath when he was examined before the Lords about it; and likewise they found my Lord of Bristow had the petition in his hand; and so they committed Bristow and Mallett to the Tower, and have sent for Sir Edward Deering and other Justices of Kent as delinquents, who, to forward the petition, went off of the Bench at the Assizes, and would be of the grand jury. There is somewhat of Somersetshire of the same nature, and a plot there. Mr. Coventry is a very active man in that, and is therefore sent for up to the House.

“Tuesday [29 March] the Commons took notice that four members of the House being gone down to Yorke (and Yorkshire men) without leave, [they] think there may be something there in hand against the Assizes, and therefore have sent after them to fetch them up again, they being all suspicious men—Sir Will. Savill, Sir Will. Penniman, Sir Tho. Danby, and Mr. Mallory. And they have appointed my Lord Wharton, Sir Phil[ip] Stapleton, and Mr. Fines to go down to Yorke, and to lie leiger there, to agitate between the King and Parliament. This day the Lords sent down to the Commons two papers; the one was a form of a commission for the Lord Lieutenants, the other was a form from them to their deputies; the Commons agreed to both. And that is all I can send you word concerning the Militia. This day the King sent a letter to my Lord Keeper, requiring that my Lo[rd] Lieutenant of Ireland [Earl of Leicester] should be dispatched. The Lieutenant replied he was ready so soon as he might be furnished with supplies of necessaries.

“Thursday [31 March], was ordered to settle the Common Prayer and Church Government, if it hold. The Bill for 400,000*l.* is passed by the King.”

E. LORD M[ONTAGU] to [H. EARL OF MANCHESTER].

1642, March 28, Boughton.— . . . . “I was bold upon your son George his lett[er?] to remember him of Solomon’s rule, ‘Fear God; honour the King.’ That would bring all to perfection if it may be truly follow[ed], which I pray heartily for. I hear from my son Will weekly what he can gather up, and your journals tell us more than we were wont to hear. I wonder that things which were —(?) of counsel are suffered to be p[rinted?].”

*Autograph rough draft, on the fly-leaf of the letter of 24 March.*

WILLIAM MOUNTAGU to LORD MOUNTAGU.

[1642, March 31—April 6.]—“Thursday [31 March], the Commons charged Mr. Binion [George Benyon] for conspiring to overthrow the ordinance of Parliament about the Militia; also for saying that he would take order to make the Lords honest, and that they should be like lords in other countries, that is, subject to arrests. This day the King sent his answer to both Houses, which I have sent.

“Friday [1 April], the Houses voted that never any of the King’s predecessors ever sent a message so prejudicial to the Parliament. Two of the prisoners taken at Tredeagh [Drogheda] were racked, and have confessed particulars which the Houses do not yet publicly discover, and they have sent to the Lords Justices [of Ireland] to have them sent over hither.



“Saturday [2 April], letters from Sir John Hotham to desire that the Parliament would remove the Magazine of Hull to the Tower of London. The Houses have sent to the King about it, because he put the arms into Hull, by his appointment. This day came a letter to my Lord Keeper [Lyttleton] from the King, to deny that my Lord of Warwick should command the fleet. This day the Commons voted the King’s message of Thursday to be a causeless aspersion upon the Parliament.

“Monday [4 April], the Lords voted the Earl of Warw[ick] to go commander of this fleet which is going to sea, and the Lords voted also that my Lord Admiral [Northumberland], in deputing the Earl of Warwick to this command for the defence of this kingdom, and the said Earl for undertaking the said command, to have done nothing therein but according to the laws of the land, unto which they were commanded by both Houses of Parliament; who also declare that the said Lords shall have the assistance of both the Houses against any inconveniences they may incur by yielding their obedience to their commands in this necessary and important service. Upon this ground the Commons do proceed for settling the Militia, and the Lords to [do?] join with them. Sir Edward Deering came to the bar in the House of Commons, and there craved excuse for his not coming at the just day, for he was stayed by reason of his wife’s sickness; he was committed to the Serjeant’s hands.

“Tuesday [5 April], came letters from the high Sheriff of Hamp-[shire], that he had received a letter from the King, and several copies of his last message, with a command to divulge them. The Sheriff sent to the Parliament, desiring to be directed what to do. The Commons declared that the King could not speak by his private letters to command any public thing, but he must do it by his writs or by his Great Seal. Mr. Speaker [Lenthall] brought in a petition, wherein he humbly sheweth to the House the great loss he hath sustained in his estate, partly by his expense, partly by his loss of practice; he declareth besides that his estate is too small to maintain the dignity and lustre of his place, and so refers himself to their considerations. They appointed a Committee to consider of it, and the Committee think fit that he should have 6,000*l.* given him, and I believe the House will not diminish it.

“Wednesday [6 April], the Serjeant informed the House that Sir Ed. Deering had given him the slip; the Commons presently sent to my Lord Admiral to stop all the ports. He hath left a letter with a friend that he is gone to see his wife, but saith nothing of his return. The Lords sate this day till 8 at night in hearing Binion’s cause, but gave no judgment that night.”

[ELIZABETH COUNTESS OF] LINDSEY to LORD MOUNTAGU.

[1642, March].—“I have not leisure to write much this time to you, only this: my son [Lord] Willughby is sent by the House, and Sir Anthony [Irby],\* only to present to the King another Remonstrance. What it will work in the King God knows. All desires (*sic*) much his return. My Lord is appointed to deliver is [in?] his patent of Lieutenantship, and so is gone down to fectet [fetcet it?], and has leave to be absent twenty days. My son Harry [Bertie] will now be going, and I have entreated my brother to give him your bounty, because he stands in need of some things to furnish himself withall before he go.”

\* See H. L. Journals, 21 March, and H. C. Journals, 22 March.

[ELIZABETH COUNTESS OF] LINDSEY TO LORD MOUNTAGU.

[1642, April 13].—"This resolution of the King's for going into Ireland troubles all the good people of the kingdom. This day it is generally voted by both Houses that they will not consent to his determinations for that journey. I pray God divert his mind from it. 'Tis not taken well that the King has put out these Lords out of their office[s], and the Lower House this day has voted that they that shall accept of their places to (*sic*) be most unworthy men and enemies to the State. My son Harry has received your bounty, which I humbly thank you for."

WILLIAM MOUNTAGU TO LORD MOUNTAGU.

[1642,] April 14.—"Here are very many of your Lordship's opinion, that it is the only way of speedy accommodation to have an adjournment to another place. But it is well known the Parliament will sit no farther from London than Westminster is. I have sent your Honour the King's message, which amazeth us all here, and none knoweth how to fathom the depth of it. The Parliament are very tender of him, and fearful to have their Sovereign exposed to the impartial perils of war. Others are jealous of his intentions, though his own protestations speak them to be Royal.

"The last week produced little for observation, and what is this week I shall insert here. The King's message came on Monday [11th], and that will declare itself. Tuesday there came letters to my Lords of Essex and Holland, requiring them to come down and attend at St. George's feast, or else to resign the ensigns of their places to my Lord Faulkland's hands, and so he should convey them to the King. They both obey the order of Parliament, which will not suffer them to go, and have resigned, the one his staff, the other his key. The Lords presently voted that these Lords, tarrying here according to the order of both Houses, have done nothing justly to deserve the King's displeasure. The Commons have voted that whosoever shall take any of their places till the Parliament receive satisfaction, is unworthy to bear any office in the Commonwealth. But for all that vote, I believe there are many that will take them. There is in nomination already Newcastle for Chamberlain, and Southampton for Groom of the Stool. The King's message is referred to a Committee of both Houses, to prepare an answer to it, by way of diversion.

"The House of Commons intend to petition the King that that castle at the siege of which Sir Simon Harcoote (*sic*) was slain, may be given to his Lady for life, and to his heirs for ever, and that will be a good encouragement to others. My cousin Henry [Burtie] hath his money, as you may see by his acquittance; he will wait upon you with thanks next week himself, as he goeth into Lincolnshire to raise his men."

GEORGE MOUNTAGU\* to his uncle LORD [MOUNTAGU].

[1642,] April 14, Thursday.—"The honour you lately did me was far beyond my performance or desert; I should count myself most happy to give you notice of anything which might express my thank-

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\* George Mountague, Esquire, son of the Earl of Manchester, and Edward Mountague, Esquire, son of Lord Mountague, were M.P.'s for Huntingdon Borough.

fulness or fulfil your desires: I shall therefore take the boldness to acquaint your Lordship with some votes which passed yesterday in our House, which perhaps are not as yet come to my cousin William's hands.

“Upon the removal of the Earls of Holland and Essex, the House of Commons made this resolution: That the attendance of the Earls of Essex and Holland upon the House of Peers is no disobedience to his Majesty's commands. (And, by the way, give me leave to acquaint your Lordship how that the King's message was conditional, That unless they would wait upon his Royal person at Yorke, they must presently give up their offices; and, to leave them altogether unexcusable, [he] sent them a licence and dispensation for their absence, which, whether it be agreeable to the proceedings of Parliament, I refer to your Lordship's long experience.)

“They have also resolved upon the Question, that no member of either House of Parliament ought to absent himself from the service of that House, for any command of his Majesty's, without leave of that House first had, whereof he is a member; and that the licence and dispensation sent by his Majesty to the Earls of Holland and Essex to discharge them of their attendance, contrary to the order of that House, is a high breach of privilege.

“They have further ordered that the displacing of these Lords aforementioned at this time, and upon this occasion, is an injury to the Parliament and the whole kingdom. Agreed likewise, That what persons soever shall accept of either of these offices thus taken away, till satisfaction be given to both Houses, shall be counted to do an ignoble act, to offer an affront to Parliament, and do thereby render themselves incapable of ever bearing any place of honour or trust in this Commonwealth. Lastly, 'tis resolved, That these proceedings are the effects of evil counsels to discourage good men in their duties, and tend to increase division between the King and his people, and to disturb the peace of the kingdom.

“My Lord, these are the votes which we have agreed upon, and intend to carry up to the Lords for their concurrence, which passed shall be published in a Declaration to the kingdom.

“There hath lately been practices in Scotland to stir up that kingdom against this, but the Marquis of Argile, Lowden, &c., hath crusht them in the head, and have appointed an Assembly the 13th of this instant month, to question the Lord Morton, the propounder; for Morton uttered at the Council table, what a shame and dishonour it was to that nation to suffer their native King thus to be diminished in his just prerogative; and 'tis whispered how this was the occasion of the King's sudden journey to Yorke.

“The Lords and Commons are drawing up reasons and motives to stay his Majesty's intended voyage for Ireland; and the Attorney General [Herbert] hath drawn up and presented to the House a Bill for the Militia, specified in his Majesty's message. They talk of more changes—that the Admiral [Northumberland], Lord Keeper [Lyttleton], [and] Lieutenant of Ireland [Leicester] shall lose their places. But I must not omit to acquaint you of the gallantry and stoutness of the Lord Keeper. For the King sending the last week to him to discharge these two Lords, his answer was, That he was a sworn councillor to his Majesty and the kingdom, and that this counsel was so absolutely destructive to both that he in conscience durst not declare his Majesty's pleasure; and that if his Majesty did persist in the same, the Seal was his own, and he would lay it down at his feet, but this he would never pronounce. Whereupon the King sent his express



pleasure to both these Lords, Holland and Essex, by letter, and they accordingly delivered their key and staff respectively to the Lord Falkland, his Majesty's Secretary."

[ELIZABETH COUNTESS OF] LINDSEY TO LORD MOUNTAGU.

[1642,] May 3.—"I hope that my Lady Rutland[']s] want of rest is the greatest danger she is in, so as when that is settled again she will soon mend, which I pray heartily for. Here is great distractions about the King's going to Hull. I pray God appease all. The House is preparing to send again to the King something of pacification, if they can well agree of the manner of it, but they are distracted amongst themselves about it. They are going on with the Militia, to settle it. I will write you nothing concerning the rumours here of my son [Lord Willoughby] nor my Lord, because they are various. I doubt not they will be faithful to King and kingdom. I hope my son Harry [Bertie] has waited upon you, and has acknowledged your favour to him, which had it been wanting, he had lost his employment.

[P.S.] "This day my Lord is sent for up by the House, and to bring in his patent of Lieutenantship."

H. EARL OF MANCHESTER TO LORD MOUNTAGU, at Boughton.

[16]42, May 9.—"The intercourse of letters betwixt us is rare nowadays; you give the true reason—there is no safety in writing anything. You have the printed works, which tell of most that is done. Your experience and mine is to learn what is best to be done in these times. We may wish that were better which we cannot help. This day my Lord Barks and the Attorney Lane are sent for by the King to come to him to Yorke, and they are gone. I was glad to see by your last letter that your hand yet serves you so well to write. It would trouble a man's head to think what to write; therefore with my best love remembered to my sister and yourself, I rest" (&c.)

*Seal, a crest.*

[ELIZABETH COUNTESS OF] LINDSEY TO LORD MOUNTAGU.

[1642,] May 11.—"The 10th of this month the Militia began here in London, and all the Lords and Commons of the House (*sic*) of Parliament was at the view of them, and now they will proceed with it in the countries (*sic*). How these discontents betwixt King and Parliament will be taken up is not in the power of man[']s] wisdom, but from God, who governs all things for the good of his children. We are all much comforted here of the good news of my Lady Rutland's recovery; I pray God continue her long to your comfort. . . . I have heard nothing of my Lord since he went to York; 'tis thought the King will not let him come. The House has sent for him. I wish it may be for his good."

WILLIAM MOUNTAGU TO LORD MOUNTAGU.

[1642,] May 13.—"I found things here no better than I left them, the King and the Houses as far from agreeing as from meeting. My sister Lindsey tells me she hath sent you all the books this week, and I think you hear all the other news by this time, for I met my cousin Fosbrooke at St. Alban's, who told me he would wait on you as soon as he

came home. Sir John Banks, Sir Tho. Tempest, and the Prince's Attorney [Lane] are gone down to the King. Mr. Geff. Palmer had a letter to come, but durst not go, being a Parliament man.

"Tuesday [10th], the new and old militia of the City trained before the Parliament men in Finchbury fields. Wednesday, the Bill for the Council of Divines was debated, and resolved they should meet 13th of June, and sit in Hen. 7[th's] Chapel in Westminster, and that each divine should have 4s. a day to defray their charges, and the countries must bear it. It is said that the Bishop (*sic*) of Armagh [James Usher] and of Worcester [John Prideaux], Dr. Sanderson, and Dr. Bromrigg refuse to come because it is not a direct synod, and chosen by divines.

"The million is not much above half subscribed, and therefore the Parliament are resolved to petition the King that the residue of the two millions and half of acres, surplus of what will be shared by the subscribers, shall be employed for the benefit of the Commonwealth, and for the reward of those persons that highly deserve in the wars.

"The French Ambassador sent on Wednesday to the House to let them know that Sir Thomas Rowe hath propounded to the House of Austria that if he [the Emperor] will restore the Prince Elector to the Palatinate, the King of England will join with him in offensive and defensive wars wheresoever he shall make them; and did desire to know if those propositions proceeded by their privities.

"My Lord of Lindsey sent a servant yesterday to his Lady to let her know that he was coming, but the King sent for him back, a[nd] will not let him come.

"Thursday there was read a letter from the King, very high and majestic; he saith in it he will call the Parliament to a strict account. When my Lord Howard, Sir Phil. Stapleton, my Lord Fairfax, Sir Hugh Cholmely and Sir Henry Cholmely (the Committee that are to lie leiger there) came to Yorke, the King told them that if they came to make any party, he would clap them up; the Houses have voted those that shall offer to restrain any of them to be enemies to the State." . . .

E. LORD M[OUNTAGU] to [H. EARL OF MANCHESTER].

1642, May 16, Boughton.—"It troubles my thoughts and grieves my heart to see how things are carried which are no way warrantable, either by the law of God or law of the land. Howsoever for a while things may be carried with an over-high hand, yet we shall find there is rising up against a King but to distract (?). . . .

[P.S.] "Since the writing of this, the Houses' answer and his Majesty's reply puts me into more fever."

*Autograph draft, on the fly-leaf of the letter of 9 May.*

WILLIAM MOUNTAGU TO LORD MOUNTAGU.

[1642,] May 19.— . . . "News is so little besides what is printed that it is not worth severing from my letter. Tuesday the King sent a proclamation to adjourn the term, [and] willed my Lord Keeper [Lyttleton] to acquaint the Judges, but to conceal it from the Parliament; but it was discovered, and the orders upon it I have sent. Wednesday my Lord of Stamford came, and letters from Sir Jo. Hotham, to inform the House that there is a malignant party in Hull which he somewhat fears, and desires the House to send a Committee, and they have accordingly ordered four to go. They also received letters

from the captains of the ships, that they have shipped the Magazine of Hull, but before they got forth the King sent to them command not to carry it from thence: whereupon they desired the Houses to signify their further pleasures, and they presently made an order, and sent it away, to command them to bring it [a]way with the next fair wind, and they will secure them from all indemnities whatsoever."

[WILLIAM MOUNTAGU TO LORD MOUNTAGU.]

[1642, May 22-26.]—"Monday [23 May], it was discovered, about noon, that my Lord Keeper had given them the slip, and that he was gone to York. The Lords heard not of it till a letter which he had left with one of his servants was given to my Lord of Essex. The letter was to this purpose: That the King had imposed compelling commands upon him to bring him the Seal, and upon no less injunction than his allegiance, which commands he could by no means disobey, but he would be sure to serve the Commonwealth faithfully, and to the utmost of his power, closing with some other such compliments. The Lords are fearful angry at him, and instantly despatching Mr. Jo[hn] Pickering to see if he could catch him, and to bring him back by the *posse comitatus* of that county wherein he overtook him. But I believe he was past reach, for he went out on Sunday morn betimes, having sent the Seal the night before by Mr. Elliott, one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber. His going, and the manner of it, is the wonder of London, and stunts us all to apprehend either what was the cause or what will be the sequel of it.

"Sunday night [22 May], all the King's horses went from the Mews towards the North.

"Monday morn [23 May], letters came to the Houses from the Committee Legier at York, signifying that the King had some regiments appeared (*sic*) before him on Friday, and one of them he had detained to be his guard; that they, according to their instructions, went to the Sheriff to suppress that regiment (which the King had billeted) by the power of the county. The Sheriff, whether willing or not, had a good excuse, that he had nothing to do within the city of York. The Committee went to the King to desire him to be pleased to disband them. He answered, 'No, not a man of them,' and sent to the Sheriff to command him not to hinder any others from coming to him.

"This day my Lord Admiral [Northumberland] made a motion that there might be a Committee of twelve Lords chosen to draw up articles to offer to the King, by way of accommodation; which articles they intend shall be so reasonable and necessary that if the King denied them, all the world should see where the fault lay; this was accordingly ordered. It is not yet known whether the Lords will send to the Commons to join or not with them in it.

"Tuesday [24 May], Judge Berkley came to his trial, and spoke very stoutly and pertly for himself, but very discreet and cautious. He had a good mind to have been tried at common law; did express his desire of it very cunningly and handsomely, and without ex[ce]ption. They only proceeded upon the second article, and then the day was spent; and because many of his witnesses go out of town on Thursday, the Lords have put off the further hearing of it till this day three weeks. And the Sheriff hath leave to let him go anywhere where he dare trust him, either with guard or without guard; which is taken to be a good sign for him.

"Tuesday night, about 10 o'clock, the Earl of Salisbury and Devonshire his son went from London, pretending to their Ladies that they



went to Hatfeild to hunt, but are gone to Yorke. The night goers cause some suspicion, and presage no good. It is now said they went this morn.

“Wednesday [25 May], the Commons had Mr. Harris of Oxfordshire and Mr. Sedgewicke preach before them. So soon as the sermons were ended, the House sate, but did nothing but order that their preachers should have thanks, and appointed Dr. Googe and Mr. Sedgewick’s brother to preach for the next fast.

“Thursday [26 May]: they say Mr. [my] Lo[rd]s of Southampton, of Northampton, and of Dover go towards Yorke this day, but because they go in the daytime it startles not anybody.

“My Lord of Mounmoth is gone.

“The K[ing] is to come to Liucolne this Whitsuntide.

“The five members of the House of Commons have commenced their actions of 6,000*l.* damages a-piece against the King’s Attorney [Herbert] for accusing them of treason.

“This day my Lord of Holland traine[d] Middlesex in Tuttle Feilds.

“Thursday (*sic*) [26 May], the House had notice that my Lord Carnvan and Grandison had a design to have betrayed Hull.

“The Magazine is come as far as Yarmouth.

“My Lord Keeper [Lyttleton] in his journey, at Woburn, was stopped by a constable, who locked him into a[n] inn for three hours, and sent to a Justice of peace for a warrant to call him before him and to examine him. But some of his servants being acquainted thereabouts did get him off upon assurance he was no suspicious fellow. But for all that, I doubt him more than every (*sic*) I did. The Lords fly away every day; this day my Lord Mowbray, my Lord Coventry, my Lord Capell are gone. My Lord of Westmorland went before.”

[WILLIAM MOUNTAGU to LORD MOUNTAGU.]

[1642, May 29—June 1.]—“Monday [30 May], and Sunday [29th] night, the Magazine of Hull came to London. So soon as the Commons had notice of it, they voted the sailors and the mariners should have forty pounds sent them to drink. This day also there came the King’s Majesty’s proclamation against ordering the Militia by ordinance, and his message by way of answer to the three votes. What they be, let themselves speak, for I have sent them. The Commons have agreed upon another tax; I writ you by the last of 200,000*l.*, but sure this will be much more. For this is, that every man for every pound a year land, true value, shall pay six pence, which comes to 25*l.* for every 1,000*l.* per annum. In the debate of this it was much opposed, in regard it would discover men’s estates, and so consequently much prejudice them in compositions for wardships; to that it was answered that the Court of Wards must down.

“Tuesday [31 May], the Houses agreed upon some 14 or 15 votes which were framed at Christmas, when they sate in Grossers’ Hall, and have gone ever since, and do still, by the name of the diseases and remedies, because they in them set forth what is inconvenient, and what the way to remedy it. Amongst these votes it is agreed that the Parliament must for [the] future dispose of the Militia, nominate the great offices of trust in the kingdom, as Keeper, &c. (since they have been so galled by the grand apostacy of this now Lord Keeper\*), and that

\* Lord Lyttleton.

they shall also nominate all the Privy Council, whose number is to be between 15 and 25; and many other things are comprehended in them, with a settlement of the King's revenue. The Lords sent down the names of 14 divines to be added to the Council of Divines, of which 14 Holdsworth was one; but the Commons, not liking of him in regard he had been so keen and sharp in his speech at the commencement, were divided about him; but he carried it by one voice only, there being 70 against him and 71 for him.

"Wednesday [1 June], the Houses appointed a Committee to draw up a Declaration for to show the legality of training by virtue of the ordinance of Parliament, and to secure from indemnity (*sic*) all that shall exercise by virtue of it; and voted that the King's proclamation was against law. I hear that the messenger that went to carry the 14 or 15 votes to the King, carried a summons to the members of both Houses to return hither by Wednesday next. The Committee from Yorke sends the Houses word that my Lord Marquis Harford doth very good offices in the North, and desires he may have a public thanks for it. The Houses had a conference this day, and agreed to send to Yorke to know the reason of the commitment of the Antient of Hull, and if it be for being in the garrison, then humbly to beseech his enlargement of the King, because he did nothing but by the command of the Houses of Parliament."

WILLIAM MOUNTAGU to his father, LORD MOUNTAGU, at Boughton.

[1642,] June 2.—"You may well be troubled, for so are we all, to think of the dismal threatenings of an approaching division, which, if God prevent not, must needs ensue the vast distance which still continueth, and I doubt not increaseth, between the King and the Houses. Yet I wonder at the confidence which possesseth most men here, that we shall have no blows. I am almost persuaded to believe it by being amongst them, though otherwise my own conjectures would make me fear we should. My Lord Privy Seal [Manchester] is not gone any further than Harvile (*sic*), and his going thither makes men think his sickness is but counterfeit. The Lords that are at York are very cautious in their advice, and it so concerneth them. . . .

"I fear my Lord of Rutland may be summoned to York: if he should go, he would be more to seek what to advise than those who have been observers here of the pulse of the times. It is whispered, and I beseech you let it be no more, that there is a Covenant and an oath of association a-drawing, like those of Scotland. The Scots are very firm, and willing to make a proportionable return of thankfulness for the kindness that they have received from England."

*Seal of arms.*

[WILLIAM MOUNTAGU TO LORD MOUNTAGU.]

[1642, June 2-4.]—"Thursday [2 June], the Earl of Northumberland and the Earl of Pembroke showed letters under the King's own hand, commanding them to (*sic*) upon their allegiance to come to him at York, but the Lords will not let them go. Mr. Solicitor [Oliver St. John] also showed his letter of summons upon the same obligation, but the Commons stayed him too. There was great want of present money, especially to pay the Irish soldiers, and therefore this afternoon the Lords Northumber[land], Pembroke, Essex, Holland, and Mandevile, and Mr. Pimm and Mr. Stroud, went to the Common Council at Guild Hall, and there Northumb[erland] made a brave speech, setting forth the present

necessity, and how acceptable it would be for them to supply it; and the City presently lent 100,000*l.* This night Mr. Justice Heath went down to Yorke, but his going was known.

Friday [3 June], letters came from my Lord Willughby of Parham, intimating the obedience of Lincolshire to the Ordinance of the Militia; how that of 80 constables there failed but two of appearing, notwithstanding the King's Proclamation was posted up at the rendezvous. The House this day have lighted of 15,000*l.* of the money that the Merchants were to have returned the King for the Jewels of the Crown, and have seized it, and intend to take more, as you may see by their order. This night some of the 'Templers, being drinking together, fell to quarrel, and by one gentleman two were dangerously hurt, and a third, whose name was Harvy (none of our countrymen), was stabbed with a poinard, and died on the place immediately.

"Saturday [4th], there came very good news from Ireland that there was a great slaughter made of the rebels, and few of ours lost. The Million comes in not so fast as was expected, and therefore, to draw men on the faster to subscription, there is a Bill a-drawing to declare that their measure of acres shall be Irish measure, which is treble to ours. The Lords and Commons did agree upon and vote a Declaration, wherein they set forth the illegality of the King's Proclamation against the Militia. Here was very fresh report that my Lord Keeper was made Lord Chancellor, but there is a contradiction of it now. The King dares not trust that perfidious man with the Seal at nights, but every night takes it into his own bedchamber. My Lord Marquis of Harford's eldest son, by name my Lord Beamond, having been sick of a consumption, died at Chelscy. This night a great quantity of timber in Lincoln's Inn Fields, ready fitted for building, was set on fire and burnt, as it is conceived, by some gentlemen of Lincoln's Inn, who are loath to be choked up with any more buildings."

#### EDWARD MOUNTAGU to LORD MOUNTAGU.

1642, June 8, Chelsy.—"The proceedings of the Parliament hath [have] been very little of late, because the differences betwixt the King and them do daily increase. The King refuseth to let any of them which are with him, which are sent for as delinquent[s], come to the Parliament, but [s]aith, when they deliver Sir John Hotham to him, he will deliver them. I have not been at London this day, but I hear the Parliament intendeth to raise forces. My Lord of Lindsay and my Lord Savil are voted to be disturbers of the peace of the kingdom; it seemeth, at the meeting of the country at Yorke, they were like to have put the country into combustion. I hear my Lord of Salisbury and some other Lords that went to Yorke are returning home again."

#### WILLIAM MOUNTAGU to LORD MOUNTAGU.

[1642,] June 9.—"Give me leave to say I jump with you in your wishes for a speedy and good accommodation, but if they stir a foot to meet I am deceived; how near they are to an accommodation you will judge when you have read what is sent you. Mr. Ladds was out in his news concerning my Lord Privy Seal, for neither he nor his seal are sent for. He is somewhat right about our country's executing the Militia, for my brother tells me that my Lord Spencer and Mr. Tate go down this week in a coach together; Mr. Crew and Sir Gilbert Pickering go also; and he fears he shall be sent down by the House, otherwise he will not stir. This he [Edward] told me on Munday. I shall



tell him your Lordship's advice, and that I am sure will make him more backward. This day he hath appointed some counsel to meet to consider about your Serjeants' Inn business.

"About the term, it is variously talked here whether it holds or not; one day it is said that it shall be adjourned from the first day to the last; another day it is said it shall hold out. Here are Judges enough, for none but Heath and Foster are gone to York. But I will see it hold before I retain Mr. Solicitor [Oliver St. John], for there is no danger he will be against us, being we are for the King.

"Monday [6th], the Houses had the relation of the Yorkshire meeting, and the product of it; the printed papers relate it, and so I need not. My Lord of Lindsey and my Lord Savile for their carriage that day are voted enemies to the State and evil councillors, and they are sent for; and if denied, the Houses are resolved to fetch them by force, and are providing to raise 3000 horse. This day [Monday] Essex trained, and my Lord of Warwick came from sea to see it performed.

"Tuesday [7th], the House had a letter from my Lord Willoughby of Parham, expressing that he had a letter from the King's own hand commanding him to desist from executing the Militia, and the answer he returned to the King, which was in civil language, that he must persist.

"My Lord of Salisbury's return is daily expected, for he writes to his son Northumberland that he values his conscience above his place, and therefore will leave his place, and keep that. It is said my Lord[s] of Clare, Bath, and Dorsett are returning, the two last of which it seemeth gave the King counsel very much against his expectation, though very good for the preservation of him and the State.

"Wednesday [8th], my Lady Sydley presented her petition to the House of Commons against Mr. Griffing, one of their members, for uncivilly assaulting her. The Commons were locked in all day, and when they were let forth, their mouths were locked up by an order that none should reveal the passages of that day. But I screwed thus much out of one of them, that he thought now it would not be long ere we should have blows, for they are resolved to fetch my Lords Lin[dsey] \* and Savile by force, if denied, and they had many votes about raising of horse, and how acceptable it would be if any would bring in horse or arms; and how that they now see the King intends to levy war against the Parliament, [and] they must provide to defend themselves. God bless us all."

*Seal of arms.*

WILLIAM MOUNTAGU to LORD MOUNTAGU, at Boughton.

[1642,] June 20, 12 [o'clock].— . . . "Since I wrote my last I hear for certain my Lord Salisbury slipped from Court and came to Hatfield last night. My Lord of Manchester is in town somewhat ill still; the physicians meet today about him. My Lord Lieutenant of Ireland [Earl of Leicester] sent into the Commons' House some propositions to make preparation for his journey. He demands 40*l.* per diem and 3000*l.* in hand to set himself forth like a Lieutenant. The Commons are considering of it, but think it very high."

*Seal, a crest."*

[WILLIAM MOUNTAGU] to LORD MOUNTAGU.

[1642, June 23-27.]—"Thursday [June 23], the Commons' House sate till 9 [o'clock] at night about considering of the King's answer to their

\* The Earl of Lindsey was killed at the battle of Edge Hill, 23 Oct. 1642.

19 propositions, and they have appointed a Committee to draw up an answer to the preamble, which they conceive is very full of aspersions, and to vindicate the House from them. As for the propositions themselves, they took them into consideration, and dissolved their House into a Committee. The debate about the first proposition was very long, but in conclusion the vote of the House carried it, 'That the first proposition as it is shall not be insisted upon'; that was the very words of the vote. Mr. Pimm, Mr. Hampden, Mr. Hollis, Mr. Stroud, and most of their part opposed the vote, and would have had the proposition stood (*sic*).

"Friday [June 24], they sate as late as the night before about the second proposition, and that they have voted to go thus—that every act of Council that shall anyways bind shall be subscribed and attested by the hands of six of the Council at least, that so they may know who to question if the advice be malignant. We heard, as you have written, that the King hath granted a commission of array in Northamptonshire, where he hath made the Earl of Westmorland, the Earl of Peterburgh, and the Lord Mountagu of Boughton of the quorum. Sir Christ. Hatton and many others of quality are in commission. There is also a new commission of the peace for that county, wherein all the Deputy Lieutenants for the Ordinance are left out. Leicestersh[ire's] Under-Sheriff is come up. The Irish rebels are to be tried on Monday. Their trial is put off till next term.\*

"Saturday [25th], news came from York, and a very high answer of the King's to the petition of the Houses concerning the receiving of the Yorkshire petition. The messenger brings word that the Lords subscribe there to the raising of 2,000 horse; Lord Keeper, 40, Lord Duke [of York], 100, Lord Devon, 100, Lord Coventry, 200, Lord Capell, 100, Lord Pagett, 30, Lord Bankes, 20. The rest I remember not. Mr. Dutton proffers to lend the King 50,000*l*. My Lord of Stamford returned, and vanquished the Arrayans—made them run for it, and took their arms away in Leicestershire. This omen speaks these commissions illegal, as well as the vote of the Houses.

"The assize for Northamptonshire is on the 13th of July. Judge Rives † rides that circuit.

"Monday [27th], there was read in the House a letter from a member of the House that is in Warwickshire, that informs them that my Lord Northampton is come to Coventry with the commission of array for that county, and hath been soliciting the mayor and townsmen of Coventry, but finds no great willingness to obey him nor that commission. My Lord Brooke went down on Saturday, and perhaps there may be another encounter.

"The Houses have appointed my Lord Wharton to be Lord Lieutenant of Buckinghamshire in Pagett's place."

*Seal.*

H. EARL OF MANCHESTER TO LORD MOUNTAGU, at Boughton.

[16]42, June 24, London.—"Since I received your last letters I have not been so well in health as to write you answers. I have afflicted myself too much with that I cannot help. My stomach is gone, and my strength faileth me; but till I find myself [better?], I lay aside all businesses, and I hope a little time longer will either mend me or end me. Your last letter mentions a point of honour, which here is little cared [for], so the turn be served. I hear say the King takes notice of your affection and some of your expressions. I think his last answer to the

\* This sentence may have been added afterwards.

† *Qu.* Sir Edmund Reeve, J.C.P.

propositions sent him will give great satisfaction to all the world, and I hope it will bring things into the right way of accommodation. A few days now will bring things to a better state or a worse condition. It is some pain to me to be writing, therefore I must be the shorter."

*Seal of arms.*

KING CHARLES I. to EDWARD LORD MOUNTAGUE, of Boughton.

1642, July 9, Court at Beverley, under the Signet.—"Right trusty and well beloved, we greet you well. Having now sent into our County of Northampton our Commission of Array, and therein named you a Commissioner and of the Quorum, as a particular expression of our confidence in you, and favour to you, we have directed this letter to yourself, taking notice that so constant and faithful have your services been ever to our Crown, that as we remember that, to your comfort, so we expect in this Commission, which so much at this time concerns the peace of this kingdom, you be in your own person, as far as your health will permit, and by your power and interest, active herein. Our Proclamation and a Declaration we are now setting forth will soon satisfy your reason of the legality of our said Commission, notwithstanding the known objections made against it, and publisht, to intimidate some weak and disaffected people, by such persons who decry all things as illegal which makes against their desires or designs. And therefore we will expect from you such an observance of this our command, as may answer your usual forwardness to our services (*sic*), and which may give us occasion to remember it when you have occasion of our princely favour."

*Signed at the top.*

KING CHARLES I. to EDWARD LORD MOUNTAGU, of Boughton.

1642, Sept. 5, Court at Nottingham.—"Right trusty and right well beloved, we greet you well. We do particularly take notice of and compassionate the affront and injury offered to you for your fidelity and loyalty to us and the Established Laws. We are assured of your perseverance in a cause so apparently just, and we assure you we shall not be unmindful of your (amongst others of our good subjects') reparation and satisfaction. And so we bid you farewell."

*Signed at the top.*

E. [LORD] M[OUNTAGU] to the [2nd] EARL OF MANCHESTER.

1643, June 26, Savoy.—"Whereas in the Oath is declared our hearty sorrow for our own sins and the sins of this nation, which have deserved the calamities and judgments which now is (*sic*) upon it, and the endeavouring the amendment of our ways, it brought into my mind a letter I once writ to your Lordship, a true copy whereof I have sent you. I purpose to make this known unto divers ministers before the Fast, especially to Mr. Calamy, whose sermon stirred me up to write the same; but I thought fit first to let your Lordship know thereof.

"Your loving uncle, E. M."

*Copy, in a clerk's hand, signed as above, and followed by a copy of a letter dated 21 March 1641[-2], which see.*



## E. EARL OF MANCHESTER to his uncle LORD MONTAGU.

[1643,] June 26.— . . . “I perceive by your letter that you intend to communicate that to some ministers which you did formerly to me, and I have spoken with some of the House of Commons about it ; but the distractions we are in have laid a necessity on them of doing that which in the opinion of some is no sin. But truly I fully approve your Lordship’s resolution of speaking with some Divines about it, and take it as a respect to me.” . . .

*Seal, a crest and coronet.*

## RICHARD MINSHULL to EDWARD [2nd] LORD MOUNTAGU, of Boughton, at Westminster.

1645, April 23, Sidney Suss. Coll. [Cambridge].—“The College is truly sensible of its own happiness in having this relation to you ; it is the first money we have received this last half-year for our subsistence from any, and indeed it stops the mouths of the clamorous. The Committee here have called me before them, upon some complaint made to them that I refused to pay our new fellows ; but there was no such matter ; only I had not received any for the time that they could demand any, and so thought myself disobliged from payment till such time as our tenants brought it in. But my answer was not well relished, which I think was very reasonable, without fraud, and which I will justify before any that is not prepossessed with prejudice. This I thought good to make your Honour acquainted with, to see what a hard task I have to give content in these times ; but if men will not be pleased, my conscience doth comfort me, whatsoever malevolent fame may render me.”

## F[RANCES] M[ONCK] to her brother GENERAL MONCK, in Scotland.

1646, Nov. 8, Potherige.—“Dear Brother,—There being a mistake in one of your leases, that it was not signed with your name, and although it may prove good enough in law, yet the tenant rests unsatisfied until your hand be to it, therefore pray hasten the lease to Dr. Clergis [Clarges] again. I received them all safe by Captain Clarke, and have received some of the money, and security for all the residue. I find by my brother Nick that he hath written to your wife to persuade you to lend him money to pay his debts, and that he might have some of me. Until of late I received little, and constant housekeeping, and the charge of husbandry in this toilsome country, makes me expend more than I desire. I will not pay him any until I know your mind, for some two year[s] since I paid him a hundred pound upon your command, and I have several ways endeavoured to assist him ; for, seriously, he is an honest man, though he want money. For the stable, I have not begun to rebuild as yet, but, God willing, I will next spring, except you countermand it. I have tilled a little in the Inner Park ; as I remember, you told me you did not affect beat [beet], and therefore I crave your approbation, whether, being the nature of the ground requires beat, whether I shall use it or no.

“These parts afford little news. The countryman cares little to hold ground. I fear I shall be enforced to keep the greatest part, if not the whole Barton, in my hand. My sister Monek lives here as a private housekeeper. The old Mr. Fortescue, of Ware, pretends hot love to her ; she is so long consulting with her friends, that I fear his affection will die away, but of my word she will not meet with the like proffer

again. I will not tire you with impertinencies, but give you my hearty service, and rest,

“Your obliged sister to love and serve you,  
“F. M.” \*

*Addressed:* For my ever honoured brother General Monck, in Scotland, these.

GEORGE MOUNTAGU to LORD MOUNTAGU, at Boughton.

[c. 1647?] Jan. 26.—“I was in hopes to have had the honour of your Lordship’s company here before now, but I find by my cousin William little hopes of that till Easter term. At present give me leave to offer your Lordship a request in behalf of Mr. Hill, minister of Kingsthorpe, who was formerly my father’s chaplain, and [is] now accused before Major-General Botler. If your Lordship please to grant him a line to my cousin Brookes of Okeley, or to Mr. Browne of Kettering, it may much avail him. I have presumed to write to the Major-General in his behalf. What favour and respect your Lordship please[s] to vouchsafe him may possibly prevent his ruin by the prejudice he tells me is against him.”

*Seal of arms.*

W[ILLIAM] MOUNTAGU] to his brother, LORD MOUNTAGU.

[1648,] July 12.—“The sad news of my mother’s death is to me a very great affliction, that had so great a stay by her.† I pray God the succession of his imposures upon me may make me search narrowly into myself for my offences against him. Formerly my dear mother appointed to my care the distribution of her legacies; if that care be still upon me, I have appointed a copy of that will to be sent your Lordship, that you may see the freeness of her heart to distribute somewhat to everybody. In that will, you will find a desire to have a dinner at Boughton upon the day of her funeral. I beseech I may hear from your Lordship that you will be pleased to give way to it, and for all provision, but beer, I shall take order for so soon as [I] can with convenience, and for that I beseech your own provision of beer may be increased, for so much as that day may spend, and you will much oblige me. My Lord, as death of friends contracts comforts, so it commonly more firmly unites the survivors in affection. My former sorrows have wrought so on me, and this I confess whets my prayers for your Lordship’s health and long life.”

[ELIZABETH COUNTESS DOWAGER OF] LINDSEY to [her brother]  
LORD MOUNTAGU, at Boutton.

1648, Aug. 30.— . . . “The army is now master of the kingdom, for the Scots is [are] down, and Colchester taken. Now I think they have no other work to do but to take London, which I think they aim at. The treaty goes on, and the King hath sent his list whom he desires for his attendants; for that work my son [the Earl of Lindsey?] is one. I am afraid it will come to little good. The King has now the liberty of the Isle; methinks he is in the nature of a prisoner upon his parole. My son Paston is in town about a match for his son; how it will take

\* MS. note :—She married John Le Neve, of St. Giles’s-in-the-Fields, Esq. She died without issue.

† Annie Crouch, third wife of the first Lord, died 11 July 1648, aged 75. (Complete Peerage.)

I know not. He asks very high, and offers very fair. Sidney's mother is much troubled for the humour he is fallen into. Brother, how do I long to talk with you. I hope when the Lords are gone to the treaty you will come up."

*Seal, a crest.*

CHARLES I. to [THOMAS] LORD BRUDENELL.

1648, Sept. 5, Cairsbrooke.—"Brudnell—Your doing that Courtoisie for me, w<sup>ch</sup> this Noble Lady will tell you of, who will deliuer you this, I doe heereby promis you, as soone as I haue a great Seale in my owen Power, to confer upon you the Tytle & Honnor of an Earle of this Kingdome; wherfor I hope you will take & trust to this my word; presently performing that w<sup>ch</sup> I am made believe you will doe for me: So I rest

"Your most assured Frend,

"CHARLES R."

*Addressed on the dorse: For the Lord Brudnell.*

*Entirely in the King's own hand.*

WARRANT by CHARLES I. to his ATTORNEY GENERAL for the time being.

1648, Oct. 21, Court at Newport.—To prepare for his signature, in the usual form, a grant of the Earldom of Cardigan to Thomas, Lord Brudenell,\* in consideration of his sufferings for the King, for life, and after him to Robert Brudenell his son and heir apparent, for life, and after him to Francis Brudenell, eldest son of the said Robert, and his heirs male, or in default to the heirs male of Robert, or in default to the heirs male of Thomas; with one free rent or creation-money of 20*l.* per annum out of the rents and profits of the county of Northampton.

*Signed at the top. A modern note states that this grant did not take effect till after the Restoration. See 1660, post.*

DECLARATION by WALTER MONTAGU, Esq.

[1648, Oct.]—"Walter Montagu, Esq., second son to Henry, Earl of Manchester, deceased, sends greeting. Whereas at the desire of Charles, King of England, to supply a pressing necessity which his Majesty was then in, he commanded me to use my interest with Mr. Brudnel, eldest son of the Lord Brudnel (*sic*), to supply him with 1000 pounds, and his Majesty writ to the Lord Brudnel that if he would do that service for him he would make him Earl of Cardigon, whereupon there was advanced 1000 po. for his Majesty his service, and accordingly paid to him by my hands; and thereupon his Majesty commanded a warrant for that purpose to be made, and signed the same warrant for creation of the same Lord Brudnel to be Earl of Cardigon, with his Majesty's own hand, the which warrant [I?] delivered to Mr. Brudnel; and because I am requested to testify the truth hereof, I conceive myself obliged to do the same, and therefore do now declare and testify the same under my hand and seal of arms.

"WA. MONTAGU." (L.S.)

"In presence of

[Signed] Arthur Crowther

Robert Anderton."

*Apparently in Montagu's own hand.*

\* The name "Brudenell" occurs five times in this warrant, and in each place is written by a different hand from that of the text, in a blank space left for it, and probably *after* the warrant was issued. The words "Newport, the 21 of October, 1648," are in the same hand as the letter of 5 Sept. 1648.



[ELIZABETH COUNTESS DOWAGER OF] LINDSEY to LORD MONTAGUE.

1649, April 12.— . . . “This place [London ?] affords much variety of discords both from foreign parts and at home; the truth of either is very uncertain. I hear no more of the Lady Carlile, what shall become of her; I hope she will save her life, that she may get a husband as well, as my Lord Goring by report is to be married to my Lady Kinsmall, but I believe it not. My Lady Shandos is not rit [right?]. I want you in the evenings to lof [laugh?] at many things that I dare not here write to you of.”

*Seal, a crest.*

[ELIZABETH COUNTESS DOWAGER OF] LINDSEY to LORD MONTAGUE.

1650, Aug. 21.—“Though my letters came in late, and myself detained by company all the day, yet at night I would rather find out a secretary than to fail to present my service to you. I pray let me hear what course you take in your country for this levying of horse, whether it be only to show upon days appointed, or whether they be put into the hands of the commander, for here both horse and man are at the same commander’s disposing. I expect my man Hodson every day with me, but only stayed by occasion of this New Militia; and as I hear how businesses goes [go] in your country, I may the better guess how I am used in that kind.”

*In a clerk’s hand; signed. Seal, a crest.*

[THE EARL OF] LINDSEY to LORD MOUNTAGUE.

1652[-3], Feb. 18, Grimsthorpe.—“This bearer, Mr. Rushworth, is a person that I have received many civilities from, which I shall own to pleasure him when I may have a fit opportunity; in the mean time my request is to your Lordship to afford him your Lordship’s favour and assistance in the renewing of a lease which I perceive is in the power of your Lordship and others to grant.”

J[AMES] MOUNTAGU to his kinsman, LORD [MOUNTAGU?].

1654[-5], Jan. 10, Coven[t] Garden.—“It pleased God, a carr going over my foot so bruised it that I have been lame this fortnight. . . .

[P.S.] “The lastest (*sic*) news I hear out of Wiltshere is that Mr. William Eyre is chose a knight in Mr. Alexander Popham’s room, who it is said declared unto the Protector that he came to do his country service, and not his Lordship. The western men begin to show their pristine virtue, and declare their sense of their present condition. But their prayers may sooner relieve them than their endeavours for performance of former engagements.”

[JOHN EARL OF] EXETER to the LORD MOUNTAGU.

1659[-60], Jan. 2.—“This morning came a messenger to me from Sir John Norwish, with a kind of summons to invite the gentry of this country to come to Ketringe to meet them (*sic*), to discourse what was best to be done in this juncture of time for the good of the nation. In the list I found your Lordship and myself named. I suppose the same person that was with me may possibly have been with you; so as to the manner of the thing I shall say nothing, but my sense, being propounded

to your Lordship, will go no further, I know. First, I know not upon what commission Sir John hath appeared so much (for I had not so much as a letter from him to inform me); next, I am not satisfied but those that have engaged him may without much difficulty undermine him (Colonel Hacker having been with him a great time). I am very unwilling to appear upon any public account, except first my conscience be well satisfied, for that interest, which I believe may stand with that which raised us, and the Laws of the nation, which at this time is very hard for me to be satisfied in. In a while longer our sight may reach further; at present this hath hindered me from waiting upon your Lordship, intending it tomorrow, but a further time shall perform that duty."

*Seal of arms.*

E. EARL OF MANCHESTER to LORD MONTAGU.

[1660,] March 6, Warwick House.—“This worthy person, Sir Henry Yelverton, hath some thoughts to stand for the service of his country as one of the knights for this next meeting, and hath desired me to request your Lordship’s furtherance in his desires.” . . .

*Seal, a crest and coronet.*

THE RESTORATION.

1660, May 7.—“Memorandum, the 7th day of May 1660, at a public meeting of the Commissioners for the Militia in the county of Northampton, the persons undernamed, being occasionably (*sic*) met as Commissioners of the Militia, did in all humility lay hold upon his Majesty’s grace and favour, and did openly declare the same and their returning to the loyalty and obedience of good subjects, as is required in his Majesty’s Declaration, dated at Breda, the  $\frac{1}{4}$  day of April 1660, and in the 12th year of his Majesty’s reign.

[*Signed:*] EDW. MOUNTAGU.  
EDW. NICOLLS.  
J. ROBINSON.  
JOHN MAUNSELL.  
JOHN BROWNE.  
W. RAINBOROW.”

W[ILLIAM] M[OUNTAGU] to LORD MOUNTAGU.

[1660,] Nov. 5.—“My wife presents her service and thanks for your larks, which are the first meat she hath eaten almost this week since she took cold at [the] Lord Mayor’s Show, which grew to an impostumation in her face, which had fain to be lanced; now I hope she mends apace.

“A horrid intention of murdering the King and divers of the nobility by the 5[th] Monarchy men is discovered, and many apprehended about it. God defend him from such blood-thirsty men.

“The Queen [Dowager, Henrietta Maria,] is now to have 40,000*l.* per annum settled, but whether out of the Customs or Exchequer in general is not yet determined. She is also settling her Council, of which your son is to be one, for whom I know to you his best plea must be pardon, which I beseech you give him, with some effects of it, when you shall think fittest; and I know your Lordship’s debts are neither so great nor so pressing as totally to hinder your allowing him somewhat conveniently; but a word is enough to a person of your wisdom and discerning, and I had not been so presumptuous to move you, but that

our good friend told me [the] Lord Chancellor one day asked him seriously whether it was true that your Lordship allowed your son nothing at all. Lord Sandwich [Edward Montagu] his particular is finished, but his patent not yet passed."

"THOMAS, LORD BRUDNELL, BARON OF STONTON.\*

[1660.]—"The Lord Brudenell, when his late Majesty of glorious memory was intended to go against the Scots, prepared to attend his Majesty in the said expedition, and laid out and disbursed above 1200*l.* in the buying of horse and arms. But when his said Majesty and his Council judged it unfit for Catholics to wait in person upon his said Majesty at that time, the said Lord Brudenell forbore to go and sent his said Majesty 500*l.* in moneys.

"The said Lord, upon the beginning of the war in 1642, raised a troop of horse at his own charge for his said late Majesty's service, which he put under the command of his brother, who, being taken prisoner at Burley, and brought up to London, was committed to Newgate, where he died.

"The said Lord, upon his refusal to pay assessments imposed by the then Parliament, who were engaged in war against his said late Majesty, was plundered by the said Parliament, and lost to the value of above 10,000*l.*

"The said Lord, in the times of the late wars, being taken prisoner in his late Majesty's garrison of Hereford, was detained a prisoner for two years; and afterwards, upon all occasions of suspicion, when any of the late pretended authorities became jealous of any attempts for the service of his sacred Majesty that now is, the said Lord was perpetually made a prisoner until their jealousies were over.

"The said Lord hath lost, for his loyalty to his said late Majesty and to his Majesty that now is, at several times since the beginning of the late unhappy wars, above 50,000*l.*

"Notwithstanding all the said several losses and sufferings of the said Lord, and notwithstanding that his estate was totally sequestered in the year 1648, yet his said late Majesty, being then a prisoner in Carisbrooke Castle, and having some hopes to make an escape if he could procure a supply of moneys, sent unto the said Lord, and unto Mr. Robert Brudenell, eldest son of the said Lord, to raise 1000*l.* for his Majesty's said service, and engaged to make the said Lord an Earl of this kingdom, upon condition that the said Lord and his said son, or either of them, would advance the said sum. Whereupon the said Lord and his said son did immediately raise and supply his said Majesty with the said sum (at such a time when 1000*l.* was more considerable with them than 5000*l.* is at this present). And his said Majesty, in performance of his said promise, sent in return thereof a warrant unto the said Lord for the creating of him Earl of Cardigan, and gave particular express commands unto Mr. Walter Montague (who received the said moneys for his said Majesty, and brought back the said warrant) that he should apply unto his Majesty that now is, to make good the said warrant in case his said late Majesty should die before he should be able to gain a Seal to perfect the said creation by a patent, which is now humbly begged; especially he the said Lord not being hereby to gain a place in the House of Peers (for that he hath already), and his now Majesty not conferring this honour upon the said Lord as his own act,

\* Stanton Wivill.



but by a seeming obligation confirming the act and thereby preserving the honour of his late father of glorious memory, and in performance of his promise.

“His Majesty that now is, having been moved in this case by his Highness the Duke of Gloucester,\* was pleased to return this gracious answer, That his Majesty will perfect this creation, and make the said Lord an Earl, according to the said warrant, at the time of his Majesty’s Coronation.

“But the said Lord being now very infirm, and aged 82 years, and in danger of dying before the Coronation, it is humbly desired that he may now have a patent before his death.”†

*Endorsed*: The Case of ye Lord Brudenell. *And in a more modern hand*: Found amongst Lord Chancellor Clarendon’s Papers, now in the hands of Dr. Douglas.

R[ALPH] MOUNTAGUE to [LORD MOUNTAGU].

1661, June 21, London.— . . . “On Monday I shall go out of town for a month with the Duke and Duchess [of Albemarle?], that go to drink the waters at Tunbridge. Today the Portugal Ambassador dines publicly with the King at Whitehall, and tomorrow goes away. If I am not obliged to go the Progress, at my return from the waters I shall come and pay my duty to your Lordship in the country.” ‡

KING CHARLES II. to LORD MOUNTAGU, of Boughton.

1663, Nov. 28, Whitehall.—“What I promised your friends in seeing you righted in your rate for the Subsidies, had been made good if it could have been done, but it was past cure, without introducing a precedent that would have been of very ill consequence. In the following two Subsidies care shall be taken of you betimes. I am glad to hear my recommendation of your son to your kindness hath so good effect, for he hath asked my leave to go and see you, and to receive the fruits of it. I shall be glad to hear you have given the like encouragement to his brother, of whom I have a very good opinion, though he hath not had the like occasions of serving me so considerably: for whose sake, and for your own good affection to my service, you shall always find me ready to entertain any opportunity of doing you a good turn, or to any of your relations, as

“Your affectionate friend,  
CHARLES R.”

*Entirely in the King’s own hand. A small seal of arms.*

W[ILLIAM] M[OUNTAGU] to LORD MOUNTAGU.

[1664,] March 10.—“I had a letter from my Lady Rutland, concurrent with what her chaplain told you, that she proposeth to be here at the end of this month; and I hope your Lordship will not be long after from the Parliament, which now draws on apace. There is much talk as if my Lord of Bristow resolves to go travel, but I hear it not from any good hand. I mistook last time in my Lord of Essex’s assessment, for he is got to 200*l*.

\* This name is written over “York,” struck out.

† The creation was made on 20 April 1661. (Patent Rolls, Catalogue.)

‡ There are several other short letters of this writer in Vol. 4.

"I doubt a divorce is not so easily obtained as Mr. Alsop thinks for, though I believe there is palpable proof of her adulterous life, and having of another son. I hear Lord Rockingham and his Lady are in town, but have not yet seen them. I suppose you will hear of Lord Chamberlain\* from Kimbolton, who slipped thither last week."

*Seal of arms.*

W[ILLIAM] M[OUNTAGU] to LORD MOUNTAGU.

[1664,] May 26.—"Upon my cousin Ned† his coming down to your Lordship, there was such a report in town as you write of, but upon enquiry I found no ground for it, for my Lord Cornbury and the Treasurer, Mr. Harvey, were by when he kissed both the King and Queen's hands, and no such matter at all, but a very gracious parting, as they told me; but by this he may see the malice of his enemies, and I hope will carry himself more warily.

"Since our recess one of our members, Sir Richard Onslow,‡ is dead of a gangrene, caused by the relics of an ague, which settled in his thigh. Sir Edward Hungerford's Lady is also dead. Mrs. Elmes her match with Mr. Chichly is quite off, and Sir Thomas Crew and Sir Francis Compton are now competitors for her. I perceive by Mr. Alsop that Lady Rutland § intends for Sir Edward Mosely my Lady Betty, and not Lady Dorothy.

"My tenants write me word that Mr. Barton drove their cattle to the pound, and made them pay twelve pence apiece to loose them. I do not intend to put it up (*sic*), lest it be alleged as evidence against them hereafter."

W[ILLIAM] M[OUNTAGU] to LORD MOUNTAGU.

1664, Sept. 29, London.—"I ask your pardon that I write by another hand, I have been so ill since Saturday of a feverish distemper, that I have not stirred out of my chamber, and it hangs upon me still, and it lies so in my head that I cannot write myself.

"I sent your Lordship's letter to my Lady of Exceter, and because I could not go with it, I desired her Ladyship that I might see her yesterday in the afternoon, and she was pleased to come accordingly. I persuaded her all I could, but find her unwilling to venture so long a journey, and after so great a weakness as she hath had. She told me she would write to your Lordship herself, and this morning sent this letter.

"The great news in town is come from Guinney: Captain Holmes hath very much beaten the Dutch there, and hath taken many of their ships and some of their forts, and this I suppose will be at large in the news-books."

*Not in W. M.'s hand.*

Jo[SEPH BISHOP OF] PETERBOROUGH to LORD [MONTAGU].

1667, April 8, Castor.—"I have received your Lordship's letter, and I give you many thanks for your kind present, which I know not how to deserve from your Lordship, but Dr. Aleyn is to dine with me tomorrow,

\* Edward Montagu, Earl of Manchester, Lord Chamberlain of the Household, 1660-1671.

† Capell? See letter of July 24th [1673?].

‡ M.P. for Guildford; died 1664.

§ Frances, daughter of the first Lord Montagu.

and we will remember the giver with the gift. I am very glad to read in your letter your pious and noble design of building of a church (especially in a time when many are pulling down religion); it will be a very acceptable work to God and an honour to your name and family, as well as an example to others of piety."

W[ILLIAM] MOUNTAGU to his brother, LORD MOUNTAGU.

[1667,] Oct. 5.—“Sir William Dudley hath been very ill this week, and sent earnestly to desire to speak with me before I went to London. I went this morning, found him somewhat better, but I doubt languishing. His business was to desire the completing of your Lordship’s reconciling to him, and his desire was such that, because of shortness of time, to get Dr. Allen (*sic*) over, he desired to make the acknowledgment at present to Dr. Brittain and myself, and will send for Dr. Alleyn and make it again to him, which is rather more than to do it but once. So he did make the acknowledgment in the very words sent, before us two, and desires your Lordship would be pleased that when he hath done the like before Dr. Alleyn, that it may give your Lordship satisfaction, and I pray also that it may, for since his weakness and impotency hath brought me in for a witness, I shall testify it as fully as anybody. He also beseecheth your Lordship not to believe all the reports [that] have been made against him, for of some of them he is innocent; and so, he desiring so much your reconciling, I hope your Lordship in your letter will give me leave to tell him on Monday as I pass by, that doing the like to Dr. Allen (*sic*) as he hath to us, that you will be pleased to pass all by; some such thing I believe would quiet his mind much. We hear from London that my Lord Colerane died very suddenly on Wednesday last.\*

“I find the law about uses declaring of a *feme covert’s* land to be thus:

1. If the husband declare uses alone, it is good, if the wife express no disagreement.
2. That the wife alone, without the husband’s joining, cannot declare uses of a fine levied of her own land.
3. That if no use be declared at all of a fine levied of her land, the use results to her and her heirs only.

“About a Leet’s dividing I cannot yet resolve myself, though I see no reason that it should differ from a Court Baron. When I can, I shall acquaint you from London, and there perform you any other service.”

*Endorsed*: A letter from Mr. Will[iam] Montagu (afterwards Lord Chief Baron) to the Lord Montagu.

W[ILLIAM] M[OUNTAGU] to LORD MOUNTAGU.

[c. 1670?] Nov. 13.—“I suppose you mean my Lord of Exeter will give the 300*l.* annually, though you speak but of one 300*l.* For my Lady’s giving security, I know not how she should, other than by engagement, but as the law is now like to be declared, there will be no need of security, for the Judges in Scott’s case declare it for law, that no wife (though not suffered by her husband to live with him) can charge the husband for anything she takes up, though for very necessaries; but I would have her write she rather desires to live at home. My wife

\* Buried 19 Oct. 1667. (Complete Peerage.)



presents her thanks for the woodcocks; hath been very ill of a violent scouring and vomiting, but is now pretty well.

[P.S.] "Frank Duckett, wanting employment at Barnwell, desires he may be your tenant(?) to Balston's House, and what lands is left to it, which I also desire for him if you have not otherwise disposed thereof."

Seal, "E. I.," &c.

[THE DUKE OF] ALBEMARLE to LORD [MONTAGU].

1671[-2], Jan. 7, New-hall.—"Your Lordship's letter of the 6th instant came to me this evening with an accompt of my cousin Betty's intention of marriage, and her desire of five hundred pounds from me to further her preferment; but at present your Lordship knows my condition is such that I have nothing in my own power but the revenue of my estate, out of which, according to the port (*sic*) wherein I now live, I can spare nothing from my ordinary expenses; but something I owe her, which shall be presently paid, and when I come to age, if I see she lives discreetly and well, I will make up that sum to be 500*l.*; but as to my consent to her marriage, it's an affair too nice for me to be concerned in, and I hope her own prudence, with your Lordship's good advice, will sufficiently instruct her to govern herself in that matter. The respect I have to the memory of her father induces me to wish well to her; and though her demeanour towards me has not been obliging, I cannot resist the motives your Lordship uses in her behalf, and I wish she may deserve them."

W[ILLIAM] MOUNTAGU to LORD MOUNTAGU.

[1672,] April 25.—"Mr. Attorney and the rest of my Lord Sandwich's counsel, conceiving it would be hardly obtained to put off the trial, and that the attempt of it, if [it] failed, would put a disparagement upon the title, have resolved not to move the putting of it off, and so it goes on and stands appointed for the 2nd of May; so wish your Lordship a good journey.

"Though it seems Mr. Henry Tresham died in town, I never heard word of his sickness or death till your Lordship's letter. You will see the new honours in the News-book, where you will find the Earl of Shaftsbury takes no Viscounty, but . . . t would have drowned his son's title of Lord Ashley.

"Yesterday, by the post, Lord Roos writes me word that upon Saturday his sister Lady Anne went away with Sir Scroope How. Early that morn [she] walked into the Park with her maid, and at the Park gate, horses and pillions waited for her, which carried them to the top of Rowsely Barr, where Sir Scroope's coach (with his friends and servants) received her; and [he] hears they were married by the way, and on Sunday they were twice at Langor Church.

"I hope your Lordship and Lord Exeter have had good sport as well as fine weather to fish in. I am very glad Sir Thomas Proby will be here; Sir William Drake accounts himself much obliged to your Lordship for procuring it. His little son is christened William in memory of his uncle; my Lady Aubrey, represented by my wife, and cousin George and I in person, the gossips.

[P.S.] "Sir Robert Attkyns was made Sergeant yesterday, and shall be Judge today."

[THE EARL OF] BEDFORD to LORD [MONTAGU].

1672, May 22, Bedford House.—“I am very sensible of the many troubles I have given you in the cause touching the repair of Wainsford Bridge, and of your Lordship’s readiness to oblige me. I cannot think a trial at Sessions, where the Judges and jurors are parties, is so likely finally to determine the difference as a trial in another county.”

*Signed.*

W[ILLIAM] M[OUNTAGU] to LORD MOUNTAGU.

[1672,] Nov. 21.—“The great change of the sudden taking the Great Seal from Lord Keeper Brigeman, and giving it to Lord Shaftsbury with the title of Chancellor, you will find in the Gazette. Little else of news, only the Bishop of Bath and Wells and the Bishop of Chester are both dead this week.

“My Lord Keeper hath a pension of 2000*l.* per annum given him, which, if well paid, will be as much as the clear gains of his place, considering the charges that attended it. I doubt the slow means appointed for raising his daughters’ portions will undoubtedly break this match with Lord Gray, and hinder others till the moneys be raised. Sir Daniel [Harvey?] by mortgage owes a debt of 6000*l.* to Mr. Maurice and Claiton, or some of their procuring, and that is all I hear he owes.

“My Lord of Peterburgh’s and Lord of Northampton’s business was heard yesterday at the Council Table, and the result was not at present to make any alteration of the choice, but a *quo warranto* is ordered to be brought against the town of Northampton.”

[THE EARL OF] WESTMORLAND to LORD [MONTAGU].

1672[-3], Jan. 5, Aph[orp].—“I received your summons of meeting at Ketting on Tuesday next, which I am most ready to do if it were but to wait on your Lordship; but I must acquaint your Lordship that on Monday is a day always celebrated to mirth, being Twelfth-day, so that I know not whether the next day will be so proper to take such a journey; so have sent this messenger, that if it be not absolutely necessary for my appearance, and the same thing may be done the Wednesday following, being next day, supposing that the business of the Sessions will last longer than on two or three days, I shall not fail to wait on you, if I may receive by this bearer your commands. However, if your Lordship doth conceive my absence may be prejudicial to all our former resolves, I’ll not fail on Tuesday to wait on you.”

W[ILLIAM] M[OUNTAGU] to [LORD MOUNTAGU].

[1673,] April 3.—“I am very glad to hear your leg mends so well, and shall tell Lord Cardigan what you write of his son’s servant. Your Lordship now hath fully paid for Lady Hewyt’s water, two bottles of which I think remains (*sic*) here still for your order. The 40*l.* I desire may remain at Boughton, which, if you have occasion for there, you may please to make use of, for I have no present need of it.

“My cousin Bridges hath broken off the match with Sir John Bennett, though he offered so fair, which whether he could have performed I know not. Tuesday, Lord Arlington and Lord Ossery went to Windsore to install the Marquis [Earl] of Southampton Knight of the Garter, and returned the same night.

"This week Lord Brackley is married to Lord St. Johu's daughter. Saturday the Parliament adjourned till 20 October; the King passed ten public Acts, as the Gazette enumerates, of which the General Pardon is one, which Mr. Attorney [Finch] told us was larger than former pardons, by leaving out above 30 offences usual[ly] excepted, of which Forest offences are one.

"My Lord Sandwich is going again to travel, and my son speaks of going for his health, which he enjoys but ill. I see Mr. Lyon is gone; I know your Lordship will take care he have a good successor. My wife, son, and daughter present their humble service, and are all glad for your leg being so near whole." . . .

W[ILLIAM] M[OUNTAGU] to LORD MOUNTAGU.

[c. 1673,] July 5.—"For the progress of my business, I am willing to flatter myself of better hopes of this than of the other widow, and of more happiness in her, being of a very good disposition. But there are so many obstructions in regard of her little son, that I can give no guess yet what it may come to. However I speed in this, I have in the transaction of it discovered by M[ist]ress Coventry, that the desired match for Betty\* will be revived, and therefore be pleased to think of no other. I shall tell you at large the grounds why I think so, when I wait of you at Boughton, which shall be (God willing) the end of the next, or the beginning of the week after.

[P.S.] "Among the books, I send you a base railing pamphlet of Prior's against yourself, which it's better to slight than take notice of."  
Seal, "R. B."

W[ILLIAM] M[OUNTAGU] to LORD MOUNTAGU.

[1673 ?] July 24.—"I am very glad to hear the Town talk of my nephew's hopes of success. I have been at Woodcott this three or four days, and from thence went on Tuesday with the Ladies and dined at Combe, where all are well. I perceived by my cousin Harvey the great Lady is going to Tichfeild to her sister's, and that my cousin will follow thither.

"My Lord Willughby [of Parham ?] † hath been dead a long time; however, I missed to inform you; but the gentlewoman you write of is not dead, but miscarried of two boys, and her illness upon that might cause the report. Letters from Ireland are come to some that say my cousin Ned Capell is there dead of the small pox, just when [he] was upon marriage to a great fortune of 20,000*l*.

"Our great men, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer, and Secretary Coventry, have been very ill, by drinking red wine at some entertainment, but are all pretty well again. I hope Lloyd will wait upon you; I have a letter from him that he hath done pretty well in my business, but refers me to his coming for a more full account; only tells Sir Charles Dymock was much my friend; and therefore pray, when your Lordship sees my Lord Rockingham, be pleased to thank his Lordship from me, for I desired he would speak or write to his brother, which by his friendship I suppose he did."

\* Qu. Elizabeth Montagu, daughter of the writer, who married (1) William Drake, (2) Samuel Trotman. (Burke.)

† One died 1673, another 1674, and two others in 1678.



## W[ILLIAM] M[OUNTAGU] to LORD MOUNTAGU.

[1673,] Aug. 21. —“I am very glad to see my Lady Northumberland deals so nobly and affectionately with my nephew [Ralph Montagu] in the settlement of her estate. I look now suddenly to hear of their marriage, and much faicy it is this very day, which I believe you will compliment by some of your gentlemen.\* . . .

“I waited on Lord Bridgewater on Tuesday dinner (*sic*), where meeting with the Clerk of the Hanaper, he told me there were three Creation Patents in hand, one for the Duchess of Portsmouth, preceded with a patent of indenzation; another for Lord Treasurer to be Baron Kniveton† and Viscount Latimer; the third for Sir Robert Paston to be Baron Oxnett and Viscount Yarmouth.”

## W[ILLIAM] MOUNTAGU to LORD MOUNTAGU.

[c. 1673 ?] Dec. 13.—“I receive from you more thanks than any service I can do can deserve. I forgot in my last to let you know that I have not told to anybody (not so much as to my sister Rutland) of any speech I had with my Lord, but only told them I had been there, and had many civilities from them, for I would have it proceed further before there be any talk of it; and I think verily it will proceed, because of their civility to me, for since I was there, my Lord and his sons have been to see me at my chamber, but I had the misfortune to be abroad; and upon that score, ere the next return, I will wait of them again. I must beg your pardon that I wait not of you at Christmas, I am so apt to reuhmes [rheums] that I dare not stir; besides, this town is clearly the best lurking place. My service to my aunt Gooday.

[P.S.] “I am much obliged to my cousin Betty ‡ for some delicate quince marmalade of her own making, which she sent me from Ditton.”

Seal, “R. B.”

## [SIR] THOMAS CLARGES to LORD [MONTAGU].

1674[-5], Feb. 16.—“Sir Thomas Stringer was yesterday with me, and by what he said to me I guess that his Grace [the Duke of Albemarle] has received many good impressions from your Lordship’s discourses with him. . . . There be two steps which become a wise man in his choice of friends: the first, to be well informed of the faith and integrity of the person he takes to him as such; and the next, never to believe (without evident demonstration) any ill of him. There was once a faith like this amongst mankind, but whether there be enough of such men to make a corporation I cannot tell. If there were, it might not be unworthy of the name of a Royal Society.”

## W[ILLIAM] MOUNTAGU to LORD MOUNTAGU.

[c. 1675 ?] Feb. 29.—“I have been with the Master of the Rolls;§ and it being your Lordship’s and my cousin Harvey’s pleasure I should go so soon, I told her in what way I thought fittest to do it, which she approved of, and it was this. I told him I came not now from your Lordship with a proposition of a match, it being too early, but with your expression of a desire to bestow your grand-daughter into his family

\* 1671 is given as the date of this marriage in the Complete Peerage.

† Kiveton, co. York. (Nicolas, and Courthope.)

‡ Qu. Elizabeth Montagu, daughter of the second Lord, who married Sir Daniel Harvey.

§ Sir Harbottle Grimstone, M.R., 1660–85.

rather than anywhere, and that he would think of it against such a time as he judged seasonable to dispose of his son again. And by his civil reception and such expressions as was [were] decent for so early a motion, I have very good hopes he doth not at all dislike it; and more at present I could not press upon him.

"I am sorry [my] Lord of Exeter is ill again, but hope it not dangerously, since my wife had a letter from my Lady of the same date with yours, which saith nothing of it. My Lord Sandwich [Edward Montagu] hath a trial appointed in Easter term; I wish it be well looked after. Mr. Nathaniel Smith hath sealed an assignment I drew of the four acres of meadow, but beseecheth your Lordship's secrecy, and said somewhat of hay, which [he] hopes you will please to consider. I told him with assurance of your forgetting all things, and that he might safely wait upon you, but believe he will suspend that till I come. When you fish the River, pray send him some, which I invent as a seasonable expression to confirm him in believing what I said; and beseech you not to defer your own time of drawing the River upon any consideration of my son's coming, who is now hunting in Kent, and I believe will be very uncertain.

"There is one Mr. William Ellis, a kinsman of my cousin Lane's sister Foster, that desires me to write you will please pay her 18*l.* of her mother's gift, which she hath now great need of, to place out her children, and he will be bound to indemnify you. He is one of my Lord Chief Justice Hale's officers, and a sufficient security, and tells me my cousin George hath already spoke to you in it, and upon security found you inclinable to do it.

"The King, the Duke of Yorke, and many of the nobility dine today with the Reader of Lincoln's Inn; who is Sir Francis Gooderick, and one of the King's Counsel-at-law.

[P.S.] "I received the draft for cousin Lane's monument, but doubt you forget to send me where and what coats of arms."

#### W[ILLIAM] M[OUNTAGU] to LORD MOUNTAGU.

[1675,] March 4.—"They are so bent upon haste in Lord Stamford's recovery, that I wish your Lordship would caution them to beware of doing that so suddenly that may be so much repented. My wife is now somewhat better, but ever since Friday hath been very sick with a St. Anthony's fire breaking out upon her catching cold at the Court Masque or the Lent Sermons

"There are above 3,000 Recusants already convict, and commissions going out to seize two parts of their estates. An eye is also upon other Dissenters, for Mr. Manton's congregation were all apprehended on Sunday; where was Lord Wharton, Lady Bedford, and Lady Manchester Dowager, and many others of quality, who all submitted to their own fines, and clubbed together to pay the preacher's.

"Old Lady Armine died this week, 84 years of age. Yesterday Sir William Drake's trustees executed conveyances, according to the will of old Sir William, of all their purchases, being at present about 2200*l.* per annum, and will be 2500*l.* when Malpas leases fall in, and have a surplus of near 5000*l.* still to lay out. In the settlements there is a power for Sir William and all the tenants for life, when in possession, to make jointures to their respective wives, not exceeding 600*l.* per annum. I hope Sir William will let Betty partake of that power, else he ill returns to me for all the care and pains I have taken in his business.

“Mr. Hollis,\* one of the Masters of Requests, is dead, and Sir William Glascock (a Master of Chancery) succeeds; he served in Parliament for Grimsby, where my cousin Charles Bertie is like to come in. The case your Lordship sent hath so little of difficulty that I have here returned it with my opinion.”

[SIR] THOMAS CLARGES to [the DUKE OF ALBEMARLE].

1675, Sept. 7.—“On Saturday morning Mr. Lymbry came to me from your Grace, to signify that your Grace desired I would write to you to Newhall, to acquaint your Grace with any affair I had to communicate to you. The business I then would have moved to your Grace was to make a visit to my Lord Lieutenant of Ireland [the Earl of Essex], to show your resentment of the kindness your Grace had received from him in compliance with several requests made to him on behalf of Captain Monek and others, and for the favour his Excellency always shewed to any of your Grace’s concerns in that kingdom. The character of his office is very great, and by shewing respect to such men your Grace does a right to yourself and an honour to the King; but as your Grace has an interest in that country, your Grace is more obliged thereunto than others. Whilst I was less a stranger to your Grace than I now am, I was as watchful of the methods of civility which were to be performed by your Grace as of your profit, for honour and estate are very insignificant without esteem and respect, and these are neither gained nor preserved but by reciprocal motives.

“I had something else to have said to your Grace concerning the present condition of your fortune, which I fear is almost irrecoverably plunged into difficulties by the unhappy purchase of Clarendon House. (Young men never see their unhappiness till they feel it.) But my letters have been of late subject to so much censure, that I shall reserve myself in those matters till your Grace shall have found by experience the difference betwixt the natural affection of an uncle, and others’ of more remote interest.”

W[ILLIAM] MOUNTAGU to LORD MOUNTAGU.

1676, Dec. 13.—“I came so late from Newgate Sessions tonight, and am to go so early tomorrow, that I am bold to write by Lloyd’s hand. I hope your Lordship’s business will be soon dispatched, for I had it by Mr. Nott that my cousin Charles told him that Lord Treasurer [Danby] had taken an opportunity with the King on Sunday night, and that it was granted, and that my cousin Charles wished him to prepare a draft for a warrant, and to bring it him as soon as he could.

“On Monday, Mr. Guy brought me Lord Campden’s patent, not above an hour before Mr. Nott brought me this news. I wish I had had the patent sooner, for it is an exact pattern for you as I could wish. I instantly sent for Mr. Johnson to consider with me for such a warrant as might satisfy Mr. Attorney [Jones] to pass such a patent as we desire, and we formed a warrant ere we parted, which was perfected and transcribed so as my cousin Bertie had it last night; the heads of it I have inserted here below. Mr. Johnson is very ready and willing to serve you in it, and will be careful both of the business and the dispatch of it; therefore pray be pleased to authorise me to appoint Mr. Nott to

\* Gervase Holles died 1675. Bertie’s return was declared void.



gratify him beyond the ordinary fees. My Lord Treasurer is very obliging to take so quick an opportunity with the King, and I discern by Mr. Nott that my Lord intends to write to you himself, and that my cousin Bertie told him he had his commands to mind him of writing, which I suppose will be to first acquaint you with what is done, and therefore think it will not be proper either for your Lordship or for me from you to make him any acknowledgments till he intimates the thing, lest it be looked at for a spur, which I assure you his Lordship needs not.

“My Lady Manchester Dowager died on Friday; Mr. George Clark’s only son on Saturday of the smallpox; and my aunt Mountagu yesterday of old age.”

*Original, signed. Seal of arms.*

“The effect of the Warrant” is given on the dorse; it relates to *Geddington Woods*.

[THE EARL OF] DANBY to [LORD MONTAGU].

1676, Dec. 27, London.—“Your Lordship hath been pleased to oblige me so often that I am very glad (though in a small occasion) to have had an opportunity of showing your Lordship my readiness to serve you. I am not less pleased that at the same time I am able to assure your Lordship his Majesty was not less willing to grant than I was to ask what your Lordship desired of him, and I am no less confident that he will be as willing to gratify your Lordship’s desires at any time. But that I would not be wanting to inform your Lordship of my obedience to your commands, I am under a little trouble which I know would procure your pardon: my daughter Latymer was delivered last night of a fine boy, who is since dead, and herself not out of danger, though we have very good hopes of her, and I know your Lordship will give me leave to ease myself to so good a friend as I assure myself we have of your Lordship.”

W[ILLIAM] M[OUNTAGU] to LORD [MOUNTAGU].

[1676,] Dec. 28.—“Though I see by your letter you are at Brampton, yet I must send mine to Boughton, because it encloueth two that I must not venture by the post. The one is that from cousin Bertie, the other Mr. Nott brought me from Lord Treasurer yesterday, after he had delivered your Lordship’s to him. Mr. Nott, having nothing else, begs your Lordship’s pardon that he writes not this week. My Lady Latimer was yesterday brought to bed of a son, but it died in three or four hours, but was first christened Thomas. . . .

[P.S.] “My Lord Mohun it is thought will die of this hurt or the consequence of it, for [he] lieth now very weak.”\*

W[ILLIAM] M[OUNTAGU] to LORD MOUNTAGU.

[c. 1677 ?] Jan. 11.—“Since I sent away my letter, I went to wait of your daughter Harvey, who tells me the King hath signed the Bill, and it is now at the Signet; and to incline your Lordship to come up (which she thinks will please the King much), wished me to send you word she supped with the King the other night at a Lady’s you

\* He was buried 7 Oct. 1677. (Complete Peerage.)

once met at supper with him at her house, and his Majesty spoke much and very kindly of your Lords[hi]p, and of his good opinion of you, and asked when you would come to town, for he would be glad to see you, for you was as\* good company, and one of the best kind of men he knew; and said, 'Come, let's drink his health,' and so did. She saith the Lady said, if you came to town, she would endeavour to have the honour of your Lordship to sup with her. I haste, that the carrier may not be gone."

W[ILLIAM] M[OUNTAGU] to LORD MOUNTAGU.

[1677,] Jan. 18.—"I would fain have sent you word, this week, your patent† had been sealed, but Mr. Nott tells me he doubts not but it will be sealed today or tomorrow. I saw an occasion to spur it on, which I shall acquaint your Lordship with hereafter; but when it is sealed it will be fit it should remain here some time till it be drawn down into the Rolls among the Patent Rolls (which will scarce be this half year), lest the Bill, which hath the *Recepi* upon it, should be mislaid, and then it must be enrolled by the Patent itself; and therefore, if you please, when it is done, Lloyd shall write a copy to send you, that the patent may lie here awhile, so that your other patents need not stay so long but be sent sooner, since also that box they came in will not hold another.

"My Lady Danby last night honoured us with a visit, and I desired her to tell my Lord Treasurer your Lordship would send him up your proxy, which you desired he would be pleased to accept, but shall acquaint his Lordship myself with it on Saturday, before which I cannot wait of him, for Newgate Sessions. The Parliament men still moulder away; Mr. Fowell of Devonshire is certainly dead, and Sir John Fagg of Sussex reported to be so, but it's thought otherwise."  
*Seal of arms.*

W[ILLIAM] M[OUNTAGU] to LORD MOUNTAGU.

[1677,] Jan. 25.—"I am very glad you received my letter by the post. I have your patent just now brought me, of which next week will send a copy. This week is sent (with great care to the carrier) your other two patents in the same box they came, and in it a copy of Lord Campden's, which did you good service as to the precedent to facilitate the like, as also to the form, which was so good that no counsel need to be used, nor any was, only Sergeant Skipwith.

"Being I was to wait of the King before the term, I thought it fit to present your duty and thanks to his Majesty for his grace and favour in granting you so pleasurable an accommodation, and so near your house, which I did on Sunday morning; and dining at Lord Treasurer's, acquainted him with it, who liked of it very well, and told me he had a letter from my nephew of thanks to his Lordship, but he intended to return him; they (*sic*) should be to the King, who did it extreme readily.

"The reason I had to spur on was, that going the week before to wait of Lord Treasurer, I found Sir John Robinson there, who came to me, and told me my Lord had acquainted him of your grant, and could not

\* Or "a."

† Relative to Geddington Woods Chase, according to another letter of Jan. 20, on which day the patent was sealed. See Patent Rolls, 28 Chas. II., Jan. 17.

hold expressing to me he hoped the King would do the like for him; and now your Lordship will think I had reason. My Lord of Lindsey presents his service, and begs a favour (I think your Lordship will not deny him) to give him that picture of his grandmother's wherein she is combing her hair, to preserve it in his family.

[P.S.] "My wife and I desire our humble services to Lord Ashley and my Lady.

"The Recorder of London, being sick and old, hath resigned, and Mr. Dalbin [Dolben], the B[isho]p of Rochester's brother, is to be Recorder."

*Seal of arms.*

W[ILLIAM MOUNTAGU] to LORD MOUNTAGU.

[1677,] Feb. 1.—"We heard my Lady Gray was light-headed, but I thought it had been from the sickness late upon her, but am very sorry it proves a distraction; I know it will much trouble my Lord Hatton.

"I have sent your Lordship this week a copy of your new patent, which was writ in great haste, as well as the patent, and so it is not so fair a copy as I could wish, but I examined it myself, and it is a true one, and by it you will see there are some little miswriting[s] in the patent, but none so material as to submit it to an amendment in the King's presence, which is the only way for cure of such things. I am glad to be confirmed that my Lady Northumberland is breeding. It's said, when she went to wait upon the Queen of France, never such a concourse of people was seen upon such an occasion as then [came?] to view her.

[P.S.] "Just now Mr. Longueville tells me Lady Gray is dead."

*Seal of arms.*

W[ILLIAM] MOUNTAGU to LORD [MOUNTAGU.]

[1677,] Feb. 22.—"I will get the sight of the Privy Seal, if possible, by Mr. Nott or otherwise. I thought to have employed Mr. Guy, but for secrecy sake forbore it, and will trust nobody but myself. I have sent your Lordship the King's speech and my Lord Chancellor's. I know you have heard of the four Lords' commitment, for asserting the Parliament was dissolved. The Solicitor General [Sir Francis Winnington] was chosen on Monday for Windsor, and sat on Tuesday.

"The animosities are so great I wish there be no mischief done at the election at Stamford. I hope the King will not be so facile to grant more of the Forest. We have this week sold my cousin Lane's mortgage, so now shall pay all the remaining parts of the legacies. My daughter Mountagu miscarried this week of a boy, and my daughter Drake's daughter is ill, and so much wasted that I believe she will not live."

"My Lord Manchester is gaining an Act for the sale of St. Ive's, and what extents he hath in Holliwell and Needingworth. The House of Commons took into consideration yesterday the building more ships. My Lord Feversham was brought into the House; his patent\* is for life to him, remainder to Lord Durass and the heirs males of his body; so now he and his issue male will be Barons of Throwly and Viscount Sands of Leez Court, though not like to have the lands. I hope Mr. Pickering writes your Lordship more particulars than now come to my hearing."

\* Dated 8 April, 1676. (Nicolas.)



## GEORGE MOUNTAGU to [LORD MOUNTAGU].

1677, April 12.—“I am heartily sorry your physic agrees no better with you; I beseech you tamper not too much, nor let blood too much this cold season. I fear the Prince of Orange and Dutch army are greatly beaten, but of this you will have better intelligence from your son than I can send you.

“We yesterday passed the Money Bill, and have sent it up to the House of Lords; with which the King was so greatly pleased as he and the Treasurer [Lord Danby] made it to be opened, and it reached from the throne to the lower end of the Lord’s House. The King parted with his own stick (which he said was a yard) and made one of the Lords measure our Bill, his Majesty taking the White Staff himself, stopping at every yard, and reckoning the number; which (*sic*) by reason of the multitude of Commissioners makes this Bill so extremely long. Pray God send them to take right measures of England’s interest against this powerful and overgrowing interest of France.

“I believe the Houses will rise this week, the King intending as I hear they shall adjourn themselves to some short time, and from that time to another; and when for the public safety there shall be need of their counsels and attendance, he will signify it to them by proclamation, that then there may be a full Parliament.

“I have here-enclosed sent you the Address of the House of Commons (without going to the Lords) concerning the Duke of Norfolk’s return into England; this [’tis] grounded upon the petition of Bernard Howard and the other discount[ent]ed younger brothers of that family against the Lord Marshal Harry Howard. What the King will do in it is not yet answered.

“Lord Latimer is chosen at Corfe in Dorsetshire in the room of Sir Ralphe Bankes; so now my Lord Latimer, Dunblany, Cooke, and Charles Osborne, my Lord’s brother, are all members of our House. I fancy Charles Bertie or Sir John Bankes of Maidstone, Governor of the East India Company, will be chosen at Quinburrugh in the room of James Herbert.

“The Lady Compton, formerly Elmes, died this week, and that day her husband’s Bill passed for selling Hammerton, there being a mistake in the last Bill, as he could not sell by it. Lord Manchester’s Bill is also passed, who I believe will wait on you this summer at Boughton; for he speaks often to me that I must be an instrument of a right understanding between you, and mentions your Lordship with all kindness.

“My poor niece Herbert, as you will find by the Gazette, hath lost most of her fine jewels, which with suits and great contention I preserved for her, and delivered them safe after twenty years’ keeping into her own hands, and upon her marriage made conditions that she should enjoy and dispose of them as she pleased; but now they are stolen out of her closet by a servant of my Lord’s.

“My Lord Chief Baron [Wm. Montagu], I suppose, being returned, will give you an account of the proceedings of the Lords’ House, and about Mr. Howe and Lord Rutland, being by consent to be heard there, at our next meeting.

“I have kept a cheese this month packed up and directed, as you will find, to my Lord Ambassador at Paris [Ralph Montagu]. His agents in town had notice of it, but they neglect the thing, or me, and I now presume to offer it to my noblest friend, your Lordship.” . . .

W[ILLIAM] M[OUNTAGU] to LORD MOUNTAGU.

[1677,] May 31.—“Since they are all so well pleased at Chepstow I hope you will not need any Act of Parliament, for I do not think the Bishop hath any intention of questioning the thing, but is willing to have the 40*l.* per annum laid nearer them by a purchase. I have not yet, but now shall make inquiry after the issue of the case I told your Lordship of.

“I forgot last week to mention that I seemed to Captain Guy and Mr. Dixon not to give any hint what your Lordship might do in the parson’s reference; but without doubt that parson that sowed his glebe and voided his living by acceptance of another, without a dispensation before severance, loseth the emblements, it being voided by his own act, though it would have been otherwise if voided by death, which is the act of God. Dr. Crawly, parson of Ammersham is dead; so a great living fell to Sir William Drake, which he hath given to one Mr. Smith, his chaplain, a very worthy person.

“The Earl of Dover is dead, and it is said his daughter, Lady Mary Henningham, will pretend to the Barony of Hunsdon, as made a fee by the call of her father by writ, but I believe the heir male will carry it. My cousin [Francis] Wingfeild hath kissed the King’s hand to be a Sergeant-at-Law and one of his Majesty’s, but I hear it will not be till Michaelmas term.

“I have sent the King’s speech on Monday at adjourning the Parliament till 16th of July. I hope your Lordship will pardon the trouble of Kitt, who hath a great desire to wait upon you and thinks hath neglected it too long.”

W[ILLIAM] M[OUNTAGU] to LORD MOUNTAGU.

[1678 ?] Feb. 18.—“I shall acquaint my nephew with your pleasure, which I believe he will observe, for I heard him speak of going down ere long, but as yet Mr. Const[able] and he have not finished consultation; and Mr. Trenchard’s death hath altered the scene, we know not whether for better or worse. He died about a fortnight since, and my cousin apprehends Mr. C[onstable] must have somewhat more express to engage him than the letter was, but knows not how to do it, nor what the consequence may be, and therefore hath desired your advice. At Whitehall, they are going into mourning for Mr. Rich, who died on Tuesday night; there is a marriage soon dissolved.”

W[ILLIAM] MOUNTAGU to LORD MOUNTAGU.

[1678 ?] Feb. 25.—“I have not seen your son since his last being with Mr. Const[able], but he had resolved of a very good way of expressing himself to him, and significant enough. I confess it’s a tender point, and I long to know how it was resented, and whether he met with him before he went out of town.

“The great news in town is of the King of Swed[en]’s advance into Denmarke; [he] hath conquered a great part of the country, and, as is reported, hath crowned himself King of Denmark. Some say he hath taken Elsenore. This enclosed came last night by the post, and is to tempt Mr. Estwick to Botesford living.”

W[ILLIAM] M[OUNTAGU] to LORD MOUNTAGU.

1677-8, March 7.—“ I see by what your Lordship sends my Lord Cullen gives off. I wish his Bill may pass the House of Lords, for I find there it hath much opposition. The Earl of Pembroke's mother died a fortnight since. The Earl petitioned the Lords he might be tried by the House for the murders found against him by the Coroner's inquest; but the Lords, conceiving that to be too inferior a record to try a peer upon, have desired the King that a special commission of oyer and terminer may issue, and then to have an indictment preferred to a grand jury before those commissioners, which, if found, shall be removed into the House of Lords, and then his Lordship shall be there tried, and a High Steward will be appointed for that purpose.

“ My Lord Frescheville's cause was heard yesterday, but the Lords do not find a sufficient ground to advise his Majesty to restore him to a higher place than now he hath. My Lady Danby is in great sorrow for the death of her grandchild, my cousin Cooke's daughter, and is much afflicted that both her sons are to be engaged in this war; but till the war be some way or other declared, there will be no need of recalling your son.

“ I am sure my Lady Elizabeth Percy is not yet married, nor I think near it, to the Lord your Lordship mentioned. I spoke with Lord Rockingham yesterday in the House, but did not in the least discern by him that my Lady Feversham was ill. My Lord Great Chamberlain [Robert Lord Lindsey] and his Lady are so kind as to dine with us today, to eat your brave chine of pork. I beseech my humble service to my Lord Ross and my Lady, when they come to Boughton. I am so indisposed with an excessive cold that I hope you will pardon the thus sending you this.”

*Signed, W. M. Seal of arms.*

W[ILLIAM] M[OUNTAGU] to [LORD MOUNTAGU].

[1678,] March 14.—“ My cousin Harvey is looked for within few days, and the Yough [yacht?] that is to bring her over. My Lady Scroope goeth in to Bourbon waters. It seems our country is very full of freeholders that the poll lasted so long. The Poll Bill passed yesterday the Lords, by which I see, as Chief Baron, I shall pay six score pounds, besides 12*l.* as a Lord's son.

“ The Duke of Monmouth returned on Saturday from landing our soldiers at Ostend. Colonel Viller's daughter, since [she?] went over with the Princess of Orange, is there married to a great fortune in Holland. Sir William Ellis and Sir Edmund Turnor, that drunk so long for Grantham burgess-ship in the life of Sir William Thorold, now upon his death have both lost it, and Sir Robert Markham is chosen. Though the French prosper in Flanders, they have been beaten in Sicily by the Spaniards. I fear we shall see very troublesome times.”

W[ILLIAM] MOUNTAGU to [LORD MOUNTAGU].

1678, Nov. 15.—“ I see what I writ about my cousin's sitting in the House is anticipated by a quick messenger, and your Lordship's favour in sending me so very fine a doe (for which I most humbly thank you) hath prevented my desire of having Gedington Woods spared. I altered my mind since I writ your letter, and have sent down some of my warrants this week, to have them come up weekly.

“ Mr. Coleman is to be tried in the King's Bench on Thursday next, and one Atkyns on Monday sennit. Nothing more, unless you have not seen the list of Sheriffs.”



[WILLIAM] M[OUNTAGU] to [LORD MOUNTAGU].

[1678,]\* Nov. 22.—“I received the acquittances by Mr. Morgan, and by them I see your Lordship hath had a great trouble about them. I wish my cousin Ralph could find an opportunity to discourse the Duke of M[onmouth] about the restraints, before he goeth; I will be sure to mind him of it, and if [I] cannot prevent it, the officers must join, for it is only to hinder us of our fees and to ingross the game to the foresters themselves.

“Since the death of Mr. Ekins my cousin Lane tells me my cousin Mulso hath made him Steward of Thindon; I wish he had had Kettering also, but it seems that is gone.

“By the enclosed you will see at least a dozen Sheriffs altered, and more I believe will be changed. My Lord of Leicester is not dead half so rich nor left half so much to his sons as I writ. The Prince of Orange and his Lady went away on Monday morning. . . .

“The King hath not yet disposed of the Archbishopric of Canterbury, and is very reserved who shall be. The discourse of the removes go not so current the same way they did, so perhaps he your Lordship writes of may be, which I should be very glad of. My Lady Anne Coke is brought to bed of a son, but somewhat before her time, and a very weakly one.”

[THE DUCHESS OF] NEWCASTLE to her daughter THE DUCHESS OF ALBEMARLE, at Albemarle House in St. James's Fields, London.

1678[-9], March 22.—“My dear Betty,— . . . Your father† has had a letter of summons from the Lord Chancellor to attend the House of Lords, but he is no more able to go up now than he was before, therefore must send up servants again; and pray speak to my Lord Duke to be his friend to get him excused when he sends, and get him as many friends as he can; but I rather wish your father would only endeavour to have himself excused till he is better able to travel, and not have his servants swear at the bar of the Lords' House. I wish you could inform yourself whether that can be, without naming your father, or, if it be possible, giving any ground for any you speak to [to] think it is he you mean; for I am very tender concerning this swearing; I like it not, and yet truly for many great reasons your father cannot come to town, nor would I have him upon many accounts. Knowing us both, you may give a guess at our reasons, when you consider the times and businesses are now on foot in Parliament time; 'tis better to be from amongst them than with them. Pray answer me carefully to this, and as soon as you can, for 'tis of consequence to us, but your father does not know that I write this to you.

[P.S.] “Your father desires you to give the enclosed case of my cousin Markham of Olorton, who both him (*sic*) and you are well acquainted with, to my Lord Duke, and to desire him, from him and me both, that he will consider it, and do my cousin Markham, who has been so barbarously abused against all law or justice, all the good he can, for 'tis acceptable to God and man to help those in distress. The very persons that are named in this case, that is, those two, Ball and Strutt, have been very near as barbarous many times at Holbeck to my uncle and aunt, as, if they did but complain, it would appear; and Ball is no

\* “1678” is written at the top in pencil.

† Henry Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle. The daughter here addressed was named Elizabeth.

officer or has any commission of any kind from authority, but is Strutt's ban-dog, because he dares not himself appear so rude and barbarous; but often Strutt, who is a real messenger, puts his bag upon this Ball, and sends him without him. This certainly reflects much upon authority, and is such an abuse of it as deserves severe punishment, as I hope they will lay upon them.

"Since I lapt up my letter I writ this, and since the post came, who has brought me no letter from you. I also desire you to speak to my Lord Duke that either at Council or House of Lords he will give all the assistance he can, and engage as many as he can, to get my uncle Gervice a licence for my aunt to live in London with him in his house, with 5 at least men-servants and 4 women-servants of her religion, she having lived with him this (*sic*) thirty years, is his only sister, and he cannot leave, and he is so ill in health that he much needs the help of doctors there, and my aunt is not very well."\*

[LORD] FINCH, C[hancellor], to LORD MOUNTAGUE,  
at Boughton.

1679, April 12.—"The Trial of several Peers for their lives is coming on, and it is the duty of every Peer to attend that service, and that attendance will be required of every Peer with a more than ordinary strictness. The case being of great consequence to the public, and of very great observation, I am therefore, by command of the House of Peers, to enjoin your Lordship that, all excuses set apart, you fail not to repair to Town forthwith, and here to remain and attend that service, and the further service of the House. And I am further to let your Lordship know, that there will be such strictness used in this matter, that some few days before the Trial the House will be called over, and for such Peers as shall then be absent there will be sent a Serjeant-at-Arms to take them into custody. Of which this intimation is the best service I can do your Lordship."

W[ILLIAM] M[OUNTAGU] to LORD MOUNTAGU.

[1679,] April 27.—"I received from Lady Anne Howe a letter much to the purpose of those she sent your Lordship. I writ her word our trust, if well considered, was very small, for it was only, when they had made out the will, and given security to pay the legacies, to convey to Lady Anne, which I should be ready to do. I have writ to [my] Lord of Rutland to be pleased to compose the business by making good the 10,000*l.* agreed on at Lord Shaftesbury's, with interest from that time, which I see will yet end it.

"Yesterday was my Lord Shaftesbury's trial with Lord Digby in *Scandala Magnatum*. I hear the words were proved by nine witnesses, so suppose the verdict will be for him, but it's thought there will be no great damages; but the verdict will not come in till the Court sit this morning, so cannot send word what they are.

"I hear not how Lord Northampton's daughter is like to be disposed, but Lord Cardigan told me Lord Shrewsbury had had a sight of her. I shall let my son know of your Lordship's favour and kindness. I think I heard him speak of going to see the Northern countries, but know not what stay he will make in Northamptonshire; what he doth your Lordship will be sure of the trouble of.

\* There are other letters of this writer in 1682, 1683, 1684, and 1691.

"I am sorry you have been so ill of the colic. I am much troubled with the wind and find nothing so good for it as little sugar cakes made with spirit of mint, which if you please try, I will send some.

"Saturday, Sir John Duncombe was removed from being Chancellor of the Exchequer, but the King continues him a Privy Councillor and his pension, and Sir John Earnley is to succeed him.

[P.S.] "I hear not yet of Lifden trial, and have all the deeds; therefore suppose, for want of paym[en]t of costs, [it?] will not go on.

"L[or]d Shaftesbury has a verdict, and damages 1,000*l*."

#### R[ALPH] MONTAGU\* to LORD MOUNTAGU.

[1679, May ?] Thursday morning, London.— . . . "The Lords have passed the Bill for excluding the Popish Lords from sitting, with a proviso to except the Duke [of York]; and tomorrow it comes to our House, where I believe it will meet with some difficulty. I find many people very inquisitive why your Lordship does not come to town. I wish, if your Lordship thinks fit, you would be pleased to send your proxy to my Lord Salisbury, Bedford, or Wharton, or who[m] else you shall like best. My wife gives your Lordship her humble thanks for the swan pie."

#### EDW. PYCKERING to LORD [MONTAGU].

1679, July 31.—"Both your Lordship's of the 28th I received; the parchment deed I delivered to Mr. Pack, who shewed me Capt. Guy's letter, and promised your Lordship should have a copy of it sealed by my Lord Roos, as soon as he could procure it, being shortly to go to Belvoir, where his Lordship now is; for my memory's sake I have inserted it in my book of memoranda. From abroad we have it that the Dutch are much alarmed at some late proceedings of the French on their frontiers; the several factions there beginning to play over again their old pranks. A third-rate ship being to be launched, it was put off because his Majesty could not be there, being gone to Portsmouth by sea, and to be absent about eight days. The writs for Elections, being all ready, are this day to be sealed, the day of Parliament's assembling being the 17th of October. The Scottish prisoners having petitioned his Majesty for mercy, he referred it and them to D. Lotherdale [the Duke of Lauderdale], who opposes it with all his might.

"The Duchess of Cleveland is lately come over, and will shortly to Windsor, if not there already. His Majesty gave the Commissioners of the Treasury fair warning to look to themselves, for that she would have a bout with them for money, having lately lost 20,000*l*. in money and jewels in one night at play. Nell Guin's mother was found drowned in a ditch near Westminster on Tuesday night. The King's scholars of that place lately fell upon a bayly in the execution of his office, and beat him so cruelly that he presently died.

"The day after Sir Geo. Wakeman was set at liberty, he went to Windsor, and there (some say) kissed the Queen's hand. His Majesty was so offended at his going thither that he gave immediate command

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\* Down to 1668 he signed R. Mountague; in letters of 1673 and later, R. Montagu; but he continued to address his letters to Lord "Mountagu," merely omitting the *e*, which he had previously used. (In the separate collection of his letters to Lord Arlington it appears that he adopted the modern spelling, "Montagu," in or before April 1669.)



instantly to depart the place; he is since gone for France, as is said. His jury are so reviled by their neighbours, that some of them are leaving their habitations; some (and great ones) are said shall be speedily questioned before the Council about his acquittal.

“Near St. Edm[und’s] Bury in a church, Sun[day] 20th, a jackdaw lit upon the head of a priest whilst he was saying prayers, and in his claws carried away his periwig a good distance before it fell from him. I am earnestly importuned to be at Hertford Assizes, which begin Thursday next, where I have been twice before to no purpose; in the mean I shall be able to perform your Lordship’s next week’s commands.”

W[ILLIAM] MOUNTAGU to [LORD MOUNTAGU].

[1679,] Nov. 16.—“What I writ in my letter about my cousin Robert Bertie’s money was at his desire; but since my letter was gone, he sends me word that he hath received a letter from your Lords[hip], and that I should forbear any writing, but it was gone before. My wife hath no fortune in her appointments to see little Mr. Winwood, for she had appointed this day with cousin Mountagu to have gone to see him, but the great rain last night, and the likelihood of a wet day, hath put them off to a fairer opportunity. Since my letter I hear Sir Robert Carr is dead, and that Sir Thomas Chichley shall be Chancellor of the Duchy.\* I resolve to see if Kettering post will convey, and send this by it.”

W[ILLIAM] MOUNTAGU to LORD MOUNTAGU.

[c. 1680?] Jan. 19.—“Since my other letter, my cousin North, who is of counsel with my Lord of Oxford, came to me about the business of Scholler, and saith they are preparing a return in case a *habeas corpus* be moved for, but for many reasons desires the business may be taken up, and proposeth it in this way: that Scholler shall give bond of ten pound with two sureties of 5*l.* a-piece, to appear at the next Justice Seat for the Forest of Rockingham, and be discharged with all fees, such as he and I shall agree of, which he assures me shall be very moderate; and saith he apprehends a forester committed by the Justice in Eyre is not to be discharged by the King’s Bench, and that the Justices in Eyre’s warrants are not to be controlled by any of the officers of the Forests. He professeth to come in kindness to your Lordship as well as in service to his client, and desired me the motion might be forborne till we could have your answer, and saith he will undertake, upon any application for sparing the Walk, my Lord of Oxford will do it. I could do no less than promise him the putting off the motion till we could hear from your Lordship, and think it best to close with the proposition, the bail being so moderate a sum, and believe, upon such bail, the business will die, and very much doubt that office being in law of so great a power. You will be wcrsted in the business if it be contested.”

W[ILLIAM] MOUNTAGU to LORD MOUNTAGU.

[c. 1680?] Aug. 14.—“I hope my nephew is accomplishing his brave attempt, and possessing that most excellent lady,† which will in every way make him happy, and give your Lordship a great comfort. I met

\* Sir Thomas Ingram succeeded Sir Robert Carr, 14 Feb., 1680.

† If the marriage of Ralph Montagu and Lady Northumberland is referred to here, this letter belongs to the year 1673. See p. 320.

him and Mr. Guy yesterday at Ditton, where we were nobly entertained, and your Lordship wished for and remembered. I there only perused in haste the books of Mr. Raworth's drawing. . . . I am glad your Lordship is so good a lawyer, that you may, in case of this haste, correct any oversights, which, by such a transitory view I had of the drafts, may be committed.

"Mr. Winwood and Lady were mightily pleased at your kindness to my nephew, and spake how glad they should be to see you at Ditton, which is one of the most delicately altered places I have seen. I am very sorry for cousin Mulsoe's death, and that all goeth from my cousin William, as Mr. Guy tell[s?]. I much doubt whether [I?] can wait of your Lordship this summer in regard [I] must meet Sergeant Newdigate at London, 2nd September, to prepare and agree [a] fine and recovery to pass at Chester Sessions, which begins (*sic*) 8th Sept., in order to a purchase for Sir William Drake of Lord Bruerton, there being no other way to come by that money; so that after that time it will be too late to journey it; but [I] hope this good occasion and the Parliament will cause your Lordship's coming to winter at London. My son would break from Colen through the danger of the army, but thank God is got well to Paris, from whence he writes my Lord Castleton's son, a very fine grown gentleman, is dead of a fever." . . . .

*Seal.*

LORD CHANCELLOR FINCH to LORD [MONTAGU?].

1680, Nov. 16.—"The Lords Spiritual and Temporal assembled in Parliament, taking notice of your Lordship's absence from your necessary service in attendance in Parliament, without any leave from his Majesty in that behalf obtained, or any other just cause for such absence that they know of, have ordered me to signify to your Lordship the pleasure of the House of Peers, and to require your Lordship's attendance within a week\* after the receipt hereof. And I am further to let your Lordship know that no excuse for your default herein shall be received, unless it be attested at the Bar of the Lord's House by two witnesses there to be sworn."

[THE DUCHESS OF] CLEVELAND to MR. FOLKS.

1681†, June 25, Paris.—"Mr. Folks,—Sr Thomas Bond is so much your frind as he hath giuen me a verry good account of your diligens in my late affairs with Mr. Duncomb, and hath preuaild with me so far to consider your trouble in that mater as to giue you the fowr yers Rent and a halfe in areare for West Lillinge, which being 10*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* a yere doth amount to 45*l.* 15*s.*, when the same may be had to your owne use. I am your

frind,

CLEAUELAND."

*Addressed*: "For Mr. Folkes" (*sic*).

W[ILLIAM] MOUNTAGU to LORD MOUNTAGU.

[1681.] Oct. 3, Aspeden.—"I thought to have gone to London this week, but Mrs. Evelyn, my son, and his wife coming hither on Saturday, I must stay with them till next week. My son in his passage waited

\* "A week" is inserted in a space originally left blank.

† This date is supplied by a contemporary hand.

upon my Lady Northumberland, saw her and the children very well, but did not see my cousin Ralph, who was gone into the City to see the election of my Lord Mayor, which according to course is fallen to Sir John Moore.

“It was very kindly done of Lady Northumberland to do my daughter the honour to dine there. My son tells she commends the place much, and the dinner not a little. I delivered your Lordship’s letter to my brother Freman, who begs your pardon for not writing himself, in regard he was hurried away this morning (being the carrier’s day) by my son very early to Newmarket. He presents his humble service and thanks, for that your Lordship is pleased to think of Aspeden, where he and my sister would most kindly welcome you.” . . .

*Seal, a crest.*

H. [DUKE OF] NEWCASTLE to [the DUKE OF ALBEMARLE].

[16]81, Oct. 8, Nottingham.—“I most humbly thank your Grace for [so] favouring me and the Northumberland gentlemen, and indeed the most of the county; as to present my cousin Widdrington with their Address to his Majesty; . . . and presume to beg of your Grace a favour for my friends in the town and county of Newcastle; . . . to present my noble good friend Sir Nathaniel Johnson with the Address of the Lieutenantcy and Militia of Newcastle. . . . I am sorry Sir Tho. Stringger has not attended your Grace since he did me the kindness to see me.” . . . \*

——— to [the DUKE OF ALBEMARLE].

1681, Nov. 10.—“The extraordinary news with which the Town was filled this morning, and is now become the discourse of the Coffee houses, will, I hope, plead for my pardon in giving you the trouble of these lines, which I should not have adventured upon were I not acquainted with your Grace’s goodness in forgiving where there is no fault intended, but only a desire to divert you in your retirement now in the country, and to give you the true relation of the adventure which has happened (as far as ’tis yet known), and which I have from the best and surest hands; which is, that the Lady Ogle† is gone from her grandmother from Northumberland House, without giving any account whither, and as yet not anybody can tell what is become of her. The manner was thus:

“Yesterday morning about nine a clock the Lady Ogle dressed herself to go abroad as she said to Lumbard Street, to buy some plate and other things at a goldsmith’s. She took her own coach and footmen along with her, but instead of going to Lumbard Street she went into the old Exchange, and left the coachman and footman below stairs, telling them they should not stir from thence till she sent them order; and having only her page with her, she feigned a pretence of sending him upon some errand, bidding him return to her when he had done, but when he came back he could not find his Lady. However, all the servants stayed at the Exchange till eleven a clock at night, and then thought fit to go home; which when the old Lady was informed of, and that they came without their Lady, she sent everywhere to enquire, but could hear no news of her; upon which Cap. Brett went to the King,

\* This and another letter dated at Wellbeck, 14 Feb. 1681[-2], refer to the writer’s daughter, the Duchess of Albemarle.

† Daughter and heiress to Josceline, 11th Earl of Northumberland. (MS. note.)



and told him she had been married some time ago to Mr. Thyn; to which the King made no other return but this, that if she was married to him, she had been betrayed by those who pretended and ought to have been her best friends.

“The old Lady Northumberland could hear no news of her till this morning, when the young Lady’s\* chambermaid brought her a letter written with her own hand, which she left with her, but charged her not to deliver it till the next day, in which she did own her marriage in some measure to Mr. Thyn,† but not fully, and that now she could not endure him, and therefore could not think of living with him, and therefore was gone away, but would not let her know where nor with whom. She also sent her a ring which Mr. Thynn had presented her, to be returned to him; at which Mr. Thynn storms and rages to extravagancy in his passion, and owns his marriage, but says not that he has bedded her.

“This is the matter of fact; more is not yet known, but only ’tis said that Sir William Temple’s Lady and Mrs. Stanhop her woman were with her at the Exchange, and are gone in her company, most believe to Holland. The Lord Poorescott gave her in marriage, and his Lady and Cap. Brett and his Lady were by when ’twas done, which cannot be very lately, for the Lady Katharine Brett has been dead at least six weeks. This, Sir, is all I can write for the present of certainty; only ’twas said she was gone along with the Count Coningsmarke, but that is only a report.”

*Not signed.* Ends: “I am as much as any man living,” &c.

W[ILLIAM] M[OUNTAGU] to LORD MOUNTAGU.

[1681,]‡ Dec. 15.—“I think your Lordship hath done very nobly to abate Sir Edw. Read of the exact custom, which your acquittance cannot at all hurt your right of. Mr. Harby was with me, whom I satisfied in your title, and of the constant conformity to it but in some few instances, which have been all made to yield.

“I can write nothing to your Lordship of Lady Ogle, but that her mother writ to her, if she was married, it was best to come live with her husband. My Lady herself hath been ill this two or three days and kept her bed, but I hope it is in no way of miscarrying.

“The news-books are sent this week, but I am (by reason Tom Cooke can neither tie brawn nor raise past§) going on Monday for three weeks or a month to Woodcote, and hope in the meantime my Lady Harvey will supply your Lordship.

“I do not hear of any probability of a Parliament so soon as February. The news I find not comprehended in the books is, that my Lord Noel shall be Governor of Po[r]tsmouth, and Mr. Legg Treasurer of the Ordnance; and it is said Mr. Stroud, the Governor of Dover, is surrendering it upon terms to Captain Knatchpole. The Countess of Suffolke and her fine daughter Lady Betty Felton are both dead this week of apoplexies, and Serjeant Sympson is dead of somewhat like it.”

W[ILLIAM] MOUNTAGU to LORD MOUNTAGU.

[1682,] Feb. 9.—“I have received your Lordship’s letter and the enclosed, and after the term shall observe my cousin’s time to carry it.

\* “Ladies” in MS.

† “Thynn” below; *i.e.* Thomas Thynne.

‡ “1681” is written at the top, in pencil.

§ Qu. paste.

The Circuits are set, and ours begins at Aylesbury on Monday, the 6th of March. We would have it later in hopes of better ways, but (*sic*) to accommodate Serjeant Wright, who is to go a Welsh Circuit after this is ended, and will end that but just before the next term.

“Our new neighbour in Lincoln’s Inn Fields, Sir William Ellis his Lady, daughter of Mr. Hampden, lieth there dangerously sick of the small pox, for which disease this sharp weather is very ill. Judge Raymond\* is like to recover, and goeth Northampton Circuit with Baron Street.

“I thank God Mountagu Drake hath had no further symptoms of the stone, but the doctors advise he should this year go drink Tunbridge waters. My Lord Manchester and Lady are preparing for France suddenly, that air being prescribed him for the perfectest cure of his rheumatism. My wife presents her humble service, and thanks for your brawn.”

[CHARLES JOHN, <sup>COUNT</sup>] KÖNIGSMARK, to [the DUKE OF ALBEMARLE].

[1682, Feb.]—“Pardon me that the misfortune which I lay (*sic*) under makes me seek the protection of a man of your worth and character, desiring your Grace to be present at my infortunate trial; † which will be tomorrow morning at seven of the clock, if your affairs will permit to do that honour, that you may see justice done to a stranger that ever valued himself of being your Grace’s most humble and most obedient servant.”

*Signed.*

W. BENTINCK to [the DUKE OF ALBEMARLE].

1682, March [3–] 13, la Haye.—“C’est avec bien de la joye que j’ay receu l’honneur de la vostre, et je n’en saurois avoir de plus sensible qu’en rencontrent les occasions de vous obeir en ce que vous m’ordonnerez. Monsieur, j’ay bien de la joye de ce que Mr. Monck aye reussi dans sa sollicitation; je vous prie de me continuer un peu de part dans vostre souvenir, puis que je vous honore et respecte.”

[SIR] THOMAS CLARGES to [the DUKE OF ALBEMARLE].

1681[–2], March 11.—“When I waited on your Grace I made my acknowledgments to you for the obliging offer your Grace was pleased to make to me by my good friend the Earl of Halyfax to have any land in your Grace’s power to sell, a year’s purchase cheaper than any other.

[P.S.]—“It is said the Duke of York arrived last night at Newmarket.”

THE DUKE OF ALBEMARLE to the COUNT DE CONINGSMARKE.

1682, May 18, Albemarle House.—“I have received those thanks you are pleased to give me. I should be very glad to meet an opportunity of rendering you any service within my power which is due to your person and quality, for which I have all respect imaginable, and was very much concerned for your late misfortune, out [of] which I did rejoice at your happy deliverance.”

\* Thomas Raymond, Justice K.B. 24 April 1680.

† On the charge of hiring three assassins, who shot Mr. Thomas Thynne in his coach in Pall Mall.

LORD HUNSDON to [the DUKE OF ALBEMARLE].

[16]82, May 27.—“I have been ever since this day sinnitt at Gravesend attending their Royal Highnesses\* happy arrival, which was not till last night about 12, at the Hope. This day they came to Whit Hall, thank God, both very well. Their Majesties meet (*sic*) them at the Earl of Arlington’s, where they dined. The King and Queen are gone to Winsor. His Royal Highness goes without the Duchess tomorrow after dinner. This I thought my duty to acquaint your Grace with, craving your Grace’s pardon, as I am Old Hunsdon, but always,” &c.

“The old Earl of Denbigh, old Ogle, with two honest Tories, kinsmen to this old Earl, by name Sir Tho. Prise and Capt. Bagot, not forgetting myself, have just now drunk your health, and are beginning it once more; so God Almighty bless you, and my good Duchess.”

SETH, BISHOP OF SALISBURY, Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, to the DUKE OF ALBEMARLE, K.G.

1682, Sept. 22.—“Having received command from his Majesty to signify to the Knights Companions of the Most Noble Order of the Garter that it is his Royal intention to hold a Chapter at Whitehall upon Sunday next, the twenty-fourth day of this instant September, at three of the clock in the afternoon, for the Election of a Knight Companion: These are therefore humbly to make known to your Grace this the Sovereign’s intention, and that your appearance in your mantle will be expected at the time and place appointed.”

*Signed.* The dates and times are filled in by Sir W. Dugdale.

THE SAME to the DUKE [OF ALBEMARLE, K.G.]

1682, Nov. 3, Friday morning, White Hall.—“Having received command from his Majesty to signify to the Knights Companions of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, that it is his Royal intention to hold a Chapter at White Hall upon Saturday, the fourth day of November, at three of the clock in the afternoon, for the investing of a Knight Companion: These are therefore humbly to make known to your Grace this the Sovereign’s intention, and that your appearance in your mantle is expected at the time and place appointed.”

*Signed.* The dates are filled in by Dugdale.†

W[ILLIAM] MOUNTAGU to [LORD MOUNTAGU.]

[16]82, Nov. 16.—“When I spoke with my cousin Mountagu, he told me he would be coming for Boughton the next week, but I believe his Chancery business with Sir Thomas Harvey, which now lies before a Master, will keep him in town [a]while after the term.

“His great room is now finished, all but some little side painting, and the scaffolds taken down, and I believe there is not such another room in England.

“My cousin Robert Bertie is very inquisitive of me whether I know of any order taken by your Lordship about his money, which I can give

\* The Duke and Duchess of York.

† The first of these Garter letters is in Vol. 1, the second in Vol. 9.



him no account of. Yesterday, being the Queen's birthday, was the greatest bravery at Whitehall that hath been these many years, but all bonfires are forbidden by an Order of Council, which is printed in Monday's Gazette. So with our services presented to your Lordship and Lady Northumberland I rest."

*Signed.*

W[ILLIAM] M[OUNTAGU] to LORD [MOUNTAGU].

[1682,] Dec. 21.—“ You cannot now be too soon in returning thanks to my Lord Treasurer [Earl of Rochester], who with so much favour and friendship sent the warrant signed on Friday. I went on Sunday to thank him, and he expressed a great deal of kindness to your Lordship and of his willingness to serve you, and told me the King did it with a great [deal] of readiness and obligingness. I gave Mr. Johnson the warrant, who I doubt cannot possibly prepare the bill to be signed on Friday, and after that day the King signs nothing till after Christmas; so that I doubt you must have patience till then, for Mr. Johnson saith it is a business of weight, and he must have great care of it, on the one side to do it well for your Lordship, and on [the] other side safe for Mr. Attorney [Sir Robert Sawyer]. I have sent you my first draught of the warrant, which is not altered in a word, only some such addition as I have put at the bottom was inserted in the reciting part. I send it down to have your Lordship consider and advise upon two things: First, whether, if you take the grant of the Walk, it may not be interpreted you hold the coppices by this latter grant, and then be doubted of for the generality of the words, and likewise be subject to what may fall upon late grants. Secondly, whether the clause of deafforesting (coming last, as it does in Lord Campden's patent) may not endanger the destroying the former clauses of the Chase. I do not much fear this latter, and spoke of it to Mr. Johnson, who thinks it no danger, but however I desired him to put a subsequent clause (after deafforesting) to license you to erect a chase, which will certainly be good in all your own ground, and I believe shall prevail for such a clause, for though not in the warrant expressly, yet is warranted by the general words, with such other clauses as may make the King's intended (*sic*) most beneficial. I said nothing of the first to him. This thing being thus cleverly done by Lord Treasurer, I am at a stand what to do about the Duke of M[onmouth?], my Lord not speaking of it, and I durst not ask him, not knowing how he would or might intrepert it, and whether it might not cause a stop; but being like to have time, I wished Mr. Nott to write to my nephew, and now pray your direction, that I may have no blame if it should have any ill sequel.

“ My wife presents her service and thanks for the store of Christmas provision you are pleased to send. A proclamation is expected forth today for to intimate the meeting of the Parliament. My Lady Brooke died some few days after her sister Manchester. On Friday Lady Elizabeth Cary, daughter to Lord Mounmouth,\* prophesied at supper she should die that night in her sleep, and so did.

“ Lord Salisbury and my Lady were in town four or five days, and are gone again to Quicksett; they present their service. My Lord's business was about the purchasing the lordship of Bigraves, that lieth under Quicksett hill, for which he payeth 13,000*l*. Mrs. Nelly's son is made Earl of Weymouth. I was on Monday night at Aunt Mountague's.

\* Henry Carey, Earl of Monmouth, ob. s. p. m. 1661.

funeral, who they say died worth 5 or 6,000*l.*, of which sum 600*l.* given to cousin Lodge and her daughter; legacies to abundance of the Mountagues; I hear but imper[fee]tly (?) what your Lordship [has?]; I hear 20*l.*; mine as much; cousin George, wife, and four of his children, 10*l.* a-piece; my cousin Burald executrix and residuary legatee."

KING CHARLES II. to the DUKE OF ALBEMARLE.

1683, Aug. 19, the Court at Windsor.—“We have thought fit and do hereby signify unto you our will and pleasure, that you give order for the usual Officers with three score and twelve Gentlemen of each of the three Troops of our Horse Guards, together with thirty Granadeers of each of the three Troops of Granadeers, under the command of such Officers of the Granadeers as you shall appoint, to attend us in our intended Progress to Winchester, and to send parties of them to attend us in our way thither, as is usual, and at our return. And in the mean time you are to send a Quarter Master to agree for lodging and stabling with other accommodation for the said party of our Horse Guards and Granadeers with their horses (except the Officers, for whom our Harbingers are to provide lodging and stabling near our Court) in inns, taverns, victualling-houses, and ale-houses. And the Officers are to be careful that the said Gentlemen and Granadeers do satisfy for their diet and other accommodation for themselves and their horses, and behave themselves orderly.”

*Signed at the top. Countersigned:* L. Jenkins. *Addressed on the face:* To our right trusty and right entirely beloved Cousin and Councillor Christopher Duke of Albemarle, Colonel and Captain of our own Troop of our Horse Guards and Commander in chief of our Horse Guards; or to the Officer in chief of the said three Troops of Guards who shall attend us at Winchester.

Jo[HN] MOUNTAGU [Master of Trinity College, Cambridge,] to the  
DUKE OF ALBEMARLE.

1683-4, Feb. 9, Trin. Coll. Camb.—“I am very much obliged to your Grace for the honour you are pleased to do me in making me acquainted with your Grace’s intentions; but I hope your Grace will be pleased to consider that our Election for Fellows has been long since past, and that now all vacancies being supplied, there is no room left for any other to succeed into. Besides that the next year, whereof are many excellent scholars, is now in very great hopes and expectations, the which if they should be defeated, it would be very hard and unjust; and yet such must their case necessarily be, if we should in the least give way to receiving any mandate. I humbly beg of your Grace, that you will not, for the sake of one single person, utterly ruin a great number of others. If once this take effect, our Society will become very useless and insignificant. I hope your Grace will pardon my freedom, it proceeding from the strict obligation I have always to stand firm and true to the interest of the College.”

*Seal of arms (part).*

[SIR] WILLIAM DUGDALE, Garter, to [the DUKE OF ALBEMARLE].

1684, April 2, Wednesday.—“Having received command from his Majesty to signify to your Grace that you are appointed one of the Commissioners for the Installation of the Prince of Denmark, Duke of

Northumberland, and Duke of Somerset into the Society of the most noble Order of the Garter, at Windsor, upon Tuesday next, being the 8th of this instant April: These are humbly to make known to your Grace, that it is expected you then and there appear in your full habit (viz. trunk-hose, surcote, mantle, cap and feather, &c.), as is required by certain special Orders heretofore made in Chapter to that purpose."

W. BENTINCK to [the DUKE OF ALBEMARLE].

1684, Aug. [7-]17, Dieren.—“Je suis honteux de ne vous avoir pas remercié plustost des honestetez que vous m'avez fait, Monsieur, quant j'estois en Angleterre; ce qui en est la cause c'est, que son Altesse\* d'abord apres mon retour en ce pais, ordonna a Mr. d'Anckwerkerck de vous chercher un attelage de chevaux de carosse; j'ay attendu a escrire par celui qui les emmeneroit; cela a duré un an avant qu'il en ait peu trouver qui valussent la peine destre envoyez; j'espere que ceus si le seront, et que vous les treuverez aussi bons, que son Altesse treuve le cheval que vous lui avez donné; pour moy, Monsieur, faites moy la justice de croire que pour avoir gardé longtems le silence je n'en suis pas moins reconnoissant de vos civilitez.”

S. [LORD] GODOLPHIN to the DUKE OF ALBEMARLE.

[16]84, Aug. 22, Whitehall.—“The enclosed is the copy of a petition from some of the Inhabitants of Colchester, presented to the King last Sunday at Windsor by Sir John Shaw; there is also a copy of the directions which the King was pleased to give upon the reading of it. I send them both to your Grace by his Majesty's command.”

H. [DUKE OF] NEWCASTLE to [the DUKE OF ALBEMARLE].

[1684, Nov. ?].—“I received a letter this morning from my Lady Eliz. Pierrepont, wherein her Ladyship is pleased to let me know my house at Clarken-well may be useful to your Grace. . . . Your Grace's servant and my friend Mr. Brabant was with me this day; he desired me to recommend him to your Grace, and I do it as a perfectly loyal gentleman; witness the many wounds he has received in his Majesty's service.”

H. [DUKE OF] NEWCASTLE to [the DUKE OF ALBEMARLE].

[16]84, Dec. 14.—“I am perfectly of your Grace's opinion there is no place so fit and proper for my daughter in all respects as your Grace's noble house of New-Hall; it is the best house, the best seat, and the best furnished of any subject's house in the kingdom, and I esteem it more convenient for anybody that takes physic than if it was within four miles of London. I most humbly thank your Grace for honouring us by making use of my house in Clarken-well. . . .

[P.S.] “I humbly thank your Grace for your favour to Mr. Brabant.”

R[ACHEL LADY] RUSSELL† to her sister LADY MONTAGUE, in France.

[1685,] March 23.— . . . “Lady Devonshire [is] seven or eight hours from her mistress, but Lady Sunderland can now supply her place

\* William, Prince of Orange.

† Widow of Lord William Russell.



upon occasion, being a great admirer of her Majesty. The other Queen, or I should say, the Queen, is not at all well; some talk as if she were so weak 'tis questionable if she can endure the ceremony of the Coronation. I am told at last Mrs. Jones is married to Lord Lumley; Lord Dorset is not yet, but sups often at La. Northar (?),\* so that I suppose 'tis towards; the town will not have it so, till 'tis done." (Refers to her sister Alinton.)

[SIR] GEO. JEFFREYS to RICHARD WINWOOD, Esquire.

1685, April 5.—“It was late on Saturday night when I came into these parts, and having got a great cold and swelling in my Circuit, I am forced to take physic, that prevents me from waiting upon you in person, but cannot forbear to let you understand that his Majesty will look upon it as an acceptable piece of service to him if you do employ your interest both with your friends and tenants to give their votes for my Lord Brackley and Mr. Hackett to be Knights for this County,† his Majesty having commanded me to attend in person in their favour. As I know your power is great, so I believe your zeal for his Majesty's service to be equal. Though your indisposition cannot give me the happiness of your company, yet an account of your inclination herein, and how you stand engaged, I beg by this bearer. . . .

“I and my wife desire that you and your Lady would accept our service.”

[THE EARL OF] SUNDERLAND to the DUKE OF ALBEMARLE.

1685, April 6, Whitehall.—“I have acquainted His Majesty with your Grace's letter of the 4th of this month, relating to such alterations as you propose in the Corporation of Dartmouth; who commands me to let you know that though it be in His power to remove officers by the Charter, yet He cannot nominate new ones in their places. His Majesty also commands me to let you know that He would have you concur with your interest to the electing of Mr. Pepys to be one of the Burgesses for Harwich.”

*Signed.*

S[AMUEL] PEPYS to [the DUKE OF ALBEMARLE].

1685, April 9, Admiralty.—“Lest my Lord of Sunderland may not (in the letter I am informed he has by his Majesty's command lately wrote unto your Grace in relation to me) have given you the ground of his Majesty's present insisting upon my being chosen still at Harwich, notwithstanding my supposed Election at Sandwich; I thought it becoming me to supply it by letting your Grace know, that although the Governor of Dover and myself were unanimously chosen there by the Mayor, Jurats, Common Council, and all that they thought fit to own as Freemen by their new Charter, the body of the old freemen (much more in number than the other) have since proceeded to a separate Election, and made their distinct Return of Mr. Thurbone and another for their Barons for that Port, declaring that they'll make the same good by virtue (some of them) of their old Freedoms, and others of their being legally made free even by this new Charter.

\* Mary, daughter of James, 3rd Earl of Northampton, married Charles, Earl of Dorset (*Burke*).

† Lord John Brackley and Thomas Wharton were elected for co. Bucks.

“Which his Majesty being advised of, was pleased (as in a late like case of Mr. Solicitor \* at Guilford) to declare his insisting so much upon my being secured for his service in Parliament, as to direct my Lord Sunderland at the Cabinet on Sunday last to signify to you his desire of your Grace’s concurrence to my being still chosen at Harwich.

“Which though it be no more than what your Grace from the beginning was pleased to undertake for both to the King and myself in case of any ill success to me at Sandwich, yet am I unwilling to make any application herein to my old friends at Harwich, without first advertising your Grace of the reason of the King’s said desires to you, and commands to myself, on this occasion.

R[ACHEL LADY] RUSSELL to her sister [LADY MONTAGU].

[16]85, May 17.— . . . “Your daughter was with me this afternoon, and tells me this morning, that is, Sunday morning (for to speak strictly this is Monday,† being past midnight), the King declared the Lords of his Bedchamber to be, the Duke of Beaufort, Lord Mulgrave, and Fethersham; I put these three first, as those were petitioners for the honour; all the rest had it freely bestowed on them, which are, the Duke of Somerset, Lord Arren of Hambleton, Lord Ossery, Lord Lichfield, Churchil, and Peterborough. ’Tis said two must be ever in waiting; the wages 600 a year. They are to receive their orders on Tuesday next; then the King comes to Whithal, and settles the family. . . . Lord Dorset’s match seems to be at a stop. . . . If you are at Paris, I believe you see Doctor Burnett; pray tell him Master and I both wish him very well.”

E. [DUCHESS OF] ALBEMARLE to [THE DUKE].

1685, Jun[e] 4 (?).—“The confusion I am in you will easily imagine by daily ill news. I have not slept all the last night. . . . When you consider the danger that is round you, you will pardon me easier for being so tender. . . . I am too ignorant to advise, and my dear has too large share of judgment in war matters to fear anything can go amiss for want of conduct.” . . .

The SAME to the SAME.

1685, Jun[e] 19.—“I am extremely troubled at the different stories I hourly hear, but that which disturbs me most [is] to find so many Roman Catholics gone to you. For God[’s] sake, find a way to have them return, for fear of losing your interest, if even spare your life (*sic*), for I have lived in such pain since you went that ’tis impossible for my dear master to imagine.”

The SAME to the SAME.

1685, Jun[e] 23.—“I am overjoyed to know by one that comes from you that you’re well. The assurance of your safety and health is the greatest happiness I can possess, and I hope I can bear all misfortunes with ease, so you’re out of danger. I am in some hopes I shall see my dear soon, being the King has no service for you, and his Majesty think[s] fitting to put those over you you have so long commanded, which

\* Heneage Finch.

† Monday was the 18th May.

is my Lords Ferfershem and Curchill, too much below you in every circumstance. As to expenses (?), dear love, save your money and lessen not your greatness, which you full[y] understand without my advice."

The SAME to the SAME.

[1685,] Jun[e] 31 (*sic*).—"To hear you're alive is some satisfaction, but when I consider the danger you're in, the worst friend I have will pity me. This last news which is come covers me with continual fears of foul play, which almost gives me a despair of never seeing you more."

FULKE GROSVENOR to [the DUKE OF ALBEMARLE].

[16]85, July 5, Weston.—"On Friday was fortnight last I prayed the King's licence that I might discharge my allegiance to his Majesty and my duty to your Grace; and in order thereto the next morning I received the Lord Sunderland's pass to secure me into the West, and brought my sword in one hand and my heart in the other, with a resolution to sacrifice the latter rather than part with the former, and have been ever since that time labouring to bring myself under your Grace's command; but finding that at that time I came out, Scott (late D. of Monmouth) was marched from Lime, and that it was vain to hope that I and my servants could charge or force our way through the Enemy without better strength, I took the advantage of the Horse Guards to conduct me to your Grace, and have ever since marched with them, but with great dissatisfaction to myself that I could not be posted under your Grace; and truly nothing could have prevented my coming with Major Norcott and Mr. Strode at this time, but that we are now within three miles of the Enemy, and should I at this juncture leave the army, they would undoubtedly condemn me of cowardice, and judge that which is truly my zeal to serve your Grace, to be a bare shift or pretence to wigle (*sic*) myself out of danger; and I heartily pray that Perkin\* may steer his course towards your Grace, that you may have the greatest share in the honour of his destruction, and that the aspiring hopes of some may be defeated, who design it undeservedly for themselves, and that my Good Star (if any danger be levelled at your Grace) may fix me as a small piece of approved armour to shield your Grace from all the designed or random shots of a Rebellious Enemy."

E. [DUCHESS OF] ALBEMARLE [to the DUKE].

1685, July 12.—"Your kind letter was very welcome to me, and Jo. Fontane came here today to tell me my dear love is well, but no certainty of being blessed with your presence."†

[LORD] DARTMOUTH to the DUKE OF ALBEMARLE.

1685, Nov. 10, Whitehall.—"I received the honour of your Grace's letter, and acquainted his Majesty with your readiness to serve him, which he accepted with the kindest expressions imaginable, and commanded me to desire your Grace to make what convenient speed you could up. My

\* The Duke of Monmouth.

† In a letter of 26 March 1686, she writes about going to "the waters" for the benefit of her health.



Lord, the House is to be called over on Monday next ; there is little done yet but returning his Majesty humble thanks for his gracious Speech and receiving my Lord Dellamore's petition, which admitted of some debate, but is adjourned to the call of the House."

R[ACHEL LADY] RUSSELL to LADY MONTAGU, at Paris.

[16]85, Dec. 24, South House.—“I have now left the country and the pensive quiet of it, under which I could willingliest have spent the poor remains of my weary days, but I have exchanged it to endure some of the noise and hurry of this City, that is, more of it than I would have come to my share, to whom all is insipid, as I am to that ; but I am to tread no more in easy paths ; I have gone the best of my way in this my pilgrimage, and must toil through the rest as I can. . . . 'Tis too late to send you word of the fourteen [who] are turned out of their places ; we did not think Mr. Darcy would have deserved such a loss on such an account. . . . Mrs. Hatton is to be married next week to the Lord Nottingham ; he settles every foot of land, and all the money he had at the time of his wife's decease, on her son ; only 1500 a year jointure there is. Lady Ante (*sic*) Grimstone made the match ; she is just fallen ill of the small-pox ; the Lady Townsend died of it since I came to London ; 'tis very happy Lady Somerset is past it ; she has been to see me. . . . Lord Northampton went down to visit the Lady Conaway within two days after he came to London ; so it is concluded that it is to be a match. Sir William Haywood and a daughter of his, who is great with her, has [have] made it.”

[THE EARL OF] OXFORD to the DUKE OF ALBEMARLE.

[c. 1685 ?]—“I received the news of your not being well, my Lord, with all the trouble in the world, but Mr. Bowles assures me it is but a great cold, which yet I do not like, because it is commonly the beginner of greater ills. My Lord, in the mean time I shall obey your commands and make your excuse to the King, but hope the reason will cease soon. I shall be glad if by your Grace's favour to me and your interest in Essex all heats in this election may be quieted ; but I assure you, my Lord, those who have stirred in it contrary to what the King declared to me, have left no good impressions with him, as I have reason to believe by a word he said to me.”

[THE EARL OF] OXFORD to [the DUKE OF ALBEMARLE].

[c. 1685 ?].—“I humbly beg your pardon, since this morning that I saw Mr. Bowles I find I am not currant (?) enough to come to Clathenwell (*sic*), and hope it will hinder no part of the business with the Colechester gentlemen, since there is nothing that your Grace shall settle with them that I shall not agree to, knowing that your Grace understands very well the King's mind and their circumstances.”

R[ACHEL LADY] RUSSELL to [LADY MONTAGU].

[1686 ?] Feb.—“This being an age of misery and misfortunes, and therefore it does not often happen one has the occasion offerd of congratulating, I will not omit taking hold of this” (the birth of a granddaughter). . . . “Lady Jane Noel may be married if her father pleases, where I hope she might be happy ; 'tis the present Lord Digby,

his brother being dead; this address is made in pursuance to his advice which he gave when a-dying to his brother, that if Lady Jane would accept him, he should prefer her to all other. What the Lord Gans. [Gainsborough?] will do I know not; he is not in town, unless he came on Saturday night. The Lord Northampton's expectations to marry the Lady Coneway are at an end, in favour of the Lord Mulgrave, who is gone down; the clothes were all bought for the other. I guess you know the Duke of Grafton has in a duel killed Mr. Talbot, Lord Shrousbury's brother; and the same day Har[r]y Wharton killed an Irish officer on Moscco (*sic*), yet 'tis possible not." . . . (Refers to a fire at Lady Montagu's house.)

[P.S.] "At Whithal on Friday, and on Saturday at Somerset House, there was great solemnity and ceremony, a coffin being set in a room, and candles about it; on Saturday the King put off purple, and put on black and point."

[THE EARL OF] BATHE to [the DUKE OF ALBEMARLE].

1685-6, March 12, Stowe.— . . . "The King's service, which hath kept me longer in the country than I thought, will now I hope dispense with my further attendance here, that I may kiss your Grace's hands at London, which I hope to do very speedily, and will be always ready to observe your commands. In the mean time I assure your Grace that your power, interest, and command in Devonshire is still as fully absolutely in yourself as formerly, and shall ever so remain whilst I am honoured with the Commission of Lieutenancy, which I shall rejoice, and be always desirous, as once before, to lay at your Grace's feet, whensoever you will be pleased with his Majesty's approbation to accept the same; and thus much, with all other due respect to your Grace, I declared to the Deputy Lieutenants at our first meeting at Exeter, and the enclosed are copies of my letter and their answer from their last meeting, which was very general and unanimous, all being present, only [except] Sir Edward Seymour and Sir William Walrond, whose age and indisposition would not permit. I have no more to trouble your Grace at present, only further to assure you that we never meet without celebrating your Grace's health with all imaginable due honour and gratitude; and I hope your Grace will not take it amiss that I have ordered our Militia, as you will see by the enclosed, to march still under the name and colours of Albemarle. My wife joins me in the presentment of our most humble services to my Lady Duchess and your Grace."

LORD HUNSDON to [the DUKE OF ALBEMARLE].

[16]85[-6], March 19.—"My Lady Smyth petition[ed] his Majesty for the bailing her husband, but it is refused, he wanting friends to second it. Since that, his Majesty hath order[ed] him to be sent to the Island of St. Nicholas, which affords more air than the Gatehouse. Your Grace knows it is a very dismal place, there being no company in it, so that the poor Lady will have a melancholy time of it; I do really believe it will kill her; so that she desires to go to some other place where there is more company. Your Grace's appearing in her behalf to the King will do her great service, in tell[ing?] his Majesty that the late King did promise you that he would pardon him. If it does not gain that point, it will procure him a better prison. You know he surrendered himself frankly to you upon my account, so that I think we are both obliged in honour and conscience to do for him what lies in our power—

your owing to his Majesty what the late King said to you about pardoning him, which your Grace did often repeat in my hearing, tell[ing] the Colonel that he should have his pardon, for that the King had promised it to you. Sir, two words out of your mouth of this to his Majesty will go a great way in procuring his liberty; it will be an act of charity to them both."

H. [DUKE OF] NEWCASTLE to [the DUKE OF ALBEMARLE].

[16]86, April 24, Nottingham Castle.—“We hear your Grace is resolved to go for Jamaica; I pray for your health and long life, and all prosperity to your Grace. I am desired by Mr. Ball, the bearer, to acquaint your Grace what I think of him. I humbly assure your Grace I think him a very honest gentleman and fit for business. If your Grace will please to continue him in that employment he has had under the Governors of Jamaica, I shall take it for a great favour. He writes to me he has been Agent to three Governors.”

H. [DUKE OF] NEWCASTLE to [the DUKE OF ALBEMARLE].

[16]86, May 12, Nottingham.—“Many desire me to present them to your Grace by letter, but I refuse many. I beg your Grace's pardon I present the enclosed to your Grace. All I shall presume to say is, that Sir Edward Villiers has always been very ready to do me kindness, and what the employment of (*sic*) Captain Love was to have under Sir Philip Howard, I never heard what it was.”

H. [DUKE OF] NEWCASTLE to [the DUKE OF ALBEMARLE].

[16]86, June 28, Wellbeck.—“Sir Edward Villiers was here lately, and desired me to assure your Grace he only begged the favour of your Grace Captain Love might trade in Jamaica. . . . My Lord Marquis Halifax went early this day for London upon the death of Sir William Coventry, but intends to return soon. My wife went this day to wait upon my Lady Grace Pierrepont, who is near Nottingham, but intends to return tomorrow.”

(There are other letters by the same writer in 1684, 1685, 1686, and 1690.)

J. SMITHEY (?) to MR. ANTONIE.\*

1687, Oct. 21, London.—“I have yours of [the] 22d of September last from Malta, which gives me the satisfaction of hearing of my Lord's, Lord Fanshaw's, &c., good health. . . . I am particularly commanded by my Lord Marquis of Hallifax and my Lady Marquise to present their humble services to his Lordship. I cannot without great concern tell you of the death of that worthy man Serjeant Leeke, who died the 10th instant of an apoplex[y]. . . .

“His Majesty since his return from his Progress hath removed most of the Aldermen of the City of London, and most of the Assistants and Liveries of the several Companies; most of which [= those who?]”

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\* MS. note:—Mr. Mark Antonie, to whom this letter is addressed, travelled abroad with Mr. Winwood Montagu, Mr. Popham, Duke John, and other young noblemen. He was afterwards house-steward to the Dukes [of Montagu] Ralph and John. He died 1720.



are brought in their places, were formerly turned out for nonconformity. Duke Hamilton and Sir Nicholas Butler were sworn t'other day of the Privy Council. The Lord Elland, Mr. Henry Saville, and Mr. Philip Darcy are all lately dead. There is great talk of a Parliament in the spring of the year. Their Majesties are all well, and have promised to dine with my Lord Mayor in Guildhall on the Lord Mayor's day, being the 29th instant."

M. CRAIG (?) to the DUCHESS [OF ALBEMARLE].

[1688.] May 12.—"Your letter, my dearest Duchess, I received with great joy, since it brought me the good news of your health, and the Duke's. You have not an humble servant in the world truly loves and honours you more than I do; I must quarrel your letter was so short, and had no particulars in it. The Queen asked me a thousand questions of how liked (?); I was not slow in telling her Majesty your letter was filled with nothing but duty and kindness to her Majesty, which she received with great pleasure, but showed trouble you had not sent her word how the place agreed with you and the Duke. I told her Majesty you had sent her a present of jacolet, which she said she must taste for your sake; but hearing nothing of it since, I sent to Mr. Phillips (*sic*) to inquire after it, and to know when a ship went, that I might pay my duty to you.

"As to the jacolet, it is not to be heard of, but I would not omit the first opportunity to let you know that, blessed be God, the Queen\* is much better than she hath been in her health, but so cruel as to leave this nation in July or August next. I cannot give you any particular account who goes or stays in this; only for certain my Lady Fingwell is named to go; and I believe I and my niece Waddington will go to stay with her Majesty in Portugal, for I will never quit her so long as I live, if she will accept of my service. The Queen† hath given us many frights, but, God be thanked, is very well and very big; she will lie in at Winsor.

"All your family is well. Lord Tennit [Thunet] and Lady was in town lately, and very well; you know Mr. Boyle (?) is married to Mrs. Neell; and Lord Cleford to my Lady Arrathusay Bartly; he is so fond a husband we never see him now at Court. My Lady Manchester is also married to Mr. Montague, and having so young a husband she cannot choose but look very briskly. Lord Cavendish is to marry Lord Russell's daughter, and my Lord Bedford's daughter is to marry my Lord Strafford. My Lord Salisbury is become the best husband in the world, and also a good Catholic; I wish I could hear the same good news of you and your Lord, for nobody loves you better."

[P.S.]—My Lord Morden went with four ships to seek for gold, but Narborow would not admit him; the last hath sent home five (?) thousand pound, which will not half pay his charges, but hopes to get much more. I grieve your Duke did not leave ships there when the first (*sic*) came away; if he had, he had got enough."

GRACE [COUNTESS OF] CLARE to [the DUCHESS OF ALBEMARLE].

1688, May 18, Russel Street.—"Dr. Barwick gave me lately an account of your Grace's having had a fever. . . . I did send a letter

\* Catherine, Queen Dowager.

† Mary, Queen Consort of James II.

some months since by a gentleman, one Mr. Askem (?) of Lincolshire, that was going to Jamaca; I hope it has reached you; and now this will be presented to your Grace by one Mr. Ogleby, one that was my son Pelham[']s governor, and has been a traveller in several countries, who begs your Grace's and my Lord Duke's\* favourable looking upon him, intending to try his fortune in that place. The gentleman is counted an ingenious man, and a good scholar.

"I wish I had any news worth sending, but I hear none but that our two little weddings are very near—my Lord Cavendish to Mrs. Rachel Russel, and my Lady Anne Capele's to my Lord Morpeth, my Lord Carlisle's son. The wedding clothes are bought of both, and next week it's expected will finish both."

[P.S.] "I was desired to mention one Mr. Gilbert, an unconformist minister, that has been under some trouble in that country, that your Grace will speak in his behalf to my Lord Duke."

[MRS. ?] B. STRICKLAND to [the DUCHESS OF ALBEMARLE].

[16]88, May 28, White Hall.—"My dear Lady Duchess did me great justice in believing I should be much pleased to hear of your safe arrival at Jamake, which upon my word I was so much transported at as I could not sleep for joy. . . . I have been hindered from writing to your Grace sooner by misfortunes; first, my having the small pox; next, the death of one of my boys of a fever; and thirdly, the illness of him that has the honour to be your godson. . . . I made your compliment to the Queen, who was extreme glad to hear of your being so well, and ordered me to tell you so, and that she should be glad to hear from you. I also told Lady Sunderland, who I suppose has writ long since to give thanks. I also told Lady Tenet and others that you had them often in your thoughts. I found a great many was very glad to hear your Grace was got so well past that long journey.

"The Queen is now ill of a great cold, and within five weeks of her time, which makes me fear she will hardly get rid of it before then. Lady Pois is now declared governess, and Lady Strickland deputy gov[erness]. The Duchess of Monmouth last night kissed the King and Queen's hands upon her marriage to Lord Cornwellis (*sic*), and is very brisk. The Duchess of Porthmouth (*sic*) is come into England, and looks as well as ever. But the greatest piece of news of all is that [the] Queen Dowager has altered her mind, and does not now go her Lisbon voyage, which all people thinks her much in the right for."

[P.S.] "Since your Grace was so obliging as to say you sent some jacolet, I will tell you the truth, that I never had it, but I give as many thanks as if I had it. I wish I could find out by what hand it was sent, because I had told the Queen of it. I am sure, who[m]s[o]ever you trusted, he is an ill man, that has so deceived you. Mr. Strickland presents his most humble service to your Grace, and is infinitely pleased to hear you are so well."

THO. [LORD] PETRE to the DUKE OF ALBEMARLE.

1688, June 19 (?), Ingatzton Hall.—"I am sorry it was my misfortune not to wait on your Grace just before you left England, I being then in my journey from the Bath. I understand by Mr. Croft and \*Tendring, that you have your health very well since your arrival in

abroad

nobleme

and Joh

the Duke of Albemarle was appointed Governor of Jamaica in 1687.

Jamaica, for which I heartily rejoice, and hope to see you, in some few months, at New-hall. Captain Petre, Jac Petre of Fidlers his brother, who I suppose has waited on your Grace ere this, desires only your favourable countenance. . . . I do not question, but before this can come to your hands, the whole Island of Jamaica will ring with echoes of joy for the news of the birth of our young Prince."

[P. NICOLAS ?] to ———.

1689, May 3, London.— . . . "J'avois resolu de vous mander des nouvelles de ce pais-ci, mais comme c'est ce qui fait perdre les lettres, je ne vous manderay rien. Je vous diray seulement que le Roy et le Parlement sont toujours de tres bon accord, que le Parlement d'Ecosse est tres faorable, mais que l'Irlande est presque toute au dernier Roy.

"Mr. Portal vous prie de faire rendre vne lettre que vous trouerez ci-incluse; il s'en va en Flandres; la compagnie qui estoit cy-deuant au Duc de Northumberland a esté donnée au Duc d'Ormond. Mylord Monthermer\* vous baise les mains. Je voudrais bien sçavoir comment Mr. Popham† prit la nouvelle du changement de qualité de sa femme."

P. NICOLAS (?) to ———.

[1689?].— . . . "Mr. Du Perron espere vne meilleure place. J'amy Sylvestre [Dr. Silvestre?] ne sçait point encore ce qu'il deuiendra. Peut-etre ira-t-il en Irlande. Mylord [Montagu] agit pour luy avec bien de l'ardeur. Vous auez sans doute deja sçeu que Mylord n'est point Secretaire d'etat; il est vray que tout Londres a crû qu'il l'etoit, et apparament il l'auroit esté si le Roy apparament par politique n'auoit trouué apropos de donner cette charge a vn homme qui auoit fait tout ce qu'il auoit peu contre sa Majesté dans le Parlement. Mylord est rentré dans sa charge, et a esté fait du Priué Conseil, mais c'est là tout. On va leuer trois regimens françois; on pretend mettre trois ou quatre capitaines et tout autant de lieutenans dans chaque compagnie."

P. N[ICOLAS ?] to ———.

[1689?].—"Nous sommes a Boughton a l'heure qu'il est, avec le mesme cortege que nous auions autrefois a Windsor. . . . Ce que je ne puis pas eviter de faire c'est de vous apprendre de la part de Mylord qu'il faut apres auoir bien veu Venize vous en retourner a Geneve,‡ afin que Mr. Popham se perfectionne a monter a cheval, a faire des armes, a parler françois, &c. Il est bien heureux a l'heure qu'il est de n'estre point en Angleterre, car comme le Roy va en Irlande, et que tous les jeunes gens de qualité en font le voyage, il ne sçauroit eviter d'y aller. Mylord croit que Mr. Popham fera bien, quand il sera a Geneve, d'acheter des chevaux de selle, plutot que d'auoir vne chaise; cela sied mieux a vn jeune homme qui n'y doit estre que peu de temps, et luy est beaucoup plus comode pour prendre l'air et apprendre a tirer a cheval. Je vous prie de donner la cy-incluse a Mr. Popham, et de

\* John Montagu, son of Earl Ralph, and afterwards second Duke of Montagu.

† There are several other letters relating to Mr. Popham and his wife, Lady Anne (Montagu).

‡ Note :—tant passer par Turin.



l'accompagner de mes respects. J'ay reçu quelques lettres de Londres aujourd'hui, dans lesquelles on me mande que Mr. Du Perron a épousé la Vermelou; que Madame Catillon est a Londres, et qu'elle s'y porte aussy bien qu'elle le peut faire estant loin de vous et de moy."

[ALEXANDER POPHAM\* to the ELECTORS of CHIPPENHAM.]

[1691, Nov.]—"Gentlemen,—I am so much obliged to you for your kindness in choosing me to be your representative in Parliament, that I think myself engaged upon all occasions to do you what service I can; and as there is nothing concerns you so nearly as what members you send to Parliament, I do for your good and advantage recommend and propose to you Major General Talmash,† a person so well known and esteemed of by the whole nation for the share he had in taking Athlone in Ireland, in winning the battle of Aigrim, and reducing Limerick. He has always fought for the Protestant religion, and been a true and faithful servant to King William, and has already served for a Member in Parliament in your own county, for the Corporation of Malmsbury, where [he] had been chosen again had he not been in the wars abroad. He is now every day expected home. In my opinion you cannot choose a worthier person to serve; it is also the opinion of all the gentlemen of the county now in town, who do themselves decline standing, or else I should not have proposed a stranger to you. But taking for granted you will not in any manner think of Sir Basyle Fierbrasse any more, whose election was made void for bribing, and knowing what a prejudice and reflexion it would be upon the Corporation of Chipnam should you choose him again, I have presumed for your service to name this person, who is without exceptions."

*Draft, in R. Earl of Montagu's hand, not signed.*

[The EARL OF] BATHE to [LORD———].

[16]98, Dec. 6, past 8 at night, St. James's.—"That I might have obeyed your commands in waiting on your Lordship tomorrow, I went as soon as I had dined to the Temple, to speak with Mr. Courtney, whence I am just now returned, but found him gone to a City Feast, and would not come back till late at night." . . . ‡

[RALPH EARL OF] MONTAGU to MR. [MARK] ANTHONY, at Montagu House; London Bag.

[c. 1700,] Sept. 7, Sunday.— . . . "I would have sent me down a Dutch lanthorn of horn upon a great stick, to light before a coach when it is dark; and four other little lanthorns of horn, to go into the cellars and passages when it is windy. You will find them ready done in going to St. Giles on the right hand. For the toyles (*sic*), I would have them sent hither as soon as they can, either by Anthony Haines or waggons that return, which will be cheapest. Speak to Mr.

\* He had been elected M.P. 25 Feb. 1690.

† "Thomas Talmash, esquire," was returned for Chippenham 14 Dec. 1691. "Colonel Thomas Talmash" had been previously returned for Malmsbury, 30 Jan. 1689.

‡ There is a long letter of the same writer dated 28 Dec. [16]98, relating to the affairs of the Monck family, and mentioning Mr. Christopher Monck and Mr. Henry Monck; with two short letters on the same subject.

Acres to send into Holland for ten thousand more plants of alders for this season. Tell George Keene I would have him go to Mr. Bland's, a bird man, on Tower Hill, to enquire what birds and monkeys he has come over of all kind[s]."

FR. B . . . BELAMOUNT [FRANCES LADY BELMONT ?] to  
[the EARL OF MONTAGU].

[c. 1700 ?] May 14, Hanover.—Touching the death of the Earl's son [Winwood Montagu], at Hanover. Speaks of the previous death of her own son. Ends: "I hope you will content yourself, for I have been fain [to do so ?] that had the greatest loss that ever woman had. The good Electrice [Sophia] has given me great comfort here for many years after all my losses."

P.S.—"I beg your pardon for so blotted a letter, for I write in great haste, just going to Berlin with the Electrice."

PAUL METHUEN to [the EARL OF MONTAGU].

1701, [Feb. 26–] March 8, n.s., Lisbon—"My Lord Monthermer is arrived here in perfect health, and has done me the honour to lodge at my house. . . . At his arrival here I found him resolved to spend but little time in Portugal, and to go from hence to France through Spain, in obedience to your Lordship's commands; but I thought it was my duty to represent to his Lordship how imprudent a thing it might be for him to engage himself in Spain or France in so critical a juncture as the present one, and the dangerous consequences of it, if a war should be declared between us and France. . . . He intends to continue here till he . . . sees whether the present differences concerning the succession of the Spanish Monarchy will be amicably composed or no.

[P.S.] "I am honoured with your Lordship's of the 12th January under my Lord Manchester's cover. Your Lordship may be assured that I shall make it my business to serve my Lord Monthermer, but as for counsel or advice, it will be more fitting for me to take it from him than to give it, he being in the opinion of all men here the most accomplished man of his age that has been seen. I shall wait on him to kiss the Queen Dowager's hands tomorrow, and have delivered to Mr. Marc Anthony your Lordship's two letters. I find my Lord Monthermer had no design to come hither, and that his taking this journey was only out of complaisance to Monsieur Falaiseau, whose advice your Lordship has ordered him to follow in all things."

[THE DUKE OF] MARLBOROUGH to LADY MARY CHURCHILL.

1703, April 20.—"My dearest child I hope will see my inclinations of hearing from her by my losing no time in thanking her for that of the 8th. You will lett your Mother know that the Elector Palatin has made me a present of something like a charot, and a sett of fine horses, soe that I have now three sets; if any of them can be of vse to her at the Lodge I shall send her which she pleases, and the charot, that you two may take the aire together, for it holds but two. Let your sister Hariot know that I love her soe well that she must some time write a line or two in your letters.

"MARLBOROUGH."

[THE DUKE OF] M[ARLBOROUGH] to [LADY MARY CHURCHILL].

[c. 1703,] Friday morning.—“I shou’d haue answer’d my dear child’s letter last night, but that I was just going into bed; as soon as I come to town I shall inquier about the vacancy you mention, and if there be any, I shall do my part that it may be dispos’d off as you desire. I am with all my heart

“Yours, M.”

The SAME to [the SAME.]

[c. 1703,] Monday morning.—“Notwithstanding the hapynes I think I shall have of seeing my dear child this evening, I wou’d not but thank her for her kind letter and to assure her, that she shal find me a kind, and loving Papa.

“MARLBOROUGH.”

[LORD] GODOLPHIN to the EARL OF MONTAGU.

[c. 1703,] Wednesday, at 11.—“I can’t possibly have time to wait on your Lc[r]dship this morning at the Treasury, but if you do me the honour to dine at my house tomorrow, I hope to satisfy you that what the Queen has commanded in relation to your office\* is not particular to that office, but general to all others, and seems to be very necessary to her Majesty’s service, without any prejudice to your Lordship.”

S. [DUCHESS OF] MARLBOROUGH to [the EARL OF MONTAGU].

[1704,] March 16, Thursday.—“Finding your Lordship so uneasy as you were t’other day at the proposal of exchanging your own life for your son’s in the Great Wardrobe, and the apprehension I had, myself, that there was a possibility (in one case) that it might happen to your prejudice, I have done all I could to procure it, as I hope you will like, the Queen having at last consented that your son shall have the reversion of the Master (*sic*) of the Great Wardrobe for life, with the same appointments your Lordship now has, reserving only a power to herself, in all other particulars, to appoint such regulations as she may at any time think proper and necessary for her service, in the execution of the office.”

S. [DUCHESS OF] MARLBOROUGH to [the EARL OF MONTAGU].

[c. 1704,] July 23, Windsor.—“So many accidents has (*sic*) hap-pened to lessen the number of the Ladies of the Bedchamber that I fear I must take my turn, and can’t yet fix my time of going to Althrope, but I hope before the summer is gone to have the honour to see you in Northamptonshire.” . . .

[The DUKE OF] MARLBOROUGH to LADY MARY CHURCHILL.

1704, Aug. 3, Fridberg.—“I have received your kind letter from Althrop, and doe assure you that when ever I haue it in my power, you will be trully satisfied of my loving you dearly: Your being always

\* He was Master of the Great Wardrobe.



with Lady Marlborough, is the occasion of my not writing, knowing very well that she wou'd give you a constant account of mee; I doe from my heart wish my self with you and L<sup>d</sup> and Lady Sunderland at Althorp, but for some time I must haue patience.

“MARLBOROUGH.”

S. [DUCHESS OF] MARLBOROUGH to [the EARL OF MONTAGU].

[c. 1704,] Oct. 25, Windsor Park.—“I have this day received a letter from Mr. Guydott; he tells me the 28th of November your Lordship intends to finish the settlement of Lord Monthermar's marriage, which will be so near the time of Lord Marlborough's coming, that I hope you will think it reasonable to defer it till the term after, a month or two being of no manner of consequence in such an affair.

“I must not seal this letter without thanking you for a great many favours I have received from your Lordship since I had the honour to see you, and particularly for the little cakes. I thought it a great deal of goodness that you should take notice, and remember what I liked, but I did not care to send you a letter of empty thanks, when I had nothing else to say.”

S. [DUCHESS OF] MARLBOROUGH to [the EARL OF MONTAGU].

[1704,] Nov. 18, Saturday, Windsor Park.—“Since your Lordship gives me this opportunity I will thank you for the favour of two letters at once. . . . You are extremely obliging to think so much of a poor country person, who is really so dull as to like this sort of life much better than anything I can propose, but I will not be so obstinate as not to come to London in a very short time. . . . I am very sorry to hear Lord Monthermont (*sic*) has had any accident to make him keep up, especially in his feet, which otherwise I believe he would make a good deal of use of.”

S. [DUCHESS OF] MARLBOROUGH to [the EARL OF MONTAGU].

[c. 1704,] Saturday morning.—“I will take the first opportunity of asking the Queen's pleasure concerning the Maundie (?); I remember last year there was some disputes, and something her Majesty did not like, but I don't know what, 'tis so long since; and as to Mr. Guydott, I am sensible he wants quickening in all business, though he is a very old, and a good friend of mine. I saw him last night, and he told me your lawyer had been with him twice. . . . If you please to order your lawyer to get the Attorney General [Sir Edward Northey] to appoint a meeting, something may be done, for I have given him in writing all the conditions of the marriage that is necessary for him to know at present.

“I hope I shall have the honour of your company at dinner before Lord Marlborough goes, but I am glad yesterday was not appointed, for he invited company that stayed from two a clock till after eight, and I believe the House of Lords are in a way of having hours very uncertain.”

S. [DUCHESS OF] MARLBOROUGH to [the EARL OF MONTAGU].

[c. 1704,] Wednesday.—“Without any manner of compliment I am always glad of the honour of a visit from your Lordship, when I am in the greatest hurry you can imagine, as I am now, and I can only say

that I hope to wait upon you this summer, and my Lord Monthermer in Northamptonshire, where Lord Sunderland has made me promise to let Miss Mary go next week, and she is to stay with her sister till I come for her."

The ELECTRESS SOPHIA to the DUKE OF MONTAGU, at London.

1705, April 16, Hanover.—“My Lord,—Je suis fort reconnoissante de la part, que vous voulés bien prendre à la vive douleur que Je ressens pour la perte que J'ai fait de fen la Reine de Prusse, ma chere Fille. Vous ne sauriés en cette funeste occasion me donner des preuves plus sensibles de vôtre affection, qu'en me témoignant d'une maniere si obligeante le chagrin, que vous avés de mon malheur. Vous me ferés cependant la justice de croire, que Je me ferai toûjours un veritable plaisir de vous marquer l'estime particuliere avec laquelle Je suis, My Lord,

\* “Vostre tres obligée a vous servir  
“SOPHIE ELECTRICE.

“Je suis bien aise, my Lord, qu'an lieu que vous avez eu lieu de vous affliger avec moy ie me puis reïouir avec vous de l'auantage que la Reyne vous a fait, et du mariage de my Lord vostre fils, que ie souhaite heureux, m'interessant comë ie faits en toutce qui vous regarde.”

S. [DUCHESS OF] MARLBOROUGH to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU].

[1705,] May 21, St. Alban's.—“I am glad I did not hear of Lord Monthermer's illness till I had the satisfaction of knowing from your Grace that it is over; but I shall be in some pain till you are so good as to let me know you are well after the operation of your eye.

“For what you say of Lord Sunderland's going to the Emperor, I must give you a great many thanks for concerning yourself in it. I don't know that I can see of any use in that affair, which I believe my Lord Treasurer [Godolphin] can, and will compass, if my Lord Sunderland's friends desire it; and I believe my Lord S. will have as much deference to the opinion of his friends, as my Lord Treasurer will have to them, upon that occasion; but as insignificant as I am, I wish you would try to help me in another project. My Lord Essex being my neighbour, and having very little to do, he has done me the favour to come twice to St. Alban's; I think he has as good a heart as one can wish in any person, and I believe that helps to make his circumstances uneasy, which would be something mended by being Governor of the Tower. I should think a man that is a soldier had a better title to an employment of that nature than my Lord Abingdon, who will never make a campaign but for Jacobit[e] Elections. I have had many letters to condole upon that subject, but I have a great deal of philosophy upon such occasions, though I have been a little vexed at some things I hear has (*sic*) been reported of me, which I hope you don't believe, for the spirit of lying runs away with more torrys [Tories?] than ever I had the honour to know; but whatever foollys [follies?] you may think I may commit, I hope you will never doubt of my being with all the inclination and respect imaginable,” &c.

\* The rest of the letter is in the Electress's own hand.

The ELECTRESS SOPHIA to the DUKE OF MONTAGU, at London.

1705, Oct. 27, Hanover.—“My Lord,—Je vous suis sensiblement obligée de la part, que vous prenez à la perte, que J'ai faite de feu-Monsieur le Duc de Zell, mon Beaufrere, que Je regrette infiniment, ayant perdu en sa personne un veritable Amy. Je ne suis pas moins reconnoissante de la joye, que vous avés du mariage du Prince Electoral, mon Petit fils, ne doutant pas que cette alliance ne soit approuvée par tous ceux, qui s'interessent à l'avancement de la Religion Protestante. Au reste, Monsieur, vous me ferés bien la justice d'être persuadé, que Je suis avec une parfaite estime, My Lord Duc,

“Vostre tres affectionee a vous servir,

“SOPHIE ELECTRICE.”

*The last line, before the signature, is in her own hand.*

S. [DUCHESS OF] MARLBOROUGH to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU].

[1706?] Feb. 3.—(*Second leaf of a letter?*) “There is (*sic*) many solicitors for the Garter, some that pretend promises, and others that think they merit favour from the Queen, who I find is unwilling to disoblige a great many, as her Majesty must do, when she disposés of only one Garter; and therefore she has taken a resolution to keep this till she has more in her power. Knowing the Queen's mind upon this occasion, before I received your Grace's commands, I have not acquainted her Majesty with what you have desired, being in some doubt whether you would have me speak in a thing that seems so remote.”

[DR.] P. SILVESTRE to the DUKE OF MONTAGU, London.

1706, May  $\frac{30}{31}$ , Nimegue.—“Je me donnai l'honneur de vous écrire la semaine passée, et de vous marquer notre arrivée à Nimegue. Nous y avons attendu vainement les passeports que j'avois demandez; et je n'en suis pas surpris. Mylord Duc de Marlborough a bien eu d'autres affaires. Les nouvelles publiques vous auront informé de la glorieuse victoire qu'il a remportée. On pourra bien dire de cette Bataille\* qu'elle aura une longue queue: les françois y perdront tout le Brabant, et presque toute la Flandre. En un mot, on ne peut pas obtenir une victoire plus complete, ni dont les suites puissent être plus avantageuses. Il n'étoit pas possible au Duc de Ma[r]lborough dans la marche prompte et rapide qu'il a faite de songer à faire venir Mylord Monthermer. Cependant, comme il s'ennuye ici, nous partons pour Bergen-op-Zoom. Nous serons là plus à portée pour recevoir les ordres du Duc, et pour aller où il voudra. Mylord Monthermer lui écrit, et j'écris en meme temps à Mr. Cardonnel. Je ne manquerai pas, Mylord, de vous donner avis de la route que nous prendrons. Mylord Monthermer est en parfaite santé.”

THE ELECTRESS SOPHIA to the DUKE OF MONTAGU.

1706, June 26, Hanover.—“Monsieur,—L'arriuee de my Lord Halifax, dont le merite m'est connu, m'a este dautant plus agreable, qu'apres la lettre de la Reyne et les actes qu'il m'a apporte, il m'a aussi rendu vostre

\* Ramillies.



obligante lettre, ou l'ay veu la continuation de vostre amitie, dont vous auez desia donne des preuues, en concourant a ce qu'il a plu a sa Maieste de faire tant pour sa sùrté et celle de la nation que pour mon auantage, et sur tout celle de ma maison. Je voudrois vous en pouuoir tesmoigner ma sincere reconnaissance par des seruises, et vous faire voir qu'il n'y a personne qui face plus d'estime de vostre affection que moy, ni qui soit plus veritablement, Monsieur,

“Vostre tres affectionee a vous seruir

“SOPHIE ELECTRICE.”\*

S. [DUCHESS OF] MARLBOROUGH to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU].

[c. 1706,] Aug. 27, Windsor.—“I am sorry your Grace does not think my answer reasonable concerning what was desired for Lord Monthermer; and though what your Grace writes is true, that the title and office was granted upon the account of the marriage, yet the Queen must look upon it as a favour from her, and where there is so many expecting and desiring favours of that kind, her Majesty's circumstances will not allow her to give two great offices in her family to one person.

“I have received the honour of your Grace's letter by Mr. Wind, and before that, had often given the Electress and him assurances of the Queen's intentions to him when an opportunity happened; but as your Grace observes places don't fall every day, nor pensions are not granted every day, but I believe everybody, as well as my Lord Treasurer [Godolphin], are of the opinion that the Queen gives pensions enough already.”

S. [DUCHESS OF] MARLBOROUGH to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU].

[c. 1706,] Wednesday, Windsor.—“I have received the honour of your Grace's letter by Lady Monthermer, and I think it so needless to make professions of my inclination to serve your Grace, or to assist my Lord Monthermer, in anything that is in my power, that I will not take up your time upon that subject. I will only say that there is so few employments, and so many to be gratified for the Queen's service, that I can't think of asking the Captain (*sic*) of the Yeomen of the Guards for my son-in-law, who has (in reversion) one of the best things the Queen has to give, and for his life.”†

[The DUKE OF] MARLBOROUGH to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU].

1706[-7], Feb. 12.—“The Queen hauing reason to think that the Kings of Sweden and Denmark may after the Peace be desirous of hauing the Blew ribon, makes your expedient impracticable. I shall be glad of any occasion in which I may give you demonstration of my being with much truth and respect,

“My Lord,

“Your Grace's most obedient humble servant,

“MARLBOROUGH.”

\* This letter is entirely in her own hand.

† A brief note, by the same writer, dated Sunday night, contains nothing important.

[REV.] JEFFREY BARTON to [LADY ANNE POPHAM?].

1706[-7], Feb. 15 and 18, Rushton.—Two long letters about the writer's efforts to withdraw Lord Sandwich from the seclusion in which he was living, "in the power of his servants."

[THE DUKE OF] MARLBOROUGH to LADY MONTHERMER.

1708, July 30.—"I am oblig'd to my dear Lady Monthermer for her kind letter of the 8th, and I do with all my heart wish that the success we haue had may haue the effect you propose to your self, for I long extreemly to be at quiet with you, and that I may be no more oblig'd to leave England, for besides the love I haue for my dear children, I grow very old. My service to Lord Month., and believe me kindly

"Yours,  
"MARLBOROUGH."

[THE DUKE OF] MARLBOROUGH to the DUCHESS OF MONTAGU.

1709, Oct. 7.—"My want of health has hetherto hindered me from thanking you for your congratulations. As I really belieue this month will put an end to this Campagne, I haue a pleasur in thinking itt will not be long before I shall haue the pleasur of being with my dear Lady Montagu; pray lett your Lord know that I am very much his, and at the same time make my excuses for not writing. I am, with all my heart,

"Yours,  
"MARLBOROUGH."

[CHARLES LORD] HALIFAX to ———.

1710, Aug. 9, Bushey Park.—"Sir,—I desire you would write to Boughton to Mons<sup>r</sup> Vandermulen to send me an exact account of the cascade, viz., how many feet the water falls, the dimensions of the steps, the breadth of each step, the distance from step to step, and, if he can, to make such a draft of the whole, by a scale, as we may follow the example as far as our ground admits of it.

[P.S.] "If Dr. Silvestre is in town, I wish he would come and see Bush[e]y."

[MISS] DELA (*sic*) MANLEY \* to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU].

[c. 1710,] May 29.—Asks his acceptance of a Tragedy, only just printed, though acted in the past winter. Desires pecuniary aid in her misfortunes, an "execution" having seized all her goods.

————— to [GEORGE, ELECTOR OF HANOVER].

[ . . . ] †—"Monseigneur,— . . . Vostre Altesse Electorale scayt dèsja que le Roy de France a fait assurer la Junte par le Duc d'Harcourt, son Amb<sup>r</sup>, que tout ce qu'il avoit, d'armées de terre, de vaisseaux, de galères, et d'argent, il estoit prest de l'employer pour le service de l'Espagne: que sur la première requisition il envoyeroit d'abord tout ce qu'on luy demanderoit, et que l'Espagne pouvoit disposer du royaume de France, de ses forces et de ses finances, comme luy Roy de France en dispoit.

\* MS. note:—De La Rivière Manley, daughter of Sir Roger Manley (&c.).

† 1701 or after.

“Vostre Altesse Electorale a aussi veü dans mes lettres précédentes que la Junte avoit envoyé ordre à l'Electeur de Bavière et au Prince de Vaudemont d'obeir généralement en tout aux ordres du Roy de France pour ce qui regarde les affaires des Pais Bas Espagnols et du Milanois, comme ils obeiroient aux ordres mesmes du Roy d'Espagne. Il y a dèsja quelques semaines, Monseigneur, que cela s'est fait : voicy ce qui s'est passé depuis peu de jours. Depuis le départ du Duc d'Harcourt le Roy de France a fait offrir à la Junte une escadre de vaisseaux de guerre pour aller au devant de la Flotte d'Espagne qui doit estre presentement à Vera Cruz où à la Havana : cette flotte, à ce qu'on dit, sera tres riche et apportera la valeur de 25 à 30 millions d'écus.

“Le Roy de France a fait plus, Monseigneur. Il a fait demander à la Junte d'envoyer ordre dans tous les Ports de l'obeissance du Roy d'Espagne aux Indes Occidentales, d'y recevoir tous les vaisseaux françois où marchands où de guerre, et mesme les escadres entières qui se presenteront pour entrer dans ces Ports ; et sur le champ la Junte a dépesché un courrier à Cadix avec ordre de faire partir incessamment deux barques d'avis pour porter dans tous les Ports qui appartiennent au Roy d'Espagne dans les Indes Occidentales l'ordre d'y recevoir les vaisseaux et les escadres de France : à quoy la Junte a ajouté une deffense sous peine de la vie d'y recevoir aucuns vaisseaux Anglois où Hollandois sous quelque prétexte que ce puisse estre, ne fust-ce mesme que pour faire aiguade.

“Mais ce n'est pas tout, Monseigneur. Le Roy de France a fait donner avis à la mesme Junte qu'il estoit bon de penser à mettre leurs places frontières, et principalement leurs ports de mer, en estat de deffense, et leur a offert des ingénieurs pour les fortifier. A peine a-t'on reçu cet avis qu'on a envoyé quelques officiers Espagnols visiter les ports d'Espagne les plus importants ; et je suis fort trompé si le principal dessein que l'on a n'est de fortifier incessamment Cadix, le Port Mahon dans l'isle de Minorque, et le Port de Gibraltar à l'entrée du Destroit, et de les mettre en estat de recevoir et de mettre en seureté des escadres considérables de vaisseaux de guerre et de galères, et de contenir une forte garnison. . . .

“Si les choses continüent sur ce pied là, Monseigneur, et que le Roy de France vive encore quelques années, il ne luy sera pas difficile de voir pendant sa vie les deux Monarchies réunies, et de s'en voir le Monarque universel. . . . Que deviendra la Religion Protestante ? Et que deviendra le commerce des Anglois et des Hollandois aux Indes Occidentales et au Levant, si le Roy de France a l'entrée libre de tous les Ports des Espagnols aux Indes Occidentales ; et s'il fait fortifier Gibraltar, et y tient une forte garnison avec une bonne escadre de galères et de vaisseaux de guerre ? Si une fois il est en possession de ce port, il ne sera pas difficile de s'emparer de Tanger, sur lequel il y a apparence qu'il a les yeux depuis long-temps. Alors, Monseigneur, le Destroit sera véritablement fermé, et quels efforts et quelles dépenses ne faudra-t'il pas que fassent l'Angleterre et la Hollande où pour l'ouvrir, où en convoys pour leurs vaisseaux marchands !

“Je le dis encore une fois, Monseigneur,—Pleüst à Dieu qu'il y eust en Espagne cinq ou six des Membres de la Chambre des Communes des plus sages et des plus éclairés : car je crains, comme je l'ay dèsja écrit à Vostre Altesse Electorale, les avis intéressez des Commissionaires Anglois et Hollandois en Espagne, et que l'intérêt particulier et l'avarice de ces gens là, qui ne regarde que le présent, ne ruinent l'intérêt public, et ne donnent de fausses veües aux marchands d'Angleterre & de Hollande. . . .



“Si l'Angleterre et la Hollande, secondez de l'Empereur et de l'Empire, font presentement la guerre, et la font avec vigueur et de la manière qu'il la faut faire selon les conjonctions présentes, cette guerre pourra les dédommager des pertes qu'ils ont faites dans la dernière guerre, et se faire aux dépens de l'Espagne. . . .

“Voilà, Monseigneur, ce que j'ai crû de mon devoir de représenter à Votre Altesse Electorale avant mon départ d'Espagne. . . . Je ne puis pas nier à V. A. E. que je sens avec la dernière sensibilité le malheur que j'ay d'avoir esté forcé de supplier V. A. E. de m'accorder la liberté de me retirer de son service, après l'avoir servi 20 ans avec autant de passion et de fidélité que je l'ay servie.”

*No signature or address.*

[LIEUT.-GEN.] WM. CADOGAN to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU].

1713, June 4, Francfort.—“I received by the last post the honour of your Grace's letter from Brussels, and am extremely glad to hear you intend coming this way in a little time. As to the reports of my being in the Emperor's service, they are without any foundation, for having quitted the Queen's in order to attend the Duke of Marlborough, the same reason hinders me from entering into another, though I must own the Emperor and the States General made me such advantageous offers as I can never hope for again. I shall write to the Hague for your Grace's tickets and obligations; the occasion of my leaving them there was its being necessary to present them to the Receiver General of the States, when the interest on them was to be received. The enclosed from my Lord Duke will acquaint your Grace that he designs going for a few days to Mondtheim. . . .

[P.S.] “I beg your Grace to assure Honeywood of my most humble services.”

[DEAN] JONATHAN SWIFT to the DUKE OF MONTAGU.

1713, July 31, “your style.”— . . . “I hear there is but one thousand pounds between you and Sir Cesar; for God's sake, Doctor, don't lose so fair an opportunity.

“I saw the other day Lord Hintchingbrook, who is grown a strenuous Tory, and, besides that he is sure of being chosen for the Town of Huntingdon, stands fair, as he told me, to fling out Sir Matt. Dudley; but the last I don't believe, for his father has but little interest in the county.

“What does your Doctorship think of the Address of both Houses against the Pretender? That confusion may light on all such as have any such designs is the hearty wish of, Reverend Doctor, your most obedient,” (&c.)

[DEAN] JONATHAN SWIFT to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU].

[1713,] Aug. 12, “your style.”—“I received the honour of your Grace's last letter, dated the 15th July; to the two queries you put to me I return this answer. Mr. Morgan of Kingstrove is a friend, and was, as I am informed, put out of the commission of Justice for being so. As for the other, I was at Hemmington according to your order, and found no mansion-house there, and was informed it had been pulled down about 30 years before. . . .

“I have been threatened to be called to an account because I did not keep the Thanksgiving Day for the Peace in the Church; but I don't hear any more of it.

“There is Lady St. John's at Woodford, whose family always used to have the favour of venison from your Grace. I humbly conceive it would not be amiss if your Grace gave a warrant to 'em; they are very well intentioned, and by the accession of my Lord Bullingbroke's estate have a good interest both in Northamptonshire and Bedfordshire.

“I don't know whether your Grace has any thoughts of buying Newton, but my Lord Bathurst, one of the worthy twelve Lords, is about it, and very near buying it, who, by his party, by his character, and by some words that he said when he was here, will I doubt prove a very ill neighbour.” . . .

[DEAN] JONATHAN SWIFT to the DUKE OF MONTAGU.

1713, Oct. 1, “your style.”—“Reverend Doctor,— . . . The election for Huntingdonshire went as well as heart could wish. I went on purpose to appear for Sir Matthew [Dudley], only as a faggot, for I had no vote, but that he might seem a little orthodox, for he had but very few of the Clergy. It was a pretty great struggle. Even Jeff Barton, who always was so staunch before, and to whom I had told your intentions, wavered on this occasion, and made interest for my Lord Hintchinbrook, who lost it nevertheless by a great majority. It has also gone mighty well in Rutland, where two right Lords are chosen.” . . .

[STATEMENT by the DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.]

1714, Dec. 18.—“The enclosed Bill is the only one that the Duke of Mountague ever paid to the Duchess of Marlborough, which will appear by his accounts and her acquittance for that sum. After that time the Duchess of Marlborough laid out by his Grace's directions the sum of 2297*l.* 11*s.* 0*d.*; and the money being borrowed out of the Privy Purse, at the Duchess of Marlborough's being put out of her places, her Majesty desired, upon signing her accounts, that she would give a note that if ever she received this money from the Great Wardrobe, that she would repay it to the Privy Purse. And this note being still out against the Duchess of Marlborough, my Lord Hallifax has thought fit to stop the money (which is due only to her) from the Treasury. Upon this account it is therefore necessary that his Grace the Duke of Mountague should pay this debt from the Great Wardrobe to the Duchess of Marlborough, for which he may have a particular account, and all the vouchers now in the Duchess of Marlborough's hands. But if that is not convenient, it will be the same thing to her if he signifies by any paper in the way that is proper, that in the whole time of her nine years' service she never had but this Bill of 433*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* paid from the Great Wardrobe, the 3rd of July 1703; which will make it very difficult for my Lord Hallifax to give her any further trouble upon this account; the whole sum upon that article of point and lace, and work done by the sempstress, being for the whole nine years but 2730*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.*

“This the Duchess of Marlborough ordered to be put in writing to prevent any mistake in a message, and desires that his Grace the Duke of Mountague would order what is desired some time today.”

*Enclosed :*

“A copy of the Bill for Lace for her Majesty, which the late Duke of Montagu desired the Duchess of Montagu to buy for him January 1703<sup>3</sup>.

	£	s.	d.
For a fine head-dress, agreed for 400 franks at 11 franks per pound, or 20s. English -	36	1	3
For another ditto, agreed for 250 franks -	22	11	9
For another ditto, agreed for 650 franks -	58	13	0
For another ditto, at 900 franks -	81	3	2
For six Dutch ells of fine Lace, at 48 franks per ell - - - - -	25	19	8
For five Dutch ells of Lace, at 33 franks per ell - - - - -	14	17	6
For ten Dutch ells and $\frac{1}{4}$ of fine Lace, at 120 franks per ell - - - - -	110	17	5
For ten Dutch ells and $\frac{1}{4}$ of fine Lace, at 90 franks per ell - - - - -	83	3	8
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	433	7	5

This money was returned by a bill that my Lady Duchess had from the late Duke of Montagu, July the 3rd 1703.”

[The COUNTESS OF SUNDERLAND] to her sister [the DUCHESS OF MONTAGU].

[1714].—“My dear sister M. knows by this time how miserable I am in Lord Sunderland’s having a place \* that will hurt his circumstances, and give me the fatigue of being mistress of a Court when my heart is too heavy. I think myself not fit to be a spectator in one, and the most (*sic*) to take me from the only friend I have, your dear self. Lord Townshend being Secretary takes the man Lord Spencer used to be with at Hempstead to his office, so that I am to go into another country, and have nowhere to trust him. Forgive me troubling you with all this, but I am overcome with the spleen, and I find a little ease in complaining. I shall be in town next Saturday. I am ever yours most tenderly.

“Wednesday.—I believe God Almighty could hardly find 3 honest men to save this country, as there was in Sodom.”

[The EARL OF] SUNDERLAND to the DUCHESS OF MONTAGU.

1716, July 31, London.—“A thousand million of thanks, my dear Duchess of Montagu, for your kind letter from the Spaw, with the good news of yours (*sic*) and the Duke of Montagu’s being come safe thither. I can assure you it’s the only pleasure and satisfaction I have had since my misfortune. I am sorry the place is so bad and inconvenient, but I really believe the waters will do you good, and if you find benefit by them, you should continue them for a good while. I fancy those of Aix will do me good; but what will do me much more so, will be the happiness of seeing you; for there’s none now left in this world that I love so well, and wish so much prosperity to. I hear you went very quick

\* Lord Sunderland was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in 1714, but did not go over.



through all the towns of Flanders, but since you like them, I think, when you come back, you should give yourself the pleasure of seeing them, for they are certainly very well worth it.

"I hear from the Bath that Lord Marlborough mends every day, which gives me great hopes that he will be as well as ever he was. I intend the end of this week to go thither for one day, to see him, before I go over. I have been once to make my leg at your great family at Hampton Court. I thought everybody seemed to be much out of humour. Whatever inconveniences you have at Spaw, you are better there than standing and carving at a table every day, for they eat constantly in public. I shall set out from hence the 16th of August; sooner I can't, because I must expect the form of the signification of the King's pleasure, from Hanover, in relation to the Commission to execute the office during my absence. I shall think every day an age till I am gone, and till I see you.

[P.S.] "I beg my compliments to the Duke of Montagu. I don't know whether he drinks the waters, but I fancy they would [do] him good."

PRINCESS CAROLINE [OF WALES] to the DUCHESS OF MONTAGU.

1716, Aug. 13<sup>th</sup>, Hampton Court.—"J'ay veu avec beaucoup de plaisir, ma chere Duchesse, par votre obligeante lettre, votre heureuse arivez a Spahè; j'espere que les aux vous feront du bien, et que c'este belle santé retournera chè vous; je voulderais, Madame, que vous puisée trouvez autant d'agrement chè moy, que je trouvez du plaisir a esttre avec vous. Nous soûme tres agreablement, et tranquillement icy; milyedy Godolphien a reveillè notre lestargiè par le jeu du hasard, ou j'ay gangé a mon ordinaire. Je me fladè que l'esprit de Madame votre mere reposè sur moy, et que je devinderais ausy victorieuse qu'elle seulment aufaict de jeu. Je ne vous ferais pas vne repetition d'une chose, que je me fladè que vous savéz, qui est que lon ne vous peut estimer plus que la fait

"CAROLINE.

"Milord Duc, trouvez mes compliment."

*Addressed*: Pour Madame la Duchesse de Montecu, à Spahe.

*Holograph, in a very cursive hand.*

[THE EARL OF] SUNDERLAND to the DUCHESS OF MONTAGU.

1716, Sept. [9-]19, n. s., Saturday night, 10 o'clock, Liege.—  
 "Let me know how long you stay at Spaa, for I will go thither from Aix as soon as possible to see you, for it's the only satisfaction I propose to myself in these parts, or anywhere else. I never was more concerned than at my being detained by business in England a week longer than I designed."

J. C. to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU]. "No. 7."

1716, Sept. [10-]20, n.s., Sunday, Paris.— . . . "I will acquaint you moreover, in matter of politics, that you may soon expect to see a treaty between this Court, ours, and the Dutch, with a guarantee of both successions, but we shall not sign it till the Pretender is on t'other side the Alps. Sir Samuel Garth went from hence yesterday, having promised my Lord Bolinbroke by many solemn oaths that he will

return next spring and wait on his Lordship to Italy. He asked me, last time I received my letters from London, 'Pray, Sir, do they say anything how my boy does?' 'Pray, Doctor, who's your boy?' 'Sir, my grandson, my daughter's son, Master Boyle (?); your letters don't mention him; before God, Sir, I am in great pain for him.'

"We have an account that Lord Wharton is returning; he has purchased a young bear, that he brings behind the coach. . . . I have seen another epistle of his which was forwarded yesterday to Lord Trevor, whom he does not know, telling his Lordship that, being married at his father's death, his father could not appoint him guardians, and that he understands that by law he may choose new ones. If he can, he names his Lordship, saying those he has cheat him because he differs with them in principle, which he hopes will not be an objection to him from his Lordship.

"My Lady Warkick [Warwick?] with her son and husband stay here but a fortnight, which makes 'em run about all day, and which has made me have a great deal of business, and prevented me from having the honour to attend but at dinner and supper. At Lords Sunderland and Cadogan's departure I understand a certain person was so frightened at what their errand might be, and at the prospect of another person's speedy return, as to be very civil to them. I suppose your Grace will have seen one if not both those peers, and then I imagine you know much more on these subjects than I can pretend to tell you; if you do, it is not fair to keep it to yourself. Pray when do you repair to Aix la Chapelle? I hear Sir David Calrimple is there. . . .

"The Duke of Chartres, only son to the Regent, is taken ill of the small pox, which is very common and dangerous here, but they say he will do well; they send him no physicians, but an old Jesuit, who is used to nurse people in that distemper. One of his daughters took to a nunnery two days ago; I should as little have suspected her of that inclination as O'Hara."

[The EARL OF] SUNDERLAND to the DUCHESS OF MONTAGU.

1716, Sept. [12-] 22, n.s., Tuesday, Aix la Chapelle.— . . . "I came hither last night, and am in Dr. Oliva's house, which I have taken all to myself, and am very glad I have done so, because I don't fill half of it, so that there will be room for you and the Duke of Mountague and your people, and, by what I hear, as well if not better than in any other house of this place. I wish it were as clean as what you are used to, and should have, but since you have been at Spaa, I fear you find that can't be had in these countries." . . . \*

— to —.

1716, Sept. 13.—"However this letter comes to your hands, you are not to be surprised, since it will not be sent, unless such measures are taken as may render the conveyance of it secure. A common friend of yours and mine, who arrived some time ago in this country [France], gave me hopes of seeing you here. In the first heat I flattered myself with so pleasing an expectation; but when I reflected on your past and present circumstances I began to despair, and yet, dear Willy, it would

\* There are two other undated letters from the Earl to the Duchess.

be of the utmost importance to you, to our friends, and to our country too, if I could have an hour's conversation with you, and make you feel in discourse what must be very imperfectly and very faintly represented in a letter. Depend on what I say to you, my dearest friend, nothing can be so desperate as the circumstances of affairs, nothing so miserable as the characters, nothing so weak as the measures, and whoever represents things in another light is guilty either of gross ignorance or of scandalous artifice. . . .

"I send you no news from these parts; public papers communicate public occurrences; I will however mention two observations, which I make, and which you will apply. The people who belong to St. Germain's and Avignon\* were never more sanguine in appearance, and yet the King of Sweden is oppressed, and the Regent [Orleans] will undoubtedly throw himself *à corps perdu* into the King of England's interest. . . .

"Some things which I writ over, and which were by no means proper to rebound back hither, did however do so. You will easily guess this not to be very proper, perhaps not very safe for me. This letter comes to you sealed with an head, and will go under our friend Jemmy's cover."

"Copy" is written at the top.

C. [COUNTESS OF] WARWICK to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU].

[c. 1717,] July 22, Bilson.—"I am surprised to find since I came to this place that by your Grace's steward's orders the flags, &c., have been cut on this side the river, and [he?] will go on with it, notwithstanding your Grace's own proposal that that affair should be adjusted in an amicable manner; and was in hopes it would have been long ago decided. I beg your Grace will no longer delay naming the time, for I am loath to do anything to oppose your Grace, and yet can't give up what I find has never been before disputed either with Mr. Addison † or Mr. Boughton, who[m] he bought the estate of. Capt. Addison by my orders has writ this post to Mr. Booth more fully upon this subject. I am ashamed of giving your Grace or myself so much trouble about such a trifle.

[P.S.] "I hope your Grace will do me the favour to send me an answer by the bearer."

W. DIXWELL to the DUKE [OF MONTAGU].

1717, Aug. 26, Bo[ugh]ton.—"Hearing that my friends in London want a picture of the late Lord John Coventrey, my father had the honour to be known and obliged to his Lordship, and my Lord was pleased to give him his picture, which picture I have, and value it very much as a particular friend of my father's, yet I can't let my very good friends want anything that is in my power to serve them in. My kind neighbours had a design to break into my house and cut the picture all to pieces. I took the picture down, and kept it in my closet for some time to preserve it. I sent two servants to guard the picture last Wednesday, the 21st of this instant August, to John Osborn, a carrier that goes by near my house, for I heard twice that my kind neighbours had a design to meet one

\* The Pretender was ordered by the Regent to quit Avignon, in Feb. 1717.

† Joseph Addison married the Countess in 1716.



servant and bore two holes through the cases and picture; but John Osborn would not carry the picture at no terms nor price. I don't think it was his own doings, for why should a man refuse loading when that is his livelihood; he must be hired by some neighbour not to carry the picture. This can be nothing but malice and spite to my friends as well as to me, for 'tis impossible that the picture can do them any damage. I have sent this day by Tho. Peatling, Lutterworth carrier, Lord Coventrey's picture directed for your Grace, which I beg your Grace will be pleased to accept, and pardon this boldness from your Grace's dutiful humble servant.

[P.S.] "I beg my humble duty to my Lady Duchess. Boton, 26 Aug. 1717. At the Ram in Smithfield next Wednesday evening."

[Dr.] WILLIAM DERHAM to ———.

1717, Oct. 28, C.—"Honoured Sir,—I am sorry my tackle was not ready when you would have favoured me with your company: it is now ready, and shall be at yours and my Lord Duke of Montague's service whenever you please; but the misfortune is, that some of the best views are not to be had but in the morning early, viz. Jupiter and Saturn and their satellites. The Moon indeed will afford a diverting spectacle in the evening for some time; and Mars and Venus are then to be seen, but scarce worth it. So that in the evenings few of the rarer prospects are to be expected, except the Milky Way, and some nebuloes and double stars may afford a diversion: also there are spots on the Sun, which will continue for five or six days. . . .

"I forgot to tell you that I shall stay here about three quarters of an (*sic*) year. The spots on the Sun may be seen any part of a clear day."

MOHAMMAD BENALI ABGALI to the DUKE OF MONTAGUE.

[1717,]\* "le 10 du mois sacré de Dulhaggia, l'année 1129."—Wrote to him from Gibraltar, and charged Mr. Russel to present the letter. Is still there. Mr. Russel, having failed to obtain the employment destined for him, worth 50*l.* a year, has been obliged to return to England. Asks the Duke to obtain something of equal value for him. Alhagge Abdassalam and the noble Mohammad Arrathuth have died before arriving in their country.

*French.*

HASH ALLEY UXAM to "the ALCAIDE," ALLY BEN ABDALLA.

[ ].— . . . "After I took the prizes I sent, viz., one Dutch and another English vessel, which I heard arrived safely, nineteen days after my leaving Tahardart, I met this ship about Faro, I being in the offing, and she in with the shore. I made towards her to see what ship she was, and found her to be a man-of-war; whereupon I made the best of my way from her, but she followed me close, and the great winds and seas did so favour her that she came near me enough, first to fire several shot into me, and soon after run aboard me, breaking my foremast and foretopmast, taking possession of my ship." Prays the Alcaide to release him, either by giving Christians for him or otherwise, he being in country of the Alcaide, whom he beseeches God to preserve in the good favour of King Muley Ismael.

"There are with me still ten slaves, who remember themselves kindly to you; one of them is an old man called Possain a Ben-Serat, who is not worth ten pieces of  $\frac{8}{s}$ ."

\* *Qu.*; see letter of 28 May 1727.

JA[MES] CRAGGS \* to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU].

1718, July 8.—“I have this moment received the honour of your Grace’s letter, wherein you are pleased to propose that I shall have the Estate in Kent for 14,400*l.*, and the timber to be valued. I do humbly accept of your Grace’s proposal.”

“THE CAPTAIN” to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU].

1719, Nov. 7.—“Your Grace’s recovery gives great joy in the part of the world this comes from. I think it proper to acquaint you that a parson of Northamptonshire (shrewdly suspected to be your Grace’s chaplain) is looked upon to be the purloiner of the thigh-bone of the famous skeleton. I presumed to inform you of this, that the gentleman may take the opportunity of the time limited to prevent the punishment impending, provided the bone is not returned to the proprietor; it being possible he hath not seen the Evening Post of Saturday fortnight last, or mist (?) of this day, which to be sure if come to your Grace’s hands will be transmitted to him, but if not seen by you, this will refer you to the proper papers to see it.”

[Signed:] THE CAPTAIN.

“P.S. The author of the St. James’s Evening Post refused to publish it, having lately paid a great sum for inserting something relating to a clergyman.”

[THE EARL OF] SUNDERLAND to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU].

1719–20, Feb. 1, Monday.—“In obedience to your commands, and to Mr. O’Hara’s desire, I have spoke to the King about his being purchaser of the troop of Guards; his answer was, that he had a very good opinion of Colonel O’Hara, but that the troops of Guards must always be given to or allowed to be purchased by men of the first rank in England, or general officers of the oldest and longest service. I will only add, that I beg you to believe, and I hope Mr. O’Hara will do so too, that nobody would be gladder to serve him than I.”

S. [DUCHESS OF] MARLBOROUGH to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU].

1720, Nov. 22.—“I have been applied to from a woman in great distress to speak to your Grace. . . . Mrs. Lawson, who is gone from France to Brussels, has lost half that little she had by the paper money, and so many merchants breaking, she is apprehensive of putting what your Grace pays her into anybody’s hands till she can find one that she thinks she is safe in. . . . I am sure you will thank me for making use of another hand (my eyes being sore) to give you this account.”

*Signed.*

[THE DUKE OF MONTAGU] to LORD——.

[c. 1720 ?]—“I have the honour of your Lordship’s, and shall with pleasure obey your commands in doing Mr.—— what service I can, but as we have already four play-houses and two operas, which

\* The Postmaster-General, father of James Craggs, one of the Secretaries of State. (MS. note.)

are starving each other, I can't see that his coming over, at least for this year, will answer his ends at all. The trees your Lordship sent me prove very fine ones. The Duchess of Montagu returns her compliments, and your good opinion of Lord Cardigan is a particular pleasure both to her and your Lordship's, &c."

*Copy.*

MARGARETA RILEY to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU].

[c. 1720 ?] April 18.—Excuses her failure in singing a "poor ballad strain" not adapted to her voice. "I've done myself injustice, my Lord, not knowing the mould of the undertaker, and his performers are as abject as I fear his head is wrong, which makes me now decline any longer herding amongst such a fraternity. But had I the honour of being heard by your Grace in Italian or good English music, with proper accompaniment, perhaps this plain nature (which yet only badly has appeared) might then show it has been cultivated. Johnson has treated me ill, my Lord; I never heard a sound of his trifling songs till Monday se'nnight last; he never wrote out a note of them for me, though I often asked it, not being accustomed to learn by ear; and since that, all the practice I ever had with him on my part was not altogether one hour and half, I can solemnly affirm; so that, my Lord, the emptiness of his songs, and the wildness of his management therein, will, I trust, mitigate all unkind censure from your Grace, and from the other noblemen seated in the same box."

[JOHN DUKE OF] MONTAGU to the DUCHESS OF MONTAGU.

[c. 1720 ?]—"Bijou,—Here is [are] the pictures of the women as they go dressed in this country. Now that Mother Spanhem is to be married, pray show them her, that she may have such for her wedding clothes. They wear four pinners with great ribbons between, and eight lappets hanging down behind, and prodigious high, so that there is as far from their face to the top of their head-clothes as from their face to their feet, with their mantoes stuck out behind, as you see in the picture, which is not half so bad as the original. As for the night-clothes, you can't see a bit of their face. Show the pictures to Lady Marlborough, for I believe she will like them. . . .

[P.S.] "Tell Hopy not to forget to give Lord Villars 3 doz. of Spaw water."

*Two pencil sketches are appended.*

[MARY DUCHESS OF MONTAGU] to the DUKE OF MONTAGU.

[c. 1720 ?] May 28, [Paris].—"I was in hopes I should have heard from you by this time; I want to know how you do; and if you have settled the family, I desire, when my money is paid, that you will let me know before you send it. I have been here but three or four days, and I begin to be tired, but I hope it will mend, for I have seen nothing yet but people that I think very disagreeable.

"The Duke of Berwick says he will carry us to see some of the fine places soon, and I wish he would begin. His Duchess looks like a very ill-humoured woman, and I think not better bred than we are in England. I made myself as French as I could the moment I came, but they wear such loads of red, and powder, that it is impossible for me to come up to that, so I believe I might as well have done nothing.



It is really true that if you would put a piece of scarlet cloth upon the whole side of your face, it would be exactly as they are. Then their hair is as short and as much curled as Cab's, powdered as white as snow, with a yellow coarse flourished gauze, ruffled round their head; and in this manner they sit and talk all at a time, of the beauty of their dress; indeed, I believe they are the most ridiculous people in the world.

"I had writ thus far just as your letter came in, which I give you a thousand thanks for, and upon my word it is the first pleasure I have had since I came here. I am sorry the inward man is so bad; I wish to God that, and the case to it, was with me, though I think I could not mend it, but the air might. There is no smoke here, which, coming from London, I thought very odd, in so great a town; but altogether, I am not much pleased.

"I want to know if the Duke of Berwick is reckoned to have a great deal of sense. I long to know how you come off with the Ministers; I can't think they will do anything if they have not before the King goes. Cab is mightily mistaken about Goldstone, for it was really impossible for him to go, but you know, when he cries, I am such a fool that I never know what I say. I hope next time I write I shall have more to tell you, and I beg I may hear from you when you can: I fancy I shall be here a fortnight still before I can have seen what I have a mind to. I am now going to bed, tired to death, only of myself, for I have done nothing to make me so; I wish you could never feel that."

[MARY DUCHESS OF MONTAGU to the DUKE OF MONTAGU.]

[c. 1720 ?] June 7, o.s., [Paris].—"I have had but one letter from you since I have been here. I hope you are well, and should be very glad to hear it. I have not been well, but they tell me it is the water here that makes everybody sick at first. I shall not drink much more of it, for I am sadly tired of this place; but everybody here tells me that we shall be killed if we go to Mompe.\* this weather; so I design to go to Bloy, and thereabouts, till I may go on. I hope I may get my money which is here, soon, but if that can't be, I beg you will answer a bill I shall send you for a hundred and fifty pounds, or more if I should want it. I hope by this time you may have money of mine, or that you will soon.

"I have seen nothing yet to tell you of, for the Duke of Berwick engaged us mighty graciously at first, to go with him to see all the King's houses, and from that time to this has put us off from day to day. I saw the King two days ago, when he went to hunt; he is very handsome, but so ill bred, that it looks almost ill-natured. They would fain have had him bowed to us, and he would not, though we were quite close to him. I think I have bought the prettiest nightgown for you that is possible. I hope you will like it, but I beg I may know exactly. My Lady Waldegrave is to bring it, she says in a week."

REV. JEFFREY BARTON to the DUKE OF MONTAGU, at his house in London.

[1721,] July 8.— . . . "Mayn't we hope now to see your Grace for three or four days at Boughton, a little to refresh yourself after this long Sessions? The danger will be less in sailing upon that Canal this year, than I fear it was in dabbling in the S. Sea last year. A

\* Montpelier? See p. 374.

terrible tempest (God wot) has fallen there, and whatever becomes of the passengers or freighters, the pilots to be sure are all wrecked. I must own that I am one of those pitiful fools that are sorry for their misfortune, yet not so much for their sakes as for my country's; for if we make it practicable to take away men's fortunes without an equal hearing and a jury of their peers, good night for ever to property and liberty. We may boast what we please of privileges and securities, but tyranny is [tyran]ny, let it be practised by a single person or 600. And these poor men could not have suffered more arbitrarily from the absolute power of France and Turkey than they have from the mild and mixt Government of——" (*blank*).

A[ARON] HILL to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU].

1721-2, Jan. 20, Westminster.—“I find myself obliged to trouble your Grace with a line or two, on occasion of the new Theatre, in the Haymarket, which Colonel Horsey and some other gentlemen, concerned with me, design to open next week, for acting English Tragedy; a company of new actors being formed, new scenes, clothes, and all proper provisions made, for that purpose.

“Before the Frenchmen came over, I made an absolute agreement with Mr. Potter for the House, and undertook to pay him 540*l.* for two seasons. And when he first talked with me of the French Actors' design to come over, I consented, on condition they should act there but ten nights, and take all those nights within the month of November. Now, they came not only much later than they agreed, but have greatly exceeded their number of nights already. And the English company being now ready for opening, I have warned them that they can have liberty to act at that House no longer than Tuesday next. But they may certainly get permission to act two or three times a week at the Opera House; and, if the rent must be greater, the House will hold more company in proportion.

“I should not have given your Grace any trouble on this subject, but that the Frenchmen take the liberty of using your name as their chief encourager and patron. I know your Grace's charity is very extensive, but you will suffer it, I am sure, to be bounded by your justice. Your Grace can only tell 'em, that the landlord had let the House to me before their arrival in England; and a word of yours to recommend 'em to the Opera House will undoubtedly procure 'em admission in a Theatre where they may be every way more advantageously posted.

“However, as my bargain with Mr. Potter freed your Grace from any danger of his claim, I will promise myself, at least, that you will wish as well to our interest as to the Frenchmen's, and do us the honour to let us rather hope for your favour than apprehend your opposition.”

A[ARON] HILL to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU].

1721-2, Jan. 21.—“I am sorry, my Lord, to discern, by the turn of your Grace's letter, that there is some very great mistake, which, from a person of your goodnature, humanity, and love of justice, could occasion me a treatment so undeserved, I am sure, by the unusual honour and respect I have found myself inclined to bear you, above all noblemen living.

“I writ to you in mere respect, because the French used your name. I was far from even supposing it true that you knew anything of them—

much less that they were your servants. And so little did I dream that the House itself was your Grace's, that in my covenant with Potter I agreed that all the rent which the French Players should pay till I was ready to open, and what he should weekly receive afterwards from me, should be, so much from week to week, in discharge of a sum which he told me you had promised to see paid, if the old French Company did not pay it. And this I did out of mere regard to your Grace's interest, on his showing me a letter which you sent him, two or three months ago, from Black-heath, in answer to some demand about that money, wherein you observe to him, that you think yourself not obliged to make payment of that deficiency which the French left till after expiration of the three years it was to have been paid in; and that in the meantime, whatever he might make by establishing *some company of English Actors there*, or by Balls, Concerts, or the like, ought to be off-reckoned: besides 50*l.* which you tell him he had formerly computed some old French scenes at.

"When your Grace has weighed this with your natural impartiality, I may fairly leave it to your decision whether I had not reason to suppose that such a bargain as I then made with Potter, and as I have above repeated, would be effectually doing a service to your Grace, instead of disobliging you.

"All I know of the matter is what I here set out to your Grace, and I will prove it, on an hour's warning, under Potter's hand, and by obliging him to produce that letter of your Grace's, whenever you please to require it. If there is anything in Potter's proceedings, dark or not known to me, I call on your Grace's justice to do me but common right, and distinguish between us.

"Again, therefore, I most earnestly entreat your Grace to reflect on the resolution you are taking to refuse me admission to the House, after a very great expense of money and time for making and painting entire new sets of scenes, and clothes, all which are now ready, as also in getting together an entire new company of actors, fit for Tragedy, most of whom, as well the men as the women, are persons of some character and distinction, and at least a better company than either of the old ones. We are now ready for opening, and it is a daily and intolerable loss which I am kept at, unless your Grace shall be so good as to change your resolution. For, whatever right the law may give me, I know not; but I am sure I shall never put that to the trial, if I must have your Grace for my enemy.

"I wish for no abler nor juster umpire than yourself, and offer either of these ways to your Grace's determination. Let the French Players agree for the Opera House, and if their rent is too heavy, I will pay part for them, to make it the easier. Or, rather than do anything to disoblige your Grace, since you own yourself their patron, I would content myself to play two days a week during Lent, and they the other two; and three days a week out of Lent, and they the other three; and so your Grace will be discharged so much sooner.

"I hope I have convinced your Grace that you have greatly mistaken me. I beg the honour of a line from your Grace, and that you would order whom I should meet with, to agree as above between the French and me. The impatience I am under while your Grace conceives me wrong will excuse the length of this letter."

A[ARON] HILL to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU].

1721-2, Jan. 24.—"I have the honour of your Grace's letter, with no small amazement at the facts it informs me of. I must acknowledge that you have done nothing for support of the poor Frenchmen but what your



honour and your charity obliged you to. All I could wish to have been otherwise is, that my reputation had stood so well in your Grace's opinion as to have merited this notice before you took these measures, which have made much noise in Town, and which I should then have made unnecessary.

"I need not give your Grace the trouble of any other answer to the particulars which relate to Potter than to beg that you would read his enclosed answer to a letter I sent him not ten days ago, upon a hint I had that the French Players had made an absolute agreement with him. Your Grace will please to send me back his letter when you have perused it.

"I will try, in respect to your Grace's hint, what I can do as to the Opera House for my company, though their voices will be no small sufferers by the exchange. But it will take up time, and we were ready for opening. And besides, my scenes for the first Play, being made for your Grace's House, will not fit the other; and they are all new, and very expensive, and done after a model perfectly out of the general road of scenery.

"Your Grace will be so good to think of these things, and permit at least that my company should act twice a week (during Lent and afterwards) if I fail to get permission in the other House. This can be no disadvantage to the French Players, for they cannot play on Opera nights, and those will be the only nights my company will play on. As to our not agreeing, your Grace need fear nothing of that; we shall know each other's days, and always leave the House then free, and unmixed with one another; and when your Grace shall acquaint them how Potter's double dealing has been the occasion of all this, they will no longer mistake me for an enemy. I will take particular care that they are used with all possible civility; and a hint from your Grace that they behave in like manner will prevent all occasion of uneasiness, and we shall all be well satisfied.

"I will not trouble your Grace with any more, than to desire you to weigh, with your usual justice, what a damage I must sustain if you refuse this proposal, and how impossible it is that the French Players should suffer anything by it. I will not promise myself much from the honour of your Grace's good opinion, though I shall deserve it, I hope, in time. But from your humanity, and love of reason, I cannot fear your favourable answer to this last, earnest, entreaty."

M. PROCASE (?) to the DUKE [OF MONTAGU].

1722, May 17, Thursday.—"Votre grandeur sçait les tristes raisons qui m'empêchent d'aller vous faire ma cour; ainsi j'espere qu'elle me pardonnera la liberté que je prends de vous écrire pour vous rendre compte de ce qui s'est passé entre Gillier et Potter.

"Le chat est toujours chat. Potter n'a point changé; il est à son ordinaire ce qu'on appelle a *cunning rogue*, et Gilher et moy meritons bien le surnom de *fools*: nous auons été attrapés comme deux nigauts. Uendredy dernier, selon l'auiis de notre conseiller, Gillier se preparoit à entrer dans uotre maison de Hay Market, qui se trouuoit ouuerte à cause du concert, pour mettre en execution la permission que vous luy aués donnée. Potter, qui craignoit eet accident, songea à le parer par un tour de maitre goning (*sic*); il envoya son garçon, qui avec un air de sincerité promit de la part de son maitre a Gillier de luy liurer le lendemain matin tous les effets de Grimberge. Gillier donna dans le

panneau, et moy aussy. Les gens de bonne foy sont souuent dupes. Nous crusmes qu'il ne falloit point user de violence lorsqu'on pouuoit agir par douceur; mais quand le danger fut passé, Potter mit bas le masque. Il dit qu'il estoit prest d'accomplir sa promesse à condition que Gillier luy donneroit d'auance 42 guinées. Depuis ce temps là il a eu grand soin de tenir la porte bien fermée.

"Les gens de loy sont d'opinion que votre Grandeur enuoye à Potter ordre de uous remettre les clefs de la maison; elle vous appartient, et Pctter n'en est presentement que le geolier. Voila la grace que nous demande le pauvre Gillier; il ose l'esperer de uotre justice et de uotre charité.

"Madame la Duchesse de Shroesbury est tres mal, et je n'ay aucune esperance."

GILBERT KNOWLES to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU].

1722, Sept. 8, York.—"Your Grace having done the Physicians the honour to be incorporated into their Society, I make bold to acquaint your Grace that a book of mine, entitled *Materia Medica Botanica*, is all printed off at London, excepting three sheets, upon a very superfine Royal paper, and in a most beautiful Elzevirian character. If your Grace or any of your acquaintance are inclined to subscribe, the subscription money is a guinea. The whole work consists of nigh fifty sheets of paper; 'tis in 4°, and of 8000 Latin hexameters. Your Grace may have the proposals at Mr. Valiant's in the Strand, Mr. Woodman's in Covent Garden, Mr. Daniel Brown's within Temple-bar, Mr. Innys's in Paul Church-yard, Mr. George Strahan's in Cornhill. . . .

[P.S.] "The Duchess of Ma[r]borough's great præmium has tempted me to write the Duke's epitaph; 'tis as follows.

"Hic jacet in cinerem resolutus Maximus Heros,  
Orbis amor, terrorque idem. Victricia signa  
Quæcunque in vacuo luserunt aere. Cæptis  
Affuit adjutrix semper prudentia, præsens  
Visque animi immoti, nullis terrenda procellis.  
Successit bello et placidis pax aurea pennis.  
Non semel accensi media inter fulgura Martis  
Victorem vidit mitem generosa Garumna  
Sequanaque, et Scaldis, Rhenusque bicornis, et ingens  
Danubius volvens ingenti murmure fluctus.  
Parte, en! meliore sui est post fata perennis.  
Marmoreum hunc tumulum posuit mæstissima conjux,  
Sinceri egregium monumentum, et pignus amoris.  
Discite, mortales, inopum pulsare tabernæ  
Ex æquo mortem, atque elata palatia regum.

"I have contracted these fifteen lines into six, thus—

"Hic jacet in cinerem resolutus maximus Heros,  
Cujus in aspectu siluit perterritus orbis.  
Marmoreum, &c."

[Mrs.] E. LAWSON PLUNKET to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU].

1722, Dec. 12, Bruxelles.—"This post brings an account of a terrible Act which is brought into the Parliament against the Catholics. My annuity, my Lord, may be included in it, having registered; 'tis all in the world I have to live of, the disbursement you made me being all lost in France. Your Grace has power and interest enough to save me, by

begging it: after that, my Lord, do by me as you please. I had rather be at your mercy than any other's. I am old, and not likely to live long, yet cannot help apprehending being starved to death. . . .\*

[LORD] CARTERET to the DUKE OF MONTAGU.

1722-3, New Year day.—“I received at my coming home the honour of your Grace's letter, and yours to Lord Townshend came whilst I was there. What your Grace asks is disposed of to Lord Lincoln, who had it given to him the very night Lord Carlisle was out. Your Grace need never question my zeal to serve you, and I believe you need not doubt of some real assistance and favour from the King. I have never thought it proper to mention to His Majesty how convenient his assistance would be to you, because I thought it better to attempt getting something for you without mentioning that reason; but since you have touched upon it to Lord Townshend, who I dare say will be very ready to serve you, we will both try what we can effect for you. I am sorry that I can't wait upon you at Lord Waldegrave's as I flattered myself I should be able, but when you come to town I will receive your commands, and Lord Townshend and I will lay such part of your case, with your leave, before the King, as shall be necessary to do you service, in such way as shall be agreeable to you.”

[VISCOUNT] TOWNSHEND to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU.]

[1723,] Jan. 3, Whitehall.—“I am very sorry the government of the Tower was actually disposed of before I had the honour of your Grace's commands.† As to what your Grace is pleased to recommend to me in your second letter, you may depend upon my best services. My brother Walpole is at present in the country, and the King does seldom anything in money matters without hearing his opinion. If your Grace therefore approves of it, I will delay taking any steps in that affair till he returns. I am persuaded your Grace will find him very ready to obey and assist you in anything.”

JAM[ES] ANDERSON to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU].

1723, June 29, Saturday.—“May it please your Grace to accept of the thanks of our Brethren [Freemasons] for your good buck and your generous payment for the ticket; but your Grace's company would have been useful, because, though with unanimity they chose the Earl of Dalkeith the Grand Master, represented by his proxy, the D[u]ke of W[harto]n endeavoured to divide us against Dr. Desaguliers (whom the Earl named for Deputy before his Lordship left London), according to a concert of the said D[u]ke and some he had persuaded that morning to join him; nor will the affair be well adjusted until the present Grand Master comes to London. The said D[u]ke has been deeply engaged all this week among the Livery-men of London in the Election of Sheriffs,

\* MS. note:—Mrs. Elizabeth Lawson was the friend and companion of the Hon. Mrs. Hervey, who left her an annuity of 100*l.* for her life, chargeable on some estates in Kent, left by her to Duke Ralph. Mrs. L. afterwards married a Mr. Plunket, on whose death she retired to an English convent in Paris, and died there in 1740.

† The Earl of Carlisle was dismissed from this office 28 Dec. 1722. (Report on the Carlisle MSS.)



though not entirely to his satisfaction, which I'm sorry for, but none can help it except Mr. Wallpool, who, they say, thinks it not worth while to advise him. I beg your Grace to send me the remainder of the charges in a post-letter directed for me in Swallow Street, near Pickadilly, St. James's, Westminster."

[EARL] BERKELEY [Vice-Admiral] to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU].

[c. 1723 ?] July 17.—"I have great joy to find you so well satisfied; indeed, Lord Carteret seemed very ready to speak to the King when I saw him. I will take care and send direction for a ship, as soon as Lord Carteret's letter comes to the Board."

P. R. FREMONT to the DUKE OF MONTAGU.

1723[-4], Jan. 23, from the Fleet [prison].—Sends two sketches or pictures, which he intends to execute "as big as nature; one is Charity, the other Love." These have occupied him since he has been in this "fine castle," from which he hopes to be delivered with his Grace's assistance, according to a dream, described.

[MONS.] LERSON to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU].

1724, June 30, Dublin.—Congratulates him on the Duchess's restoration to health, effected by the climate of Montpelier. France, though detestable for many reasons, has the honour of producing this result. The writer's hatred of that persecuting kingdom is sometimes appeased when he thinks of the happiness it has afforded to the Duke. Asks him to join the Duke of Grafton in obtaining a pension from the King; or to write to the new Viceroy of Ireland. Wrote to Lord Carteret on hearing of a promise made by him to one of his (the writer's) relatives in Germany.\*

*French.*

ARTHUR COLLINS † to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU].

1724-5, Jan. 11.—"I humbly presume to remind your Grace of letting me know when I may wait on you for the manuscript relating to your ancestors, as I would willingly draw out the account of your family before I set about any other.

"On my relating my case to your Grace, you was so generous to say, you would speak to the Duke of Newcastle in my favour; and there being a place vacant, your Grace's recommending me may incline the Duke, who has already promised me his favour, to intercede with Mr. Walpole to confer it on me."

WM. WOOD to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU].

1724-5, Feb. 12-23, Paris.—"I arrived in this city the 9th instant, and as yet have not seen Mr. Walpole or anybody of note. I am

\* There are two other letters from this writer, in one of which he says he has reason to love France, his native country.

† MS. note:—A laborious antiquary, the author of the first Peerage in 1708 (&c.).

promised my clothing either tomorrow or the day after, and then shall not fail of looking out for the gentleman who[m] your Grace has given me directions to wait upon. I wish I had any occurrences to inform you of worth your notice. The King was taken ill suddenly this week, and blooded three times in one day, but is very well again. I met Lord Falmouth a few leagues from this city in his way to England. Lord Clinton left this place yesterday, and behind him a fine lady. The Marquis of Blandford is not yet on his departure."

The writer gives his address thus:—For Mr. Wood, at Mons. Valmalete's, banquier, à Paris.

ARTHUR COLLINS to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU].

1725, July 7, Waltham Abbey.—“I have received the papers your Grace was pleased to send me, and am drawing up the account of your family, but have been retarded by my removal to this place, which is much more convenient than the house I had in town, and more suitable to my studies. I can be in town in less than two hours, and have the conveniency of returns by the coach every day; so that I hope to make a greater despatch in the work I am engaged in than by being in town.

“Your Grace having on all occasions given the greatest testimonies of your humanity, a virtue inherent in every brave man, I humbly hope (as my case has been the most unusual that was ever known in this kingdom) you will be so good to think of me, when opportunity offers of making some provision for me.

“I can make it appear that by the loss of my place, and the expense of making my Collections, that I am a sufferer at least 5000*l.*, besides upwards of ten years' labour; and as I begun the work I am engaged in on my Lord[s] Stanhope and Sunderland's encouragement, [I] humbly hope somewhat will be thought of for me, to recompense me for my sufferings and losses.

“His Grace the Duke of Dorset, my Lord Scarborough, and several other noblemen have been so good to say they would intercede for some provision for me, and I beg your Grace to speak in my favour, which I shall be studious to deserve.”

ARTHUR COLLINS to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU].

[1725].—“In reciting the actions of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, I found so great a variety of events that the digesting them into a proper method has retarded my writing over fair the account of your Grace's family. . . . I flatter myself that your Grace will approve of what I have set forth of that great man; but I humbly beg your perusal of the enclosed sheets before I send them to the press, being diffident of their wanting some correction; and I think too little notice is taken of his Grace's last illness, and departure out of this world. I own myself wanting in my information in these particulars. . . . I am, for my greater retirement in pursuing my studies, removed to Waltham Abbey, in Essex.”

ARTHUR COLLINS to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU].

1725-6, March 12.—“'Tis with concern that I acquaint your Grace that my necessities have taken me off this week from writing over fair the account of your family, being every day with some who promised me their favour, soliciting them to intercede with Sir Robert Walpole to make some provision for me.

“ I have wrote over a great part of the account of your family, but am unwilling to bring only part of it, without you require it. I humbly hope your Grace will have some compassion on an unhappy man, who has ruined himself and family in his endeavours to serve the public, by representing my case to Sir Robert Walpole, and interceding with him to provide for me.

[P.S.]—“ I am now going down to my family at Waltham Abbey in Essex, but shall be in town again on Wednesday morning, and will wait on you when you please to appoint by notice left for me at Mr. Gosling’s, bookseller, in Fleet-street.”

ARTHUR COLLINS to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU].

1725-6, March 23.—“ I think it my duty to acquaint your Grace that I have made a further progress in the account of your family, but have been taken off it by my solicitations, Sir Robert Walpole having promised to make a provision for me; yet notwithstanding I have almost daily seen him, I am still kept in suspense.

“ With what heart or spirit can a man write, who, after having been cruelly used, is now so ungenerously dealt by? I think I know mankind, and few could have bore up under so great hardships and so many disappointments as I have met with. The whole Ministry have acknowledged my industry and capacity, and yet, after serving them to my utter ruin (and when my pretences to a place are so just), they suffer me to be in a starving condition, notwithstanding the representations I have made to all of them, and their promises to me.

“ I hope your Grace will forgive my setting forth my case so plainly, but I am drove to such extremities that even life is a burthen to me, and I am so much an Englishman that, when I am ill used, I can’t help complaining.” . . . \*

PH. JONES, York Herald, to SIR ROBERT WALPOLE.

1726, Aug.—Submits a proposal for raising about 30,000*l.* a year by regulating the College of Arms, viz., by charging fees for registering the arms of all the nobility and gentry, and for licensing “undertakers” and “herald-painters,” and by stamp duties for entering pedigrees, copies of descents, and other instruments. Engravers of seals and plate, carvers, and stone-cutters, when employed on coats of arms, might also be subjected to licences.

*Copy, signed by Jones.*

—— VISCONTI to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU?].

[1727, April 26-] May 6, Tuesday.— . . . “ Je crois que de porter l’Aigle n’est pas un droit attaché à la dignité de Prince de l’Empire. Je pourrois vous citer les armes de cent Princes, que j’ay ueu, et qui ne portent point cette marque de distinction, qui est accordée dans l’Empire, et en Italie, à des gens bien dessous de cette qualité. C’est un priuilege à part, et sur ce pied là, à ce que je crois, il a été accordé à Mr. le Duc de Marleborough. Pour décider apez ça, si Mad<sup>e</sup> la

\* There is another short letter on this subject, dated at Waltham Abbey, 28 March 1726.



Duchesse a droit de la mettre derrière ses armes, il faudroit auoir ueu le diplome, à moins de quoy on seroit fort sujet à se tromper." . . .  
(Particulars as to the Princes of the Empire, &c.)\*

[MOHAMMAD BENALI ABGALI to the DUKE OF MONTAGU.]

1727, May 28, Gibraltar.—Has arrived here, but will not go over to his own country till it is more settled, it being in great confusion. Sends his service to the Lady Duchess[es] of Mountagu and Richmond, the Duke of Richmond, Mr. Folks, and all other friends. Letters to be directed to the care of Consul Russell. "We are this moment drinking King George's health, your Grace's, and all our friends'; and the garrison has fired all their guns and mortars, pointed to the enemy, and hope they'll do the desired execution."

*An Arabic signature.*

[LORD] TYRAWLY † to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU].

[1727?] Aug. 18, Somerset House.—"I just now received the Duke of Bridgewater's letter, which is a civil excuse from doing what I desired of him. I am nevertheless obliged to your Grace for the trouble you gave yourself about it. As the affair has happened, it has not proved any disappointment to me, for the Borough, having met with somebody that I suppose would give them a great deal more than I would, thought fit to raise their price so much upon me, that I gave over all thoughts of it."

JOHN ANSTIS, [Garter,] to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU].

[1730, Jan.,] Wednesday morning, Heralds' Office.—"I sent a letter to Dr. Thorp at Rochester under the cover, and wonder that I have not received any answer. . . . I wrote also to a friend of mine, who some time since took the degree of Doctor of Law in St. John's College in Oxford, requesting him to give me the transcript of the Statutes of the Founder in the particular I wanted, who returned me an answer that as he was never upon the foundation of that College, but only resided in it upon his own expenses, he had never seen the Statutes, though he had heard there were clauses to the purpose I mentioned. So that I shall make farther inquiry, and hope to meet with some person who hath a copy; otherwise I will endeavour by some means or other to see the original, which is lodged with the Bishop of Winchester at Chelsea, where formerly I saw [it?] in the time of Sir Jonathan Trelawny.

"If your Grace hath any commands, I shall gladly receive them from your Grace in the House of Lords this day, where I will wait for that purpose."

[DR.] JO. THORPE to JOHN ANSTIS, Esq., Garter King of Arms, at the College of Arms, near Doctors' Commons, London.

1729[–30], Feb. 6 (?), Rochester.—"Upon the receipt of your first about ten days or a fortnight ago, I immediately wrote to my friend Tho. Lambard, Esq., of Sen'oke, now eldest male descendant of Wm.

\* Another letter, incomplete, in the same handwriting as this one, is dated at Brussels, 9 June 1727; in which the writer expresses his regret that he had quitted England. See also two letters placed at the end of 1717.

† James O'Hara, Lord Tyrawly and Killmaine; ob. s. p. 1773. (Note in MS.)

Lambard, founder of the Almshouse at Greenwich, and lessee of the estate belonging to the same, desiring that he would favour you with copies of the licence, endowment, statutes, &c. thereof." . . . (Extracts from Kilburne's Survey of Kent, and Philpot's Villare Cantianum.)

"Thomas Lambard, not John Lambard, as mistaken by Philpot, was grandfather to the present Tho. Lambard, Esq. . . . I have somewhere seen it observed (but by what author I do not remember) that William Lambard was the first Protestant that founded and endowed a public charity."

JOHN ANSTIS to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU].

[1730, Feb. 11,] Ash Wednesday, Mortlake.—"I enclose Dr. Thorp's letter concerning the settlement, which answers the representation, and in some short time hope to obtain the form of the conveyance. I believe there is no other instance, save in this Hospital [at Greenwich], and that of St. John's College in Oxford; wherein the difference is, that in this Hospital the last of the heirs male may convey over the lease to whom he shall please, whereas, in the case of the College, it reverts to the College after the death of the last heir male.

"If Mr. Lambard should be unwilling to give copies of the conveyances, application must be made to some of the Trustees of the Hospital; but if this appropriation should be contained in the licence obtained from the Crown for the first erection, Mr. Grymes can soon get a copy from the Chapel of the Rolls.

"I am plagued again with a great cold, which I hope the country air will remove; and I design to be in London all the next week."

[DR.] R[ICHARD] R[AWLINSON] to [JOHN ANSTIS].

1729-30, Feb. 16, London House.—"I doubt not but last week you received from me the proceedings against Anth. à Wood, which, as incorrect, I desire you to return sealed up to me. I was yesterday at Chelsea, where I saw our College Statutes, and a very long one in Latin and English concerning Fyfield, which you doubtless may have liberty to transcribe, though Archdeacon Furney tells me that this original (for such it is subscribed every page by W. Sound (?) and Sir Tho. White) is different from that at St. John[s], and therefore should be collated, no difficult matter to the most scrupulous, when they see a copy obtained. I should be glad to know whether Friday brings your attendance at Lambeth, and if my company be agreeable or convenient. I hope you won't forget Sir Andrew Fountain, Sir R. Blackmore, and Sir Edward Hannes. If our Oxford graduates at Lambeth from 1690 could be had, it would be a great favour."

JOHN ANSTIS to the DUKE OF MONTAGU.

[1730, Feb.]—Gives extracts from the statutes of St. John's College, Oxford, and from a lease. "I had lately some discourse with the Head and Fellows of a College, and asked if by their statutes they could accept of any donation of this nature, which they assured me they could accept; but the statutes must be duly inspected, and counsel advised withall.

Your Grace may be certain that as (*sic*) I mentioned not any hint, farther than that one of my acquaintance had at present a view of that nature, and that I shall never discover any farther."\*

*Seal, a crest.*

S. DUCHESS [DOWAGER] OF MARLBOROUGH to LADY MARY  
[BRUDENELL].

1730, July 14, Tunbridge Wells.—Congratulations on the latter's marriage.

[SIR] R. WALPOLE to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU].

1730, July 29.—“The bearer, Mr. Van Huysam, is the person that is to copy the flower pieces for me which your Grace was pleased to give me the liberty to take. If you will be pleased to give the necessary orders for his doing it, you will very much oblige” (&c.).

[The EARL OF] CHESTERFIELD to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU].

1730, Sept. [16-]26, Hague.—“An old Frenchwoman here, named Marolles, thinks that she should do your Grace great injustice if she did not send you the enclosed picture of your brother, which her husband left her; and charged me with the care of transmitting it to you. I willingly undertook the commission, since it was not her own likeness.”

J. WALLER to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU].

1730, Sept. 22.—“I thought it my indispensable duty to acquaint your Grace, that divers persons in Yorkshire and Huntingdonshire make no difficulty to say, the late Earl of Sandwich was poisoned! I'm sure, if it could be discovered, 'twould be very pleasing in the eye of God. All as I have to offer is, that the nobleman, when living, was, according to the account of those people near Hinchbrook, in the hands of mercenary, vile creatures; and some gentleman in the country informed me that if one Du Buisson, who was confectioner about 25 years ago to the said Lord, could be found—who they informed me was a very worthy, honest gentleman—[he] could give your Grace a very authentic account of some poison that was offered to the said Lord in those days, but through the care of Du Buisson was prevented to do mischief.

“P.S. If my affairs had permitted me, I should have taken a great deal of more pains than I have in search of the said Du Buisson, who I hear is alive, and follows at this present the occupation of a dancing-master; but this is my consolation, that your Grace will please if possible to detect the villany.”

“MORIBUNDUS” to [QUEEN CAROLINE].

[c. 1730 ?]—Implores her to interpose and put an end to the barbarity shown to persons imprisoned for debt. “Know, Madam, that not the least subsistence is allowed a debtor in England, so that by the

\* There are several other letters on these subjects.



laws a creditor has the power to deliver him up a prey to hunger and vermin, by which great numbers have perished; and by the former I, who have lost very great sums by unavoidable misfortunes, am actually perishing; and this fate must necessarily attend the honestest who pays to the last, and whose probity has deprived him of subsistence in his confinement."

*Copy,*

S. DUCHESS [DOWAGER] OF MARLBOROUGH to EARL OF CARDIGAN.

1731, Oct. 17, Windsor Lodge.—"I am sure your Lordship has been lately so fully employed in a marriage that you won't wonder that the great work which I have done lately in the marriage of Di—, added to the constant fatigue of my business, has taken up all my time. . . . But I was extremely surprised and mortified when I came to one expression in your last, in which you are pleased to say, that you would be cautious of recommending any person, though you knew them ever so well, since you have had the misfortune of displeasing me by it. . . . I will stay till Lady Day, and submit to allow Mr. Lummis to deduct out of what he owes me whatever your Lordship shall think reasonable, as he has referred himself to your Lordship in his note. But if this be too much to trouble you with, I must have that of prosecuting Mr. Lummis; for though the sum is not a vast one, it is too much to throw away upon one that I don't know, and that, I believe everybody must think, has done very wrong. I hope that your Lordship has perfectly recovered your health, and that I shall sometimes have the pleasure of seeing you this winter at Marlborough House.

[P.S.] "My Lord John Russell and his Lady are gone to make their compliments at Hampton Court; otherwise I should be charged with their humble service and thanks for the honour my Lady Cardigan and you are pleased to do them."

THO. WOOLSTON to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU].

1731, Nov. 15, King's Bench.—"You will be graciously pleased to pardon the boldness and trouble of this from a stranger, who, having conceived a great opinion of your Grace's goodness, generosity, and compassion for the distressed, humbly implores your intercession with the King for my discharge out of prison. Your Grace may be pleased to remember that for writing certain Discourses on Miracles. I was about two years since sentenced to a twelve-months' imprisonment, and fined 100*l.* to the King. The time of my imprisonment expired a year since, and I am now detained a prisoner for the 100*l.* fine, which I am so far unable to pay, that ere long I shall be reduced to great wants. I have repeatedly made my request to the Lord Chancellor and Sir Robert Walpole to do me this kind office with the King, but can hear nothing from them. Possibly they may be afraid of offending the Bishops by extending mercy towards me. However, intimation has been given me that some nobleman, who is not of the Ministry, is a proper person in this case to intercede with the King for his mercy: whereupon none sooner came into my thoughts than your Grace, because of your high birth and character; and if you'll be pleased to intercede with the King for my liberty and the remission of the fine, you'll for ever oblige to the greatest gratitude" (&c.).

*In very faint ink.*

DR. CECÉ (?) to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU].

[1731.]—Forwards a letter from the Curé of Beauval in Picardy, dated 22 May 1731, touching a marriage contracted there by Louis Alexandre Casenove, who is alleged to have been previously married in England, &c.

*French and Latin.*

[LORD TYRAWLY to the DUKE OF MONTAGU.]

[1732,] July 10, Lisbon.—“I received the honour of your Grace’s letter this morning, which was brought me by Monsieur Baptist, and a very pretty fellow he is. I don’t know but it may be worth his while to have come here, for the King of Portugal is very expensive, curious, and generous; whether it may happen to be his taste in Monsieur Baptist’s talents, as yet I don’t know.

“The Captain of one of our Paquet Boats, that I am now dispatching to England, being now in my room, I asked him about the Molettas, or bean-codd[s]. He tells me there are no boats in the world go like them, that they sail nearer the wind than any other boat, and that they come about at once, in half their length, but that nobody can work them but the Portuguese, their hand[li]ng the sails being quite different from what anybody practises but themselves; and that they steer almost altogether by their lee-board, making little or no use of the rudder. They are quite flat-bottomed, the head and stern turning up, just as a bean-codd does, seven or eight foot, before it touches the water.

“He tells me that one, though a very small one, was sent to London, and that they could make no manner of use of her. The small ones are good for nothing; it is only the large ones go so very well; and as they are near forty foot long, there is none of our Lisbon traders are (*sic*) large enough to hoist her in. So what my Captain, who is a very understanding fellow in these matters, says would be best, is that I should send you over a model of one of them, and they’ll build her for you in England, to the (*sic*) what dimensions you please; but he says that unless you have two Moletta-men from hence, he is very sure you won’t be able to make anything at all of her, with any hands you’ll get there. So according to the instructions you send me I’ll proceed.

“I pass my time stupidly enough of all conscience, for here is no sort of entertainment, either public or private; there is no Court but when one has business and desires an audience. The Portuguese are people of no society, so that what commerce one has with them is visits of compliment and ceremony; so that I live a sort of a sauntry strolling life, which upon the whole I can’t say is disagreeable. The air and climate are excellent, and the country near Lisbonne very good, very fertile, cultivated, planted; in short, *campagne riante toute à fait*, and laid out in vineyards and such plantations as are so different from that (*sic*) of our own country as makes it the more entertaining.

“The people of Lisbon and their equipages would entertain you, that are a good observer, admirably well, though there are in this town, amongst the people of quality, some of the most magnificent equipages in the world. I met the Patriarch the other day going to Court in his litter, which was crimson velvet, laid all over with gold lace, followed by his body-coach, the same of (*sic*) the litter; five other of his coaches followed that, each coach having six fine grey horses; he had ten led horses richly caparçoned, and attended by six and thirty footmen in crimson velvet clothes finely laced with gold, every servant having a laced

cravat, and ruffles, with red silk stockings, and gold clocks. Several of the Portuguese nobility are in a lower degree almost as magnificent upon days of ceremony. *Moy qui vous parle* never appear in the streets (except when *incognito*) but in my *berline* and six, and six footmen behind it.

“When any persons of distinction come to visit me, the porter at the gate rings a great bell, upon which all the servants repair to the foot of the great stairs, which they march up two and two before them; half-way up the stairs they are met by my master of the ceremonies, who introduces them to me. I either meet them at the stair-head, in the great hall, or some of the antechambers, according to their rank. There are then two arm-chairs set in the middle of the room, and you sit down quite close as ever you can, nose to nose, and then you make one another, for two hours together, all the most *outré* compliments you can think of. A visit, taking leave of you to go away, is a good half hour’s work, for at the door of every room [there are] fresh compliments, and begging you to go no farther, though they would never forgive you if you took them at their word. The women here are handsome, and I can assure you quite le Vt. (?) de Toulouse in this warm climate.”

*Incomplete. In Lord Tyrawly’s hand.*

[LORD] TYRAWLY to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU].

1732, Dec. 8, Lisbon.—“Your Grace will remember that a considerable time ago, I writ to you to tell you, that if they should make any Knights of the Bath I should be glad to be one; and that I writ to you afterwards to tell you that I had dropped the thoughts of it, in favour of another thing that I was then soliciting. The other thing that I desired, which was to be removed from hence to Turin, is, as you know, disposed of, and I have no other view but staying here as long as they please to let me. And as it is good now and then to get something, though ever so great a trifle, and that [as?] those *Chevalleries* look well abroad, if any vacancies should happen in the Red Ribbon, I should be extremely obliged to you if you would propose me, *néanmoins sans vous commettre*. I find it is thought (but how well grounded I can’t say) that the malversations in the Charitable Corporation may cause some hacking of spurs in the Order. If that should happen, or any other vacancy, I confess I should be pleased to come in, and I flatter myself that your Grace would be as well pleased that it should be [I] as another. I beg your Grace would make my most respectful compliments to the Duchess of Montagu and my Lady Mary, who by the by I believe I ought to call now my Lady Cardigan, for I have heard or dreamt that my Lord Cardigan, her father-in-law, was dead.”

[LORD] TYRAWLY to the DUKE OF MONTAGU.

1732, Dec. 19, Lisbon.— . . . “I have in my house at Lisbon a great room, and a most noble one, that overlooks the whole town, the river and the sea *à perte de vue*, and all the mountains and country on the Alentejo side of the water; in short, a great prospect. This room is 46 foot long, 20 foot broad, and 15 foot high; so that the room has a wall on one side of 46 foot; on the opposite side are four very large windows; *les lambris* between the windows are 6 foot and a half, and from the top of the window-case to the cornice is 4 and a half; and the end walls of consequence are the breadth of the room, and a slip of 46 foot long by 4½ broad over the windows. This room few of my predecessors



made use of, because it would cost a vast sum to furnish it; and, by what I can find, such of them as did furnish it, did it very scruply (*sic*). Hitherto I have hung it with good tapestry hangings, which by the by were not my own, but lent me by a friend here, to whom they were pawned by the Vice-Roy of Goa; he some time ago redeemed his hangings, and my room is demolished.

“Now what I mean by all these particulars is, that in case it is possible for you to help me but with any of the old trumpery of the Great Wardrobe, you will vastly oblige me. Whether what I ask of you is practicable, I really can’t say, or whether the old furniture is not the perquisite of your under-officers; or what are your methods in the office, as you may imagine, I am quite a stranger to; but upon the whole, if any such thing could be done, you would save me a great deal of money, for the house loses its whole beauty without that room.

“I have four other rooms of the same size, and the prospects as beautiful, but they are all furnished. One is my chapel, handsomely fitted up; another a library (*cabinet de Monsieur, où il depeche avec ses secrétaires*); the other *la salle à manger*, that opens to a terrace 60 foot long, that looks to the sea; and the fourth room is a billiard room. But this room, of which I have sent you the dimensions, lies so in the middle of the house, that if I shut it up, the whole house is spoiled.

“When I say my rooms are 15 foot high, I mean from the ground to the cornice; for they are vaulted rooms, and rise from the cornice several foot higher, with the vaults all painted in fresco, and very ill painted. I know I should not call them vaults, but I have forgot the other term; in short, like the great room below stairs at Ditton. This I thought necessary to explain to you, for the honour of my rooms. If your Grace can equip me, Colonel Wilton, Dela Haye Street, Westminster, upon any message from you, will take care to send me the hangings.”

[LORD] TYRAWLY to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU].

1733, Sept. 4, Lisbon.—“They are so very negligent in the Duke of Newcastle’s office about their letters, that I am not at all surprised that I did not receive the first letter your Grace did me the honour to write, about the hangings and Red Ribbon. The second letter upon those subjects came to me by the last packet. I confess it would be a satisfaction to me to have the Red Ribbon, because it looks like some colour of favour, and not being quite forgot. *Monsieur de Newcastle repond en Ministre* when he says he wonders I don’t ask for something of profit, but his Grace knows very well to what little purpose it has been whenever I have done so, *au moins par sa canal*. This by the by, and between your Grace and I (*sic*). There is nothing that I have solicited for but an exchange from this Court to the same character in another; this has been often promised me, but as yet without fruit. *En attendant, je prends icy patience.*”

[SIR] JOHN CHARDIN [Bart.] to the DUKE OF MOUNTAGU.

1733[-4], Jan. 13, Kempton Park. — . . . “It was a great pleasure to hear that you was in perfect health. I have not lately enjoyed mine at all, which made me come here for the air, and on that account, spring also drawing on, believe I shall hardly go to town this winter but for a night or two when there is occasion. Next summer it will be delightful to pay my respects at Ditton, as I did the last, for that enchanted island, fortification, tents, cabins, drawbridge, ferry-boat, and ferryman is [are] never to be forgot.” . . .

[LORD] TYRAWLY to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU].

1734[-5], Jan. 29, Lisbon.— . . . “I am infinitely obliged to your Grace for the kind part you take in my Memorial, and I hope we shall succeed. People always think their own story a good one, and I confess I think I have some pretensions to the exchange I desire, or at least as good as some that have obtained such exchanges. I have no sort of dependence *sur Monsr. de Newcastle*, for he is a false and poor spirited ——— fellow. I owe him no sort of obligation, but by God he owes me obligations of a very serious nature since I have been in Portugal, and if I had not screened many things here, he would long ago have heard such stories from the merchants as he would have had much to do to answer. I have done the State some service, and they know it; but no more of that. . . .

“Your Grace will have heard I suppose, of my mother being dead, by which 800*l.* a year rent-charge falls in to me; *cecy rend les coudées plus franches un peu*. I am sorry the Isle of Wight does not answer your expectations, because I think I remember to have heard you formerly speak of it as a thing *que vous convoities*. *Pay icy ce pauvre Diable de Digges sur les bras, qui à ce que je crois n'a pas le sol, et ne sait où donner de la tête; il est fol à lier, et toujours yvre*. My Lord Muskerry is at present in this River, who is a brute beast, and Digges and he have been drunk the 24 hours round now this week and more; I heartily wish them both at the Devil, for such roysterers, that comfort themselves at this rantipole rate, as I am a person, are abominable to me, who drink wine but seldom, and that very sparingly.

“Pray, my Lord, give me leave to make my compliments to the Duchess of Montagu and my Lady Cardigan, and tell them I desire to be employed here in their service, if there is anything they would have from hence. Our nunneries abound in perfumes of all sorts, worked purses, and *des gentilless[es]* of this sort. Or, if they should not like perfumes, would they have any onions or garlic, for I would fain be employed by them.”

[LORD] TYRAWLY to the DUKE OF MONTAGU.

1734[-5], March 3, Lisbon.—“I have the favour of your Grace's letter, with an account of what passed in the audience you had of the King in relation to my Memorial. I don't know in what words to thank you for the very kind manner in which you espoused it, and I find, if I ever reap any advantage in this solicitation, the whole thanks of it will be due to you. I write this post to Sir Robert Walpole, to thank him for his kind disposition towards me, in saying that after he has served my Lord Cadogan he would be as well pleased to serve me as anybody else. This I do, as supposing that it cannot in any wise commit your Grace with Sir Robert, that I repeat to him so much of your letter as what he said to you concerning me.

“The other part, viz., of there being some bad impressions *sur mon chapitre*, as you may imagine, I shall never quote you as an author for, though John Selwyn has long since told me the same thing. Whatever these bad impressions are, it would be highly necessary I should know if possible from whence they arise, for if it is from anything I have done in Portugal, I confess I cannot give the least guess at it; and therefore I say I wish I knew it, that it might be a lesson to me, not to fall into the same again.

“I have finished no one business here but what has had the King's approbation, *de quoy les lettres de Monsieur le Duc de Newcastle font*

*foy*. The thing here that caused the greatest trouble was the affair of Capt. Norris's ship, of which doubtless you have heard; and if they would have been pleased to have taken my advice at home, I would have brought them out of that affair *sans bruit, sans dépence, et avec honneur*; but if they rather chose to come off in a poor, pitiful, shameful, and scandalous manner, it is no fault of mine.

"I am not so little acquainted with my own talents as to pretend to be a great Minister, or the immediate descendant of le Cardinal d'Ossat, or le President Jeannin; but I should have *fort mauvaise grace* not to be *au fait des choses* of this country, after being so long here; and in the abandoned state that things are left here by our Secretary of State's Office, I shall say no more than what is true when I assert that it is wholly and singly owing to my *sçavoir faire*, and some personal interest I have with the King of Portugal, as well as his Cardinals, Jesuits, and Ministers, that things are kept here in the tolerable condition they are. This would deserve more thanks from the Duke of Newcastle than I find he is inclined to give me; but by God, if ever *la Chambre Ardente* should make any enquiry after what support the Trade and the King's Minister have in Portugal, *sa grandeur auroit un tanto di naso*. I know that formerly the gun used to be always charged at me, but long before I left England it flashed in the pan, and the charge was drawn, without ever firing it off, and what new matter there is, faith I do not know; however, these things blow off in time, and really, whether it be foolosophy, or insensibility, they do not make much impression upon me. The King will grant me this request if he pleases; if he will not, he must e'en let it alone. One would however do what one can, and I am sure your Grace will continue your good offices to me."

JOB ST. SOLOMON\* to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU].

1735, April 5, Joar Factory.—"This comes to give my duty to your Grace, praying God to bless you for what you have done for me. All the Mussulmen here pray for you. This comes by Mr. Moore, late a factor in the Company's service, who came up hither along with me, and has taken a great deal of care of me, and used me as his brother, for which I should be glad to hear of your doing good for him. I am still in Gambia; have heard news from Bundo that my father is dead, and one of my wives married. The bearer will inform you more of my affairs than anybody else, he having been here trading for the Company these six or seven months. My duty to the King and Queen and all the Royal family.

"P.S. I hope your Grace will not forget my servant and fellow slave, who is in Maryland."

[SIR] JOHN CHARDIN [Bart.] to the DUKE [of MARLBOROUGH].

1735, May 1, Kempton Park.—"I shall be for ever grateful to my highly honoured and beloved friends Magnifico and Clarissimo the two Dukes of Richmond and Montagu for having lately at each of their houses recommended me to your acquaintance and friendship. . . . Considering often all that has happened during the two days I have seen

\* *Sic*. A MS. note gives an account of "Job, the son of Solomon, the son of Abraham, . . . born at a town called Boonda, in the county of Galumbo, in the kingdom of Futa, in Africa." There are two Arabic letters and one Chinese (?) letter next to this one. See 26 April 1736.



you, our first meeting alone in the field, your running towards me, then your very genteel and amiable deportment throughout in every article of the two days' entertainment particularly directed to me, it seems as if Providence had pointed us out to one another for to be friends, which it would be senseless in me to overlook. Before I go on I must say something to explain why I sent to defer your grand and numerous meeting here last Monday to dinner. My letter to Bodens, desiring him to send to your Grace and others, pretended sickness, but hints it without naming the two persons whose behaviour yourself saw at the Opera was so publicly disturbing, and so horridly indiscreet. I could not avoid showing myself thus sensible of it, especially because, such are the men, the same very probably would have been repeated here most cruelly and unjustly, to my hurt. . . .

"Our fortunes are truly great indeed, though differently so. To speak of yours would require a sheet of paper; my riches consist in the use I have made of time that is over; and now having thrown off the world, and become a professed philosopher—to give you a hint only—whenever you come to view my park and house, enquire into my way of life here and everywhere else; you will find my means very great, proportionable to my wants, which are very small, for I have never spent the least substance upon vice, nor committed any. My life every day from 5 a clock in the morning is one continual act of working charitable beneficence without and devotion within doors. . . .

"His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, whose favour to me is the honour, dignity, and crown of my head—I write to him but very seldom, and see him less, yet the friendship goes on increasing; ours might be so managed, except otherwise according to your pleasure; as in the Spectators, Vol. the 1st and 2nd, was the character of Encrate to King Pharamond—something like that, and no otherwise would I be to you. . . .

I tremble to think how all the vitals of this most powerful Protestant nation are greatly concerned, for your good example, next to the Royal Princes', will be of the most general influence. Your grandfather the late Duke, and the present Lady Duchess Dowager, both loved and delighted in Bishop Burnet's religious conversation, as at the end of the second volume it appears in the account of his life. The present Queen has profited and far from lessened herself by a private friendship with the eminently learned and religious Dr. Clark. . . . (Refers to the good example of Queen Elizabeth, and to the bad examples described in the preface to Sir Walter Raleigh's History of the World, &c.)

"The late Duke of Wharton, though in a lesser concern, ought to be a dreadful example, for it is very well known that in him at first nothing was wanting but the fear and love of God, and yet he received the notions I now deliver to you from the same hand that I did, for the private tutor, during two years between Eton School and the University, went from me first to him and then to Lady Portland's sons. . . . The whole time you were rowing me on the water at Ditton in your uncle's gardens, these and many such like thoughts were so crowding into my head that, looking at you, I could not speak." . . . Asks him to bring Mr. Spencer or any other company.

[LORD] TYRAWLY to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU].

1735, July 29, Lisbon.-- . . . "I find you have heard of my present favour with the King of Portugal; the truth is, that I am personally better with him than anybody ever was that I have heard of. It has cost me some study of his temper to set myself so well with him, but I have fully brought it about and I think I shall hold it.

Whether I am caressed by all sorts of people here, or no, I leave you to judge, for Monsr. Marchand taught us, that *Regis ad exemplum totus componitur orbis*. The King has extreme good sense, a great deal of wit and humour, *mais un peu enfant gaté*, by an unlimited arbitrary power, having had his education from churchmen, and permitting still too many about him.

“Though it is to be sure a very great agreement [*agrément*] to a Foreign Minister to be upon the foot with the Prince he is employed to, that [which] I am here, nevertheless I have found myself quite mistaken in the end I proposed to myself, in getting the King of Portugal’s favour. I had conceived that my being so well with him would enable me to do little services to our affairs with him, and consequently make me acceptable, and countenanced by my own Court. In my first conception I have not been mistaken, for by my own personal favour I have obtained many things here for our nation; but in the reward of them I have been quite mistaken, for even though the King of Portugal writ a very strong letter of recommendation to the King in my favour, and desiring a Regiment of Horse or Dragoons for me, it could not be obtained, though I think my wounds, and time of service, might entitle me to one, without so respectable a solicitor.

“They have now made me Plenipotentiary, which by the by I am sure they would not have done, only that I suppose Norris would not come abroad without being so, and they could not with any decency do it for him and leave me out. We are indeed joint and separate Plenipotentiaries, and I am told I shall continue so, after he goes home. A man should not brag of his own performances, but I may modestly say I have done great services to the Ministers since I have been in Portugal, and upon very little reflection upon this country, they may know it.

“I think my Plenipotentiary powers give me a claim to a State (*sic*), though different from that of Ambassador; if any such thing is due to me out of the Great Wardrobe, pray, my Lord, send for Colonel Wilson, and put him in the way of making a proper demand of it, for I have a noble great room, and very handsomely furnished, that only wants such an ornament to make it complete. I have also a notion the King’s picture is due to a Plenipotentiary; if so, I shall hope it comes likewise from your Office, and I should be very glad of the King’s countenance; ’twas a shrewd saying.

“I don’t know in what manner your Grace may stand with the Ministers (or rather the Minister, for I believe ’tis to little purpose to speak to any of them except Sir Robert), as to your caring to say anything to them for any of your friends, and I would be far from putting you upon any disagreeable task upon my account; but if it were quite easy to you, it could not fail of being of service to me in my solicitation for a Regiment of Horse or Dragoons, if you would mention me as one you wish well to, and also whose personal favour with the King of Portugal, though it is all exerted for their service, yet would be more quickened if it met with a more suitable return from them; for I cannot but think that after being two and twenty years a Colonel of Foot, *cribles* [*criblé*] *de blessures*, and have [having] served neither better[n] or worse than other people, I deserve this preferment, as well as some that have obtained it. I thank you for the sword and pistols; I have not yet received them, but as Wilson is punctual, to be sure I shall.” . . .

[LORD] TYRAWLY to the DUKE OF MONTAGU.

1735, Sept. 23, Lisbon.—“I have received from your Grace such a sword, and two such case (*sic*) of pistols, that if the Spaniards have



any intelligence of, I think must sooner bring about their accommodation with the Portuguese, than Sir John Norris' and my joint negotiations. I thank you prodigiously for them. The double barrel ones are exactly of the size for my Burrell cloak, for night expeditions; that is, one of them stuck in my girdle, and the *espada* under the arm, and muffled in the cloak up to the eyes; for you know that I am a lover, and a fine gentleman, and an arch, comical dog as ever you knew in your life, though I grow old. I cannot choose but grow old, for she had young Robin Nightworke by old Robin Nightworke before I left the Inns of Court. However, things go pretty well while I am in this fine climate, but if ever I return to England, I foresee I shall immediately dwindle into an errant dishclout; and sincerely, if it was not for the pleasure of seeing your Grace, and a very, very, very few people more, I should not care if ever I set my foot into that noble island as long as I live." . . .

THO. SMITH to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU].

1735[-6], Jan. 29, Scotland Yard.— . . . "On the 28th of May 1720 I employed Lazarus Symonds the broker (who is still living) to buy for me in Exchange Alley 500*l.* S. Sea Stock, for the opening of the Books, which he did do, at 53*l.* per cent., of the late Edmond Dummer, Esq., your Grace's then agent. When the time came, the said Dummer declined transferring the same, and said the Stock was not his own but your Grace's, and that your Grace had ordered him not to transfer the same, but was very angry with him for having sold the said Stock; upon which Mr. Dummer was called upon by name three times aloud at the Book D. in the S. Sea House by the said broker, to come and transfer the said Stock, as is usual in such cases, and to receive his money, which was then tendered and told out in gold and silver by my banker.

"Your Grace, upon hearing Mr. Dummer called upon in that manner, seemed to be displeased, and said to me in the hearing of the aforesaid banker and broker, as before mentioned. My answer to your Grace was, that Mr. Dummer was a very good man for the difference, which was 1,450*l.* Your Grace replied, you would protect him, let me do as I would. I then said that since your Grace took it upon yourself, I should not proceed against him; that it was now become your Grace's affair, as by the law and custom of the Alley, if a bargain is not complied with, if the broker declares his principal, his principal becomes liable." . . .

THE DUKE OF MONTAGU and the EARL OF PEMBROKE to JOB  
the son of SOLOMON, at BUNDA.

1736, April 26, London.—"We heard with satisfaction, by your letter from the Factory at Joar, that you were got into the neighbourhood of your own country, which you so much longed to see again, and that you remember with pleasure the friendship we had for you here. We often think and speak of you with esteem, and we are obliged to you and the Musulmans of your nation for the prayers you make to God for our prosperity. God Almighty is great; He is the common father of us all; we all worship Him, though in differing form, and He hears the prayers of all who with a sincere heart call upon Him, and endeavour to follow that universal law He has given to all mankind. We are sorry for the death of your father, or any other domestic misfortune; and we since hear, by another hand, you have



lost, by the loss of a ship, most of the things you carried home from hence, for which we are also sincerely concerned. We heartily wish you hereafter health and better success, praying that God, when it is his will, may make you happy among your friends and relations, and give you all those blessings and comforts to which, as a good man, you are justly entitled.

“Mr. Moor[e] has obliged us by his care and regard for you during his voyage, and he is since gone to the Colony of Georgia with Mr. Oglethorp. We have given commission to your friend Mr. Blewitt, who is gone over to Maryland, to make enquiry for your servant there, and procure his liberty. We have presented your duty to their Majesties; and again wishing you long life and happiness, remain your sincere friends.

“MONTAGU.

“PEMBROKE.”

Copy.

[EARL] WALDEGRAVE to the DUKE OF MONTAGU.

1736, [April 29–] May 9, n.s., Paris.—“I could not light of the Duc de La Tremouille till yesterday, to have an account of M. Du Harley. He was neither *maître d’hôtel* to this Duke nor to the late Bishop of Metz; he was head cook to both, and M. de La Tremouille says he was the best cook in France, whenever he had a mind, *mais toujours très capricieux*. This answers the character you find in him. As to his honesty, the Duke looks upon him as others of his profession, which is to take as many perquisites as he can, but is no judge of what he may be when *maître d’hôtel*. Here having been a good cook is reckoned a very great recommendation for the other employment, that is to say, for the proper arrangements of a table. I believe he left M. de La Tremouille, for they parted fairly. This is all the account I can give you of him. The late Bishop of Metz, whom he lived with till death parted them, kept the most elegant table in France.”

[CHARLES LORD] BRUCE to [the EARL OF CARDIGAN].

1736, May 2, Sunday, Totenham Park [Wilts].—“I intend being at London tomorrow night (should I not hear by tonight’s post that the Parliament is prorogued) for to attend the Mortmain Bill; but as my time will be taken up in consulting with those Lords who are for a saving clause for Queen Anne’s Bounty to the poor Clergy, I put upon paper my thoughts upon that affair. Queen Anne, amongst many glorious and good actions, gave part of her revenue to increase the maintenance of the poorer Clergy, who no doubt were, and are now, very deserving; and that any that have a regard for the memory of that good Queen and for the Church of England, should be against a clause for saving this charity, seems to me very extraordinary, and I can’t but imagine that your Lordship upon further consideration will be for it. For my part, I think there has not in the many years I have sat in Parliament been depending a more material thing, and the supporting a saving clause is what, if occasion (*sic*), I would go a thousand miles to do.”\*

\* There is also a short note by this writer.

[LORD] G[EOURGE] SACKVILLE to [the EARL OF CARDIGAN].

[1738,] Aug. 6, Knowle.—“Since the Dean \* wrote to you we have been at Stoneland: we are now here to receive my Lord President † (as we thought) in his way to Sussex, but he says he must carry the Duke of Dorset with him to town tomorrow morning early. By what I can find there is a Council summoned to consider of the answer that is to come from Spain, so that it will be soon known whether there will be peace or war. The Dean (as Mr. Webber expresses it) mounted the rostrum today to instruct Lord Willmington, Lord Scarborough, and several others; you may imagine how miserable he felt before, and how happy he is now, to have it over.” . . . (Illness of Lord Vere’s son.)

G. STONE [DEAN OF DERRY] to [the EARL OF CARDIGAN].

[1738,] Aug. 17.—“We have been for some time at a house of the Duke of Dorset’s in Sussex, near Tunbridge Wells, and as we have been very often there, I will tell you some of the humours of it. There is, in the first place, more company than was ever known to be there before. To begin with that part of it which to my sorrow I saw the oftenest, Felton Hervey is hardly second to Nash. He is more nauseous than ever. But there was some comfort, that he lost all his money; and he has been drawn in a fan (not unlike), with a child in his arms. He pretends to be very angry, but I suppose he is in his heart pleased to find himself so considerable.

“Among the fair sex (though I should not have put Felton among the foul) Lady Rich has the honour to be laughed at more than anybody. She had been for some time the happiest creature in the world, till unfortunately last week Lady Albemarle came down, and happened to play once at cards with her. Lady Albemarle is gone, and her Ladyship is so very miserable that she cannot support it. It put her so in mind, she says, of the sort of thing that one is in London, and for her part she would not wish to go to Heaven but for three days. . . .

“We are this moment setting out to Bourne (Lord Wilmington’s), but I hope it is not from whose Bourne no traveller returns. Lord George [Sackville] forbids me to say anything of our coming to Deene, for he must have that, he says, for his next letter.”

[LORD] GEORGE SACKVILLE to [the EARL OF CARDIGAN].

1738, Sept. 1, Whitehall.—“I came to town last Wednesday to have the honour of kissing the Duke’s and Princess’s hands on Thursday, which (thank God) is over. Since I wrote last week to you we have been at Lord Wilmington’s; he has a prodigious good house situated upon the Downs within half a mile of the sea; it is the place in the world Lady Cardigan would be fondest of, for it is more difficult to find a dirty spot of ground there than it is to find a dry one in Northamptonshire. We often wished that Deene could be transplanted there. The Dean [Stone] is in Surrey with some of his relations. We shall meet at Knowle the beginning of next week, from whence we are to go to Walmer Castle, near Dover. When we return from that place, we shall begin

\* G. Stone, Dean of Derry.

† Of the Council; Spencer Compton, Earl of Wilmington.

to expect the civil letter to invite us to a more agreeable one. If you will send about the 20th of this month, I will let you know when we may hope to see you.

"I suppose you have not yet heard (for the Articles are not made public) that peace is made with the Spaniard; Sheat (?) the merchants are to have 150 thousand pound to stop their mouths, and there is to be a convention to settle the trade for the future. The Spaniards are to pay ninety thousand, the English the rest; this is the result of some account made up between Spain and England, the particulars of which, if I should hear, I should not remember, and if I did remember, would not trouble you with them.

"Lord Pembroke and the Duke of Richmond are contending who should succeed the Master of the Rolls as Governor of the Charterhouse; they are both very earnest about it. Sir Robert Walpole says it ought to be given to him that is least mad about it. The King has been a good deal out of order with a pain in his hip; when anybody enquired after his health, Horace Walpole used to answer, 'The King is hipp'd.' Do you not think the answer is prodigious witty?"

[LORD] G. SACKVILLE to [the EARL OF CARDIGAN].

1738, Sept. 24, Knowle.— . . . "We have not as yet settled how we shall get down to you, but if we should have occasion for Tom Bourne's help, you must give me leave to write to you again. The Duke of Dorset had a letter today from London . . . that Lady Sophia has told Lady Albemarle in Holland that she is married to Mr. Thomas. The Dean is very impatient to take possession of his . . . \* apartment."

J. B. [the HON. JAMES BRUDENELL] to [the EARL OF CARDIGAN].

1738, Nov. 1, Goodwood.—"As Mrs. Brudenell's return of her fever has confined me here, I can't be any longer without enquiring after my dear Lord's welfare, and all the good family, and beg to know whether you are settled yet in London. Their Graces went up to the Birthday, and are expected back here tonight, with a number of wise foxhunters, among which is Charles Fielding."

G. STONE, Dean of Derry, to [the EARL OF CARDIGAN].

[1739.] April 29, Sunday night, Knole.—"This morning I received a letter from the Bishop of Derry, to tell me that I need not be in Ireland so soon by a fortnight as the time I had proposed; so that Lord George and I shall now go together. I write now to Damer to acquaint him with this, and I think it most likely that he will stay for us. . . .

"Lord George sends his duty to you, and desires you to tell Lady Cardigan that the news of her having been at the Cock-Pitt reached Knole several hours before we did; and we found the family in great trouble about the dirty window curtains and several other absurdities which she must have discovered there. The ague is entirely gone, and his Lordship takes a gentle ride before dinner, and eats of two or three plain dishes with a very hearty appetite." . . .



G. STONE [Dean of Derry] to [the EARL OF CARDIGAN].

[1739,] June 12, Tuesday, Phœnix Park.—“I have had two fits of an ague last week, which were bad enough to hinder me from writing to you, but the infallible medicine has cured me. . . . I hope that you have received the Staffordshire knives and forks, and that you like them. The stuff for Lord Brudenell’s clothes will set out about the 17th of this month, and will be in London in a fortnight from that time. There will come with it some stuff of another sort, that is intended for your Lordship, and some for Lady Cardigan, if you happen to like them.

“The bark has cured me of an ague, but I believe that it has affected my understanding, for I am much more stupid than ever I was in my life. . . . Lady Limrick desired me to [make her compliments to Lady Cardigan, Lord Limrick wears his own hair, as white as Swinny’s, but not so long, and with more curl; I like it so well that I have some thoughts of wearing mine.”

G. S[TONE, Dean of Derry,] to [the EARL OF CARDIGAN].

[1739,] July 5, Phœnix Park.— . . . “I shall set out for Derry next Monday. There is a Bishop\* dead, which puts it in the Duke of Devonshire’s power to make me Dean of Down; if that happens, my stay will be but short at Derry. I have yet heard no news from England what is likely to be done in it.

“Sir Thomas and Lady Prendergast dined with us here yesterday; the ladies here like her very well, but they wish she would not make them wait till four o’clock for dinner every day. She passes for a pretty kind of woman, but not so handsome as Lady C. Cavendish. White beauties you know are the taste of the Irish nation.

“I never think of Twit’nam without regretting every moment that we lose from it. *Quid facit stultus* ? is a question that is asked almost every hour in the day. Lady Cardigan is very good to have found a house for us, and I hope next summer that we shall make use of it. I hope the Black Dean continues to improve, which may make some amends if the White one should begin to fall off. But I can answer for them that they will think themselves fully rewarded if they can be so happy as to please the people whose service they are in.” . . .

[SIR] CHARLES WAGER to the DUKE OF MONTAGU.

1740, May 27, Admiralty Office.—“The bearer hereof, Mr. Barton, is an Alderman of Portsmouth, and has been so many years, and several times Mayor; he has been several years a Clerk in the Ordnance there. Your Grace’s favour to him, and when there is opportunity a little promotion, will very much oblige the Members for Portsmouth, Admiral [Philip] Cavendish, and [Admiral Charles] Stewart.”†

ANDREW STONE‡ to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU].

1740, Aug. 22, Whitehall.—“I am directed by Sir Robert Walpole to desire your Grace would be pleased to meet the Lords Justices this day, at twelve a’clock at noon, at the Cockpit, upon particular business.”

\* Francis Hutchinson, Bishop of Downe and Connor.

† The Duke was Master General of the Ordnance 1740–2, and again 1743–56.

‡ Brother of George Stone, Dean of Derry; private secretary to the Duke of Newcastle. (MS. note.) He was at this time Under Secretary of State. (Haydn.)

[THE DOWAGER LADY CARDIGAN to her son the EARL OF  
CARDIGAN.]

[c. 1740,] Oct. 18, Hammersmith.—“I beg you will be so kind to let me know if I can’t without being too particular (?) avoid taking out my silver ticket, as your sister can’t just now go (though I hope it won’t be very long before she may), and as Farenelo is gone, which I own makes a great alteration in my thoughts as to the Opera. Lord Cadogan did ask me to subscribe, and I told him I would. So pray give me your thoughts upon this affair by the very next post. I have another reason for not caring to subscribe, which I will tell you when I see you; it is in regard to the expense, which I should be glad to save, if I can do it with credit.” . . .

SAM. SPEED to the DUKE [OF MONTAGU].

[1740,] Dec. 20, Barbadoes.—“It gives me great pleasure that my instructions from the Board suit so well with my inclinations, for they not only plead in my favour for the liberty I take in writing to your Grace, but even authorise me in so doing. I should have sent your Grace an account of what passed at Spithead, and in our attempts under Mr. Balchen, but Major Lewis, with whom I then was on board of one of the Ordnance ships, deprived me of that pleasure by enjoying it himself. I am now, by my Lord Cathcart’s leave, on board the Weymouth man-of-war, Capt. Knowles.

“Oct. the 26th the Fleet sailed from St. Helen’s. The 27th the Admiral made a signal for the Weymouth to chase; it proved to be a Dutch ship from Cadiz, bound to Amsterdam. The Master, being brought on board, said he left Cadiz the 6th o.s., and that there were six Spanish men-of-war of 60 and 70 guns ready for the sea, commanded by a Rear Admiral. And that during his stay there another Dutch ship came in, the Captain of which told him that he had fallen in with the Toulon Squadron off Cape St. Vincent, consisting of twelve ships, the Admiral of which detained him three days; and that he heard they were to be joined by the Brest Squadron.

“The Captain we spoke with told us that many people of fashion and rich merchants had left Cadiz, being apprehensive of a visit from the English Fleet under Sir John Norris; and that their coasts were lined with soldiers on that account. It was the current discourse that the Ferrol Squadron, being twelve ships in number (line-of-battle ships and two frigates), were sailed for the West Indies, and in conjunction with the French were to take Jamaica.

“On the 11th o.s. the said Master, being 14 Dutch miles S.W. by W. off Cape Roxant, saw thirty sail of ships in the evening standing S.S.W., the wind being a South East.

“Nov. the 1st, Lat. 47.10, the Start, from whence we took our departure, bearing N.E. by E. 103 leagues, we had a violent storm at N.W.; then shifted to N.E., which scattered us so much that but 15 sail were in sight in the evening out of 120, for we were about that number when we sailed from St. Helen’s; but many joined us the next day. The Superbe, Capt. Hervey, lost all his masts, his bowsprit only remaining. The Buckingham’s mainmast I saw carried away, for we were so near as to apprehend her running foul of us in endeavouring to get clear of her wrack; and if she had, we should both have been dashed to pieces.

“There are seven men-of-war absent, which are—the Cumberland, of 80 guns; the Buckingham and Prince of Orange, of 70 guns each; the



York, Ripon, Superbe, and Montague, of 60 guns each. On board the Montague are Col[s]. Lowther and Morton; the York, Gen. Wentworth and Brigadier Wolf; the Ripon, Brigadier Guys (?) and Col. Robinson. And about 40 transports are wanting. But it was the opinion of the sea officers that they were on their way to the place of rendezvous, and that the Superbe got to Lisbon.

"Nov. the 8th, the Admiral made a signal for the Orford, Lord Augustus [Fitzroy], to chase; it proved to be a French ship from Bourdeaux, laden with provisions for Martanica. The Admiral thought fit to detain her, and she was with the Fleet when we left it, which was the 24th, for Barbadoes.

"The 25th, Lat. 20.13, 300 leagues N.E. Barbadoes, we met with two ships that lost company Nov. 1st; one had soldiers of Gen. Wentworth's Regiment on board; the other a store ship, and had met with the Transport in the morning, as we did with both in the evening. They were not a little glad when they found we were English. We directed them how to steer for the Fleet, which was not many leagues from us, and kept on our course.

"Dec. the 13th, we arrived at Barbadoes. It is said here that 21 sail of French men-of-war sailed from Martanica about five weeks since, and are gone to leeward. The number of the Spanish ships are not known; it is thought they are in great want of provisions, a stop being put to the exportation of beef from the Island. Martanica is greatly distressed also on the same account.

"They are putting this place in as good defence as it will admit of. I have been to see the condition of the forts round this part of the Island. They are in very bad order; their cannon are, most of them, eat up with rust; and in two of their forts they have had cannon without carriages. Charles Fort is in the best condition; there is [are] 35 cannon mounted, and pretty good; six of them 42-pounders, and the rest 24 and 12. In James Fort there are two pieces of brass cannon not fit for service, but if sold would help to purchase some good iron ones.

"I have sent your Grace a long account, chiefly of misfortunes, but I hope my next will be longer, and full of good news." Expresses his gratitude for the favour shown him by the Duke.

SAM. SPEED to the DUKE [OF MONTAGU].

[1741,] Jan. 28, Jamaica.—"I took the liberty to write to you from Barbadoes, which I hope your Grace has received. Nothing of moment has happened since, excepting a conflict between six of our men-of-war and four French.

"Jan. the 7th, the Admiral made a signal for the Prince Frederick, Lord Auberry, the Orford, Lord Augustus Fitzroy, two 70-gun ships, the York, Capt. Cotes, the Rippon, Capt. Jolly, the Dunkirk, Capt. Cooper, and the Weymouth, Capt. Knowles, to chase; the four last ships are of 60 guns; and the French ships were two of 60 guns, and the other two of 50.

"We were about six leagues south of Hispaniola when we began to chase. About one the Weymouth fired a gun for them to bring to, but they kept on their course. About three we fired another gun for the same purpose, but they did not mind us; but seeing we were determined to speak with them, they hoisted their colours. We came up with them between ten and eleven at night.

"Lord Auberry being commanding officer, Mr. Knowles asked if his Lordship had any particular commands for him. He bid him speak



with the first ship he could, and himself would speak with the headmost he told him. When we came within half pistol-shot, we hailed one of the French ships, and asked what they were; to which question they made no answer, but asked who we were. 'English men-of-war,' said our linguist (by whom Mr. Knowles and I stood on the gangway, telling him what to say—Mr. Knowles, I mean, dictating to him). 'And we are French men-of-war, and what would you have?' 'We must speak with you,' said we. They then asked if war was declared. 'No, not when we left Europe,' we told them. 'Then what would you have?' 'You know that we are at war with Spain, and [it] is our duty to know what every ship is we meet; so pray send your boat on board.' 'We have no boat,' said they. 'Then we will send ours,' which words were no sooner spoken but two shot came between our main-mast and fore-mast, from one of the French ships that Lord Auberry had come up with, as we were talking with our French ship.

"The French ship my Lord hailed would give no answer; on which my Lord ordered a shot to be fired a-head of him. That not having the effect that he designed, he fired a shot into him; and then began the battle. We all ran to our quarters, and gave three broadsides into the ship we had been talking with. They returned the compliment, and then sheered off. The Dunkirk likewise gave this same ship a broadside. They were well manned with small arms, which they handled very briskly, and if it had not been dark, I believe we should have been very much galled by them, for we were within thirty yards of each other when we began to fire.

"After an hour's engagement, or thereabout, Mr. Knowles went on board the Frederick, and advised my Lord to desist till the morning, for he said that he feared we were in a wrong cause. My Lord agreed to it; but Mr. Knowles had no sooner got aboard his own ship, and ordered her to be towed round, but my Lord was obliged to continue the fight in his own defence; and the Orford, coming up, ran between three of the French ships, which fell on him, but his Lordship [Fitzroy] cleared himself very well, and continued firing, with the Frederick, till past four in the morning. We never lifted up a port after Mr. Knowles came from Lord Auberry, but received several shot. We had two men killed, and five wounded, but not dangerous.

"In the morning we saw the French ships near a mile from us, in good order for to renew the fight, with their signal out for that purpose. The six sea Captains met on board the Frederick, and agreed to send a boat to know if they were really French or not. The boat was sent with a flag of truce, and the orders that were sent are to this purpose: That we were sorry for the mistake that happened the night before, but that they were the cause of it themselves, their behaviour being so very inconsistent with the politeness of the French nation; alluding to their not hoisting their colours when they first saw us chase, and in not laying by for us. The Lieutenant (ours) said he hoped we had not killed them many men. 'But too many,' the Commodore answered.

"The Rippon never fired a gun; the York gave two or three broadsides; and the Dunkirk gave the Orford a broadside by mistake. The six English ships had about twenty men killed, and most of them on board the Orford, whose sails are useless by the number of shot going through. About thirty men are wounded, and but few of them mortally. Mr. England, a Captain of Marines, was killed in the Frederick; no other officers hurt.

"I have, my Lord, given you as faithful an account as my memory and enquiry will admit of, for I am very well acquainted with the six Captains, who gave me an account of what had been done on board

their ships ; and I was a witness of what passed on board the Weymouth.

“I shall say no more of the French than what everybody must own, which is, that they behaved with great prudence and gallantry.

“Brigadier[s] Guies and Wolf were in the engagement, but not at the council of the Captains. What is said on the affair here is, that we had done too much or too little.

“The Cumberland, Prince of Orange, Buckingham, and Superbe, I hope, are safe in England, for we have heard nothing of them since the 2nd of Nov. last. No other ships are wanting.

“Jan. the 22nd, Sir Chaloner sailed from hence with ten ships of the line.

“The 23rd, Commodore Lestock sailed with nine.

“25th, sails Mr. Vernon with eleven and the transports. The men-of-war are full of soldiers, and many sick will be left behind.

“Mr. Laye, an Engineer, is dead, and succeeded by Capt. Campbell ; and the first Carpenter is also dead.

“My Lord Cathcart’s corpse, which was designed to be carried to England, is buried here, it being too offensive on board ship.

“\* Provisions are excessive dear. Ten shillings are paid for a goose, and all things in proportion.

“Jan. the 26th, Mr. Vernon sailed from hence with nine ships of the line, leaving two men-of-war to convoy the transports, which will not be able to sail till the 29th or 30th.

“The Augusta, a 60-gun ship, unfortunately ran aground going out of the harbour, and is become useless to the present affair.

“Mr. Vernon and Fleet is out of the harbour, and waiting for us ; we shall be all out by the 29th instant.

“Jan. the 26th, two prizes were brought in here ; one is a French ship laden with iron and meal for Carthagene ; the other a Spanish snow. The Squirrel, a 20-gun ship, took them. I think I have given your Grace an account of everything that is doing here.”

#### SAM. SPEED to the DUKE [OF MONTAGU].

[1741,] April 2, five miles from Carthagene.—“March the 9th, the Shrewsbury, Norfolk, Russell, and Princess Amelia, 80-gun ships, attacked two forts standing on rocks, thirty feet above the water’s edge. We were masters of them that evening. St. Iago had nine cannon, and St. Philip’s four.

“March the 15th, we opened the trenches in a wood 450 yards distant from Beauca Chica,† or Fort Lewis, for it is called by both these names. The enemy were so kind as not to annoy us in our proceedings.

“March the 18th, the men-of-war’s boats, at night, with soldiers and sailors, took two fa[s]cine batteries, one of fifteen cannon, and the other of five ; but the enemy remounted three on the fifteen-gun battery, which were soon dismantled again.

“March the 21st, at night, the wood was cleared from before our battery of twenty cannon, 24-pounders, and at eight the next morning we began our fire.

“March the 22nd, Col. Duglass was killed in his tent by a cannon-ball.

“March the 23rd, Mr. Moore was killed at the 20-gun battery, and Lieut.-Col. Sandford in a tent.

\* Here the following words are struck out : “The Army is very discont[ent]ed with the great deductions from their pay, and.”

† Boccachica Castle, the strongest fort in Carthagena. (Boyle’s Chronology.)



“March the 24th, Lord Auberry had both his legs shot off on board the Prince Frederick, and died in two hours after.

“March the 25th, Fort Lewis was taken by storm. The enemy abandoned it so soon as they discovered our marching towards them. In the fort were seventy cannon, two of which are brass 24-pounders, two brass eight-inch mortars, and one of iron of 13 inches, and about fifty barrels of powder.

“That same evening the enemy burnt one and sank two of their men-of-war that defended the entrance of the harbour.

“The ship *Don Blass* [de Liz] was on board is saved; she is called the *Gallicia*, of 64 guns. The names of the other three are, the *St. Philip's*, the *Africa*, and *St. Carlos*; the first was of 74 guns, the second of 70 guns, and the other of 64 guns. On board the *Gallicia* were taken a captain and sixty men.

“The same evening was taken by soldiers and sailors *St. Joseph*, a fort of twenty cannon.

“March the 30th, Col. Watson died of a wound from a cannon-ball, which broke his thigh.

“We are proceeding so fast as the ordnance &c. will admit us towards the City.

“The number of cannon taken, and those sunk by the enemy, are near three hundred. The number of soldiers and sailors killed are said to be near two hundred, but this is not to be depended on.

“April the 1st, it is certain the enemy have abandoned *Forta Granda*, and have left 49 cannon in it. They have likewise sunk all their ships in the harbour, one French only remaining.”

#### SAM. SPEED to the DUKE [OF MONTAGU].

[1741,] Oct. 7, Camp in Cuba.—“By the last ship that sailed I sent your Grace an account of what has happened since our leaving Jamaica to the 31st of August, from which time I shall continue my little history.

“Sept. the 8th, *St. Catalina*, a place I mentioned in my last as not found, though very considerable, was discovered by Capt. Burard and party, a Spanish prisoner being his guide. So soon as the enemy discovered their coming, they set fire to the house (for there was but one, and a few Negro huts) and retreated. The guide we once had from the Admiral [Vernon] said it was a place of consequence, and attempted to show us the way to it.

“Sept. the 14th, at night, we had violent rain, thunder and lightning. The river I mentioned rose twenty feet above its usual course, and the ground we were encamped on was near nineteen feet under water; but by good luck for us we removed a fortnight before this happened. Five of our advanced sentries were taken off by the flood, and a gunner. The Negroes were still remaining on our former ground, and in no small confusion. They were near a thousand, most of which ran to the woods to save themselves; others, who had ambition enough, stayed to try what they could save (or steal), and were caught, and necessitated to climb into the trees that chanced to be near them. There they were obliged to remain for six or seven hours, and in danger every minute of the rubbish and vast trees that came down sweeping them away, but there was but three or four drowned. They really made a very droll appearance, and had it not been for the danger, the scene would have been very diverting. The Admiral's tender of seventy tons was drove twenty yards into the wood, and being so very old, it is not thought worth the labour to get her off.



“Sept. the 17th, the Admiral returned, having been within three or four leagues of St. Iago. There is no thought of our steering that way.

“Sept. the 19th, a gunner was killed coming to the camp from our ships; it was thought to be done by our own people, knowing he had some money; his watch was not taken.

“Sept. the 25th and 29th, councils of war were held, the two Admirals and our two Chiefs being the only persons present. A hundred American soldiers are to be sent to the Island of Rattan, on the Musquito shore; I hope they will behave better than they have hitherto. It is strongly reported that Don Blass is dead, and also most of the garrison at Carthagea. It is likewise affirmed that the Admiral’s ship at the Havana is blown up by lightning. We hourly expect a ship from England, but are very apprehensive of some misfortune having happened; there has been no answer returned to letters sent two or three days after the attack of Lazara, which was the 9th of April,

“Our inactive situation is very melancholy as well as useless. Our men are very sickly and die fast, more from want of necessaries than the inclemency of the climate, I fear. Some die by their own excesses in drink. Fluxes are the reigning disorders among them, but very few die of fevers. It is so cold about twenty miles farther up the country as to make a fire agreeable mornings and evenings.

“P.S. Col. Gwin is broke for cheating his men. A young gentleman of family, as I am but too well informed, is accused of very unreasonable amours; son of Lord H——ys.”

SAM. SPEED to the DUKE [OF MONTAGU].

[1741,] Nov. 4, Camp in Cuba.—“I wrote to your Grace the 30th of Sept. past, since which time nothing of any moment has happened.

“Our present condition is very melancholy, for more than half our soldiers are down with agues and fevers, which are pretty fatal. By the last weekly return fifty-one men died, and it is feared twice the number will die this week, there being many more sick.

“These disorders are thought to proceed from the great change of heat and cold in the four and twenty hours; for these past eight days the nights I think are more cold than they are in England in October, in proportion to the heat of the days.

“The 20th of last month arrived the Bonnetta sloop with dispatches from England, and brings us an account of 5,000 troops coming over to us. I wish they may answer the intent; but the condition we are in at present, and the fate that these new comers must in all probability share, will make us but very little more able to annoy the enemy than when we set out last from Jamaica, which was the first of July last, supposing that the troops which are said to be coming should lose as many men in proportion to their numbers as we have in proportion to those that came out with Lord Cathcart. We have, my Lord, lost very near six out of seven; many companies that were seventy’s when we embarked, have not six men left in them.

“It is said we shall embark very soon, and remain in this harbour, hoping the sea air may recover our men. Short allowance and sea air is [are] but very poor comfort for sick men. The Island of Jamaica is almost devoured by us and the Navy together. When these new forces come, it is said we shall go to Jamaica, leave our sick, and try our luck once more. If the enemy have had no troops thrown into Carthagea, we may chance to give them a broad hint. The Navy

cannot help us, not being able to batter the town; and for St. Iago, it is said a ship cannot venture into the harbour. So the whole business must fall on the Army.

“Col. Campbell and Col. Millidge are dead. The officers of the four youngest Regiments of Marines will set out for England very soon.”

SAM. SPEED to the DUKE [OF MONTAGU].

1741, Nov. 30, Port Royal.—“I wrote to your Grace the 3rd (*sic*) instant, and am sorry to say that what I mentioned in my last in regard to the sickly condition of our poor people has proved but too true.

“Nov. the 6th, Col. Cockran’s and Brigadier Lowther’s Regiments, who do duty together, were not able to give more than nine men for their quarter-guard.

“From the 6th to the 16th, nothing but death and sickness; and the 16th we decamped, having sent most of the sick to their ships; and when they were gone, there was [were] not more than three hundred and forty, officers included; and some of the officers were formed into two platoons. I was ill on board, so cannot affirm what I say in regard to the numbers that retreated from the Camp, but I am sure they were not four hundred.

“Oct. the 17th, nineteen hundred men were fit for service by the returns, now there are not four hundred.

“We arrived here last night. The two Admirals are going with three sixty and two seventy and a fifty-gun ship off of Hispaniola. Gen. Wentworth is come here. The variance between the two Chiefs is not less than it was four months past, which is a great misfortune, not to us only, but to the whole expedition.

“I think I have mentioned everything that may be of any consequence to be known at home; and not being over able to write, from an ague and fever (which I thank God has left me some days), I must assure your Grace,” &c.

H. WALPOLE to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU].

1742, Aug. 8, Woolterton.—“I hope your Grace will excuse the liberty I take to send you the enclosed letter from one Dean, whom your Grace was pleased at my request to get employed in the train of artillery at Minorca. Your Grace will find that he is extremely desirous to be promoted to a higher station there, or to have some post in the train here. As his father is a very honest man at Norwych, and very serviceable in our interest, it would be a particular obligation both to Mr. Vere and myself if your Grace could serve the son.”

THE EARL OF WINCHILSEA to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU].

1742, Sept. 14.—“As all designs for the public service are in this country generally defeated by being known long before our ships sail, and by the manner of our fitting our ships, we are now sending out two ships with an intention of doing some service, which we hope cannot be defeated but by being made public, and we must apply to the Ordnance Board for some warlike stores not usually furnished. Your Grace not being now in town, I must beg to know

from your Grace who it is at your Board to whom you would direct me to apply that these things might be provided privately; and when they are to be delivered will be time enough for us to give our public desire\*.”

[GEN. SIR] P[HILIP] HONYWOOD to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU].

1742-3, Jan. 12, o.s., Ghent.—Recommends Capt. Napier to be an Engineer in “this establishment.” He was an officer at Gibraltar during the siege, and was afterwards a scholar of Mons. Thomas. He is now Lieut. Quarter-master General to “this army,” but this appointment is not equal to his deserts.

“We are a-preparing for a march into Germany, but till the day is fixed for us to begin the march I cannot think we shall, or till I see Major Gen. Elton † come from England, who I am told commands all that body of troops” [the Hanoverians?].

*Partly autograph.*

[GEN. SIR] P. HONYWOOD to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU].

1743, n.s., Feb. 2, Ghan [Ghent].—Recommends Lieut. Flight, the eldest Lieutenant here and in England, to succeed Mr. Burgarede, deceased, as Captain Lieutenant. He had the command of the artillery when the writer was encamped on Sunney Hill.

“We are all ready for a march, and have been so so long that most of the poor officers are starving by keeping a field equipage all the winter. We are now in hopes of a courier every hour from England, that will determine whether we march or not. I own I have always been for the latter. The Hanoverians have had positive orders from Lord Stair to march, and have said they will begin on Monday next the 7th (?); but till I see Major-Gen. Ilton go through this place [I] will not believe they will stir. We have sent three Regiments of foot to Mons, and should the Army move I shall go thither with the heavy cavalry for some time, where I should be glad your Grace’s Regiment would join us.

[P.S.] “Major-Gen. Ilton is this day gone through this place, and I hear we are to begin our march this day fortnight, and that the Hessen (*sic*) are to go to Mons, Charlyroi, and Ath.”

SAM. SPEED to the DUKE [OF MONTAGU].

1743, May 7, o.s., Newit.—“I arrived last night from Hecht within a league and a half of Frankfort, having been sent to Hecht to receive Lord Staires’s commands in regard to the marching of the train, which is here. Lord Staire, who is at Hecht, has had an account of the action that happened between the Austrians and Bavarians, which is as follows:—

“The famous partisan La Croix was attacked by a much superior force, and defended himself till his party of seven hundred men were almost destroyed, himself wounded and taken prisoner. The French, under the command of Broglio, were spectators of this affair, and so far from giving him the succour which they not only perceived he wanted, but which he frequently demanded, a panic (or design, as is conjectured)

\* “Order” struck out.

† “Ilton” in the next letter.



seized them, and they retired to the other side of the Isser, leaving the Austrians masters of the whole country between the Jan and the Isser. The Austrians took the advantage of this retreat, and two days afterwards fell upon a body of seven thousand Bavarians, and cut them to pieces, wounded and took the Gen. Menenz prisoner, with several of their principal officers.

“The politicians of the Army imagine the French endeavour to make the Imperialists destroy each other, in order to promote some honest scheme of their own.

“Part of the foot Guards began to encamp yesterday within half a league of Hecht, and the whole Army is moving toward that place. One part of the Army will be encamped within a league of Frankfort. All the horse will be passed the Rhine in eight days; all the foot, excepting Brag’s and Howard’s, are passed. The Train march from hence tomorrow for Hecht; it is about 25 leagues from hence; and we are within five leagues of Coblins; it is eight days’ march to Hecht.”

THOMAS JONES to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU].

1743, May 29, Sunday, Hoechst.—“As affairs here seem (by the strongest appearances) to be drawing to a crisis, I take the liberty to give your Grace the following account.

“A few days since all the foot, dragoons, and artillery, both English and Hanoverian, passed the Main and encamped about a mile on the other side, their right reaching to the village called Keldersbach; the several Regiments of English horse taking the ground the footguards had left, as they came up; the Austrians (in number about eight thousand) remaining still in their camp at Hoffenheim. During this time the French were said to have crossed the Rhine, and were from us.

“Late on Friday night last his Excellency Lord Stair had an express from Mayence, on which the three battalions of Guards and a brigade of foot (consisting of Gen. Howard’s, Brigadier Ponsonby’s, and Handy-side’s Regiments) were ordered to march that moment to possess themselves of an advantageous piece of ground about two mile from the camp, which has a very large wood both in front and rear of it. On Saturday morning Lieut. Pattison was detached with six pieces of cannon to join them. ’Twas now declared that the French had recrossed the Rhine and were moving towards us, and that they had already advanced their right wing to Darmstadd. This day my Lord Stair has received advice that the French have absolute orders to fight us at all events. The truth of this is confirmed by their army’s being now within seven mile of us, which is marching up in order of battle. The Austrians and our horse were immediately directed to pass the Main, and march with the whole Army and artillery to the above mentioned ground, where the line of battle is formed, and they all rest on their arms this night to expect the enemy. Some of their hussars have been already seen, and ’tis thought the Army will be engaged by break of day. What tomorrow brings forth shall very faithfully be related to your Grace. Their army is reckoned at the most but six and thirty thousand, from which a great number of deserters daily come in to us; ours, thirty-four thousand complete, full of health and spirit. The Hessians are not yet come up, but expected in a few days. ’Tis the general opinion, if they do not attack us soon, we unavoidably must them, they having stopped all forage coming up the Rhine and Main, which was our chief dependence.

Our horses are already reduced to eight pounds of hay each per day, which is half their usual allowance; and as the oats are very bad, they must soon be infallibly ruined, unless green forage can be had, of which there is no likelihood at present."

THOMAS JONES to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU].

1743, [June?]\* May 3, Hoechst.—“I two days since did myself the honour to acquaint your Grace with the several steps the Army had lately taken, and that they were then drawn up in order of battle on an advantageous piece of ground, expecting the French to attack them; but to the great concern and disappointment of the whole they never came, which all here think a misfortune, as our situation and the resolution that appeared in our soldiers must have given the victory to us. After 24 hours' waiting, the troops were obliged to retire, as there was no possibility to subsist them in that place. My Lord Stair gave orders that they should all recross the Main for our better security till the forces that are expected shall join us, as 'tis now said the French are almost double our numbers. Our whole army is encamped on the river's side near Hoechst, where 'tis thought we shall remain till his Majesty's [George II.] arrival, which is expected in a few days. The troops designed for his escort march tomorrow.

“Two expresses arrived here last night to Lord Stair and the Duke d'Arenberg with the news, that Prince Charles [of Lorraine] has had another battle with the French, where Marshal Broglio commanded, between the villages of Strobingen and Platling, on the banks of the Danube, wherein the French have lost upwards of three thousand men, with all their baggage, and are quite beat out of Bavaria.”

THOMAS JONES to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU].

1743, June 18, Hanau.—“As 'tis said an express went yesterday for England, I make no doubt but your Grace will have heard of our battle with the French before this. I shall however give your Grace the best account of it I at present can, and with as much truth as possible.

“Your Grace I presume may have heard that our whole Army was encamped near Aschaffenburg, where there was a very important pass, which our troops had some time before secured; notwithstanding which, the French marched up and encamped opposite to us on the other side of the river. We stayed [t]here till the want of provision obliged us to move towards this place, for which orders were given on Wednesday, 15th inst., which were, that the whole Army should strike their tents that night, and lie on their arms, to have their baggage loaded, and be in a readiness to march by break of day on Thursday morning, which was begun about one a clock and continued till near seven, when the Army was drawn up in form, for the sake (as 'twas said) of encamping regularly, and I believe at this time nobody thought of fighting. About nine, a battery of four guns from the French began to play on us from the other side of the river, which did some damage to our baggage. Soon after fifteen battalions of our foot marched in great haste to face the French, who had crossed the river about a league beyond us, the rest of the Army following. They now began to attack us very warmly with a great number of cannon (some 18 pounders), which were very advantageously placed along the river's side. Several detachments of our artillery was [wero] made,

\* June is written over May by another hand.



which kept a continual fire on them, and amazed them much. About eleven the cannonading began between the two armies, which was excessive hot on both sides, and lasted till one, when his Majesty [George II.], after having given the necessary orders for the disposition of his troops, galloped to the head of the Army, and the battle immediately ensued. The Household troops attack[ed] with great bravery, and broke through our first line of foot, but were soon repulsed, and almost all destroyed or taken. I think I may safely say I saw at least fifty of their officers prisoners, three of them marshals *de camp*. The whole body of French soon afterwards gave way, and continued retreating till between 4 and 5 in the evening, when they ran and repassed their bridges in great confusion; which 'tis said broke down, and several perished in the river. Soon after their retreat, a whole battalion of French deserted to us.

“His Majesty continued the whole time in the heat of all the action, which is said to be as fierce a one as has been ever known. His Royal Highness the Duke [of Cumberland] was seen in every place animating the soldiers, but was pretty severely wounded at last in the leg, though 'tis thought he's out of danger. His horse was shot in several places. All agree in the opinion that our artillery did great service, and behaved to a man exceeding well. Several of the people were killed, but we have lost no officer; Depaw the surgeon only is missing. Our chiefest loss is General Clayton, who was shot through the body and died instantly. 'Tis conjectured that the French had an intention by their crossing the river either to attack us in our camp, or to cut off the Hessians, who were marched as far as this place to join us. The battle was fought near a village called Detingen, about midway between Hanau and Aschaffenburg. Our Army is now marching towards Frankfort, to secure provisions and forage, for the want of which we have all suffered.

“This, my Lord, is the chief of what I can at present collect, but Mr. Speed (who begs his duty to your Grace) will send a more perfect account when the returns of the Army are given in.”

#### SAM. SPEED to the DUKE [OF MONTAGU].

[1743,] June 27, o. s., Camp near Hanau.—“I should not have failed writing to your Grace sooner, could I have given your Grace any particular account of our late engagement. I do not doubt but your Grace has heard various reports of the loss of the enemy, and likewise of our own. It is very difficult to come at the truth even on the spot; but I have enquired of those who were most likely to inform me, and they say that by the returns (which I could not get a sight of) from the several Regiments the Allies have lost 1,200 men and about 1,500 wounded. The French, by comparing the different informations of deserters and the best intelligence that can be got, have had 4,000 men killed and drowned in repassing the Maine, and about the same number wounded; and many of their officers are killed and wounded, and some of rank; and many sent back on their parole that were taken prisoners.

“We have taken six standards and a pair of colours. The standard belonging to the Mousquetaires noires, which was taken, was buckled to the Cornet, and he buckled to his horse; it was white, embroidered with gold and silver; in the middle was [were] nine arrows tied with a wreath, all stained with blood, and the motto, *Alterius Jovis altera tela*.

“The French say we treated them with great humanity, but complain of the cruelty of the Austrians and Hanoverians.



“Sixteen English officers are killed; excepting General Clayton, none above the degree of Captain; and thirty-six are wounded, most of which are likely to recover. It has been currently reported in camp, and some officers have written to England, that we had taken twenty pieces of cannon; to my knowledge there is not one taken, having examined the Austrian and Hanoverian train; but I am sorry to say we have lost one by our horses running away, and the French found it the next day; that, and a standard of Bland’s, they have to boast of.

“Col. Mordaunt, [e]querry to the King, has resigned his place by reason a Hanoverian officer, likewise [e]querry to the King as Elector, insisted on holding his stirrup, though Col. Mordaunt was in waiting, who told him that of course it was his duty; upon which the other answered, that he had his Majesty’s orders for what he did. No one as yet has asked for the place; this happened three days since. Lord Lowden and Col. Douglas of the Guards are appointed Aid-de-Champs (*sic*) to the King, but it is said they will get no rank by it.

“Lord Harcourt has been with the Emperor from the King with compliments, which were returned the next day, and it is affirmed the Emperor has declared himself neuter; now the discourse among the French at Frankfort is, ‘What business have we here?’ meaning themselves; they are very sick of Germany.

“The following gentlemen were to have been made Knights Bannerets, on account of our late victory:—the Duke; the Lords Stair, Dunmore, Rothes, Crawford; the Generals Honeywood, Legoniere, Cope, Hawly, Husk, Poltney, Onslow, and the Gen. Campbels (*sic*). But some declining the honour put a stop to the whole.

“The Duke has been very ill of his wound, but is much better at present.”

#### SAM. SPEED to the DUKE OF MONTAGU.

[1743,] July 14, o.s., Camp near Hanau.—“I writ to your Grace twelve days since, and should have sent your Grace a plan of the field of battle before now, but I cannot get a return of the situation of our troops, which Lord Dunmore has promised me so soon as they are given in. Prince Charles came here the day before yesterday, and yesterday his Highness passed along our lines with the King, and seemed much pleased with our people. He returns to his army tomorrow, which is about twenty miles beyond Hidelburgh, which place is seventy miles from Hanau.

“This day the Duke of Richmond set out for Prince Charles his army.

“The following gentlemen are declared Major-Generals: Husk, Onslow, Ponsonby, and Poltney. The Duke of Marlborough and Campbell are the only Brigadiers at present.

“I have by Lord Stairs’s advice presented a memorial to the King. His Lordship, the Duke of Marlborough, and Count de la Lippe stood by me to countenance me when I gave it; and Lord Stair spoke favourably of me to his Majesty at that time in regard to our late action. Their names, with the Duke of Richmond’s, were inserted in the memorial; to whom I referred his Majesty as to my character. He was so gracious as to read it before me. What effect it may have I cannot say, but I am in some degree already rewarded by the satisfaction I have in thinking I have done what is right. Your Grace will judge that nothing extraordinary is doing among us by my making myself the subject of so great a part of this letter. I beg my humble respects to my Lady Duchess,

and I should think myself very fortunate to have it in my power to execute any commission her Grace may have in this part of the world, or in Flanders, for it is said that the Army is to repossess the Rhine soon."

THOMAS JONES to [the DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH].

1743, July 16, Hanau.—"There are several plans of the battle of Dettingen drawing by our Engineers to send to your Grace, but cannot be finished till the exact disposition of our troops is known, which can only be by a report from every Regiment of their own station, as our time was too short to have any account of their order on the spot; and as (in the mean time) it may afford your Grace some pleasure to see the field only, I have taken the liberty to send the enclosed plan, which describes the ground very near just, and will serve at least to show your Grace the advantages the French had, and the very dangerous situation we were in. The Marshal de Noailles proposed to defend the morass at Dettingen with all his force, and to have 15,000 men ready to fall on our rear the moment we attacked this pass. If his design had been well executed, 'twould have gone very hard with us; but the Dukes of Grammont and D'Arcourt, eager for the combat, crossed the morass with some few battalions and squadrons on our appearance, which obliged their whole army to follow, and fortunately gave us an opportunity to beat them out of the field before the 15,000 men, who had passed the bridge at Aschaffenburg, could come up, and who returned in the greatest confusion on the news of their army being defeated.

"I likewise send your Grace a list of their killed and wounded, which they themselves confess to be a true one; but a priest, the head of the Convent of Seeligenstadt, was a few days since introduced to his Majesty, and gave his word and honour that there was [were] 4,300 of their wounded in his Convent and that village, which he had visited and counted. The general opinion here is, that they can't have lost less than 10,000 men by this battle, either killed, wounded, or deserted. Prince Charles of Lorraine with Count Ravenhuller arrived here last night, and this day dined with his Majesty.

"'Tis said magazines are raising for us at Coblenz, where 'tis thought we shall soon march to repossess the Rhine."

THOMAS JONES to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU].

1743, Aug. 4, n.s., Sunday, Hanau.—"I have the honour to acquaint your Grace that I have just received my last orders from Lord Stair for Ostend, to which place I am going with the utmost speed to hasten all the battering train to Bruxelles by water, and from thence I believe by land to Namur, as 'tis said the Army, which marches on Friday next, will take that route. I have letters to Count Kinigsegg at Bruxelles to have all his assistance; and as Lord Stair was pleased to point me out for this undertaking, I hope by my diligence and expedition to merit both his and your Grace's favours.

[P.S.] "Lord De la War desires his best compliments to your Grace."

SAM. SPEED to the DUKE [OF MONTAGU].

1743, Aug. 5, Camp near Mentz.—"Nothing of moment has happened since Colonel Pattison writ to inform your Grace of the train's being ordered to Brussels from Ostend. Yesterday the Austrians that



are part of our Army passed the Rhine, and the remainder is to follow them in two or three days, according to the report in the Camp. The clothing of the Army and train joined us yesterday, escorted by the Highland Regiment, Lord Rothes his Regiment, with a battalion of St. Clare's and Howard's Regiment.

"Yesterday, the Generals Honeywood, Campbell, and Cope, and Legonier were made Knights of the Bath.

"Col. Piers died the 27th of last month. There are many competitors for General Husk's Regiment, who is to have Piers' that was.

"Captain Sumpter, died last night after seven days' sickness. Many of our people have died of the flux, and many are ill at present of the same disorder, owing to the quantity of fruit they eat.

"I mentioned in my last my design of sending your Grace a plan of the battle of Dettingen, and should not have failed to have done it before now, but I cannot get a disposition of the troops. I have enquired of the general officers, and they can give me no information; and they find, by comparing the returns of the several Regiments, they contradict each other. Not expecting to come to action when we marched from our ground is the reason things were in such a confusion.

"I hope the next news your Grace may hear from this part of the world will be that Prince Charles has passed the Rhine, and that we have beat the French out of their entrenchments."

ANDREW STONE to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU].

1743, Aug. 4, Whitehall.— . . . "Yesterday and this day we had two messengers from Lord Carteret, and I have the honour to send your Grace enclosed what we have received from his Lordship, or from other hands, of the motions of the armies, which, your Grace will see, will very soon be all on the other side of the Rhine. What Mr. Trevor mentions of the passage of 8,000 Austrians on the 4th inst. is not looked upon here as quite certain, though it is strongly asserted by the messenger, who says he had his intelligence from the officer of Hussars. Nothing is as yet done with regard to the vacancy occasioned by the death of Lord Wilmington."

[The DUKE OF] RICHMOND "&c." to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU.]

1743, Aug.  $\frac{10}{21}$ , King's quarters at Riberick.—"I received your obliging letter, and accordingly told Cockayne and Newton to attend, which they did, and Cockayne has sent you a full account of the whole ceremony by this messenger. Enclosed is another plan of the battle, better than the last, but very bad still. A, as I have marked it, is where Ilton the confectioner preserved the gardes (*sic*). I have got a very good drawn plan of it, but the Duke [of Cumberland] has the finest of all, which is all drawn by measure, and is really not only exact, but a fine drawn thing; he intends to have [John] Pine engrave and print off a few only for him, to give away, so you may be sure of one of them.

"We are here in a very fine palace of Prince Nassaw-Ousing, who is the truest Prince Allemand you ever saw. . . . The situation here is the finest I ever saw, close upon the Rhine, which is an immense breadth, full of islands, and Mayence is the *pointe de vue*, about a league off. Our own bridge is just before our windows. The Austrians have already passed, and the Hanoverians are passing today, and the English and Hessians tomorrow; which goes on mighty quietly, for there is not a Frenchman within a hundred miles of us. Where we are to go the



Lord knows, but I suppose Lorraine or Alsatia. Prince Charles will not pass so easily; he has now collected his whole army together between Fribourg and Brisack, and will certainly attempt, and I dare swear effect, a passage thereabouts, though to be sure with some bloody noses, for Comte de Saxe has attended him along the Rhine on the opposite side from Strasbourg.

[P.S.] "You can't imagine what a number of pretty fellows of Pandours, Croats, Warrasins, &c., I saw at Prince Charles's army. We have some very pretty ones with us here, particularly Mentzel, with his Rascians. A tailor is now at work making a Hussar's dress for [Lord] March, and a Pandour's for George.\*

"'Tis the Pandour officers that have dresses of their own, but most of the men are dressed in the last habit they take, whether a French officer's, a friar's, a German Prince's nightgown, a lady's hoop petticoat, or a *pett-en-l'air*; but they put everything on, and the last time they plundered Prince Conti's baggage, several of them had four or five suits of French laced clothes upon them at a time, and as many hats and feathers, one above another."

THOMAS JONES to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU].

1743, Aug. 13, Bruxelles.—"Nothing very material has happened since I last did myself the honour of writing to your Grace, but the death of poor Major Sumpter, whom all the world laments, and the Artillery will find a great loss in. About one third of the battering train arrived here two days since, where it waits till further orders, for which Count Kiningsegg sent an express last night to Lord Stair. I have taken all the proper measures for transporting it to Namur with the greatest expedition, and at a very easy rate; but there, near 4,000 horses will be required if 'tis to go on service, which I fear will not be easily had. The whole will be at this place in a few days. My Lord Stair was pleased to entrust this whole business to my care and management, in which I have been like to meet with some difficulties from certain punctilios among the officers of the Artillery, which I formerly had the honour to mention to your Grace, and which I hope time and your Grace's great goodness to me will mend."

ANDREW STONE to the DUKE OF MONTAGU.

1745, Aug. 23, Whitehall.—"A messenger came in late this evening, with letters from Lord Carteret, dated the  $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>6</sup> inst., enclosing a warrant, signed by his Majesty, appointing Mr. Pelham to be First Commissioner of the Treasury. There is nothing material from the Army they are in full march towards Oppenheim."

[SAM. SPEED] to the DUKE [OF MONTAGU].

1743, Aug. 25, o.s., Camp near Worms.—"This letter is to inform your Grace that Lord Stair resigned all his employments yesterday, to the concern of many of the English Army. His Lordship's resigning is of no loss to the service, for he has only had the character of commanding, without the power of acting, and, as I am credibly informed, when he has given any commands, they have been contradicted. His Lordship will set out for England in a very few days."

*Signature torn off.*

\* George Henry Lennox, the writer's second son.

## The DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH to the DUKE OF MONTAGU.

[1743,] Sept. 11, n.s., Worms.—“I ought to be ashamed to let the first letter I write be a petition, instead of keeping my word and sending an account of our military transactions, but they have been and still are such as I think ought not to be put in writing; so I hope you'll forgive my silence about 'em till I have the pleasure of seeing you, and allow me to recommend the bearer of this to your protection. His desire is to be employed as an Engineer, which I am told by better judges than myself he understands. He was Adjutant to Col. Jeffery's Regiment, but quitted it for a Lieu. (*sic*) in one of the American Regiments, that he might have the pleasure of serving in the W. Indies; but as those Regiments are broke and the officers on half pay, he is in great distress, and was in hopes of being employed in this Army, but Engineers are one of those things we have no notion of; so he is forced, after having spent what he had left, to return to England. If you have any vacancies, and he is found on examination fit for it, you will do a real act of charity in preferring him.

[P.S.] “His name is Artieres.”

## GENERAL OGLETHORP to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU].

[c. 1745? ]—“Your Grace's goodness to me would not have made me take the liberty to intrude upon you with letters had not Captain Horton told me that your Grace would be glad of hearing from this part of the world. Doubtless your Grace has before this time heard of the Spaniards having invaded this Province, and the manner in which they were drove out of it. The men-of-war acted by precedent of former times, and consequently did not come till all was over, and the Spaniards had full time to go off by sea. Advices from all sides confirm that they are preparing for a second invasion, and indeed the temptation is very great. Carolina has above 40,000 negroes, and not 4000 white men that can bear arms, and those mere mititia. If they remove us, all that country is at their pleasure; yet there is a kind of stupid security that makes them not believe they are in danger, and not thank those who would prepare against it.

“This Province has never yet had any cannon from the Ordnance. I hope your Grace will countenance the application for necessary artillery.

“Your Grace's curiosity in the affairs of America may perhaps make it agreeable to ask some questions of Capt. Dunbar, who brings this; he has been further by land than most people—was with me in the Creke Nation, several hundred miles from the sea, so that we crossed those rivers that fall into the Gulf of Mexico, and were very near the Mississippi.”

*Not signed.\**

## [RT. HON.] H. FOX to the DUKE [OF MONTAGU].

1746, June 6, Conduit Street.—“I am out of order this afternoon, or would do myself the honour of waiting on your Grace with the enclosed paper, which was prepared by his Majesty's direction, with the advice of Mr. Pelham and Sir John Legonier, and with which I this day waited on his Majesty, and received his Majesty's approbation thereof, and

\* The writer's name is given in another hand at the top of the page.

orders agreeable thereunto. It will therefore be necessary for me to order your Grace's Regiment of Carabineers forthwith from Canterbury to Northamptonshire. I should be extremely glad, if your Grace thinks of anything that may be added to or altered in the method proposed in the enclosed paper, to be honoured with your Grace's commands upon it."

[RT. HON.] H. FOX to the DUKE [OF MONTAGU].

1746, June 7, War Office.—“I am very sorry what was always intended, that the Regiments who are from necessity to continue some time longer than the rest, should be marched into their own counties before reduced, was not more clearly expressed. Your Grace may be assured that it will be so, and I shall have the honour of writing a letter to your Grace by his Majesty's command, in which there will be the strongest assurances of this, as well as of their being relieved in order to their being marched home and there reduced as soon as possible.

“Your Grace may observe the reason for giving no more than four, five, or six days' pay at parting is, a fear lest it might prevent their so readily enlisting in old Regiments. But as this may be easily altered when instructions shall be given to the General Officer who is to reduce them, I will endeavour to see your Grace before such instructions are sent with regard to the Regiments in these circumstances; and if your Grace thinks the above-mentioned reason not a good one, and that it may be proper to make a difference between these and the other Regiments, I will not fail to lay your Grace's opinion before those with whom I believe it will have great weight.”

[RT. HON.] H. FOX to the DUKE [OF MONTAGU].

[1746,] June 9, 10 o'clock, Conduit Street.—“I was from home when your Grace's letter came, and did not receive that honour till the last moment. I enclose to your Grace a copy of the letter which I intended to have the honour of writing to your Grace and the Colonels of the other three Regiments not immediately to be disbanded, tomorrow. If your Grace would have anything added that may still farther convince the men of the sincerity of H.M.'s intention to relieve them as soon as possible and then march them to their own countries, and there reduce them, I will most willingly receive your Grace's commands upon it, and for that purpose will do myself the honour to wait on your Grace, if it be convenient, at 11 tomorrow.

“I should likewise be extremely glad, for the reasons contained in your Grace's and Col. Brudenell's letters, if any determinate time could be fixed. But that must depend on the arrival of forces from the Duke [of Cumberland], of which I have no manner of knowledge. . . .

[P.S.] “I have a letter from Lt.-Col. Fleming agreeable to what Lt.-Col. Brudenell writes to your Grace.”

[RT. HON. H. FOX] to the DUKE OF MONTAGU, and others.

1746, June 10, War Office.—“H[is] M[ajesty] has thought fit to order such of the new raised Regiments who are not doing duty upon Prisoners of War and Rebel Prisoners, or can be relieved in that duty, to march into the countries they were respectively raised in, there to be disbanded. But as the Regiment under your Grace's command is now upon that duty in the Garrison of Carlisle, and cannot consistent with



the service be immediately relieved, I am commanded by H[is] Majesty to assure your Grace that orders will be sent as soon as possible for the relief of your Regiment, and that their march to Northamptonshire, in order to be reduced there in like manner with the other new corps, shall immediately follow their being so relieved. Your Grace may be sure that all possible dispatch shall be used, and that H[is] Majesty is truly sensible of the hardship which this necessity of the service lays them under beyond what the other new corps are exposed to. He will relieve them from it as soon as ever the arrival of some of the Regiments now under the Duke's command in N. Britain shall make it practicable.

"This your Grace is desired to make the officers and men of your Regiment acquainted with; and H.M. makes no doubt but that the same alacrity and duty which has so manifestly appeared in their behaviour on all occasions, and in which H.M. expresses the highest satisfaction, will make them submit cheerfully to this necessity, when your Grace shall have assured them it shall be but a short delay.

"I, &c. &c."

*In Fox's hand, not signed. Endorsed:* Draft of a letter to be sent to the Dukes of Montagu and Bedford, the Marquis of Granby, and the Earl of Halifax, on June 10, 1746.

[RT. HON.] H. FOX to the DUKE OF MONTAGU.

1746, June 26, War Office.—"His Majesty has ordered Bragg's, Harrison's, and Richbel's Regiments not to disembark, but proceed immediately by sea to Newcastle, from whence one of them is to relieve your Grace's and Lord Halifax's Regiments. I am dispatching the necessary orders to St. Clair, and shall tomorrow by express let the commanding officer of your Grace's Regiment know how speedily he may expect to be relieved, which may tend much to satisfy the men. If your Grace has any commands sent here tomorrow morning, they may be forwarded by the same express, which shall likewise carry orders for the march of your Grace's Regiment into Northamptonshire as soon as relieved, in order to be there reduced."

[RT. HON.] H. FOX to the DUKE OF MONTAGU.

1746, Dec. 2, War Office.—"I told his Majesty what your Grace said, and concluded from thence that it might be taken for granted that your officers as well as your Grace would prefer Dragoons here to Horse in Ireland. Your Grace's Regiment of Dragoons here is to have rank according to their creation as Horse. Give me leave to put your Grace in mind to stop your contract for horse-clothing.

"H.M. has added to this saving measure the reduction of his two youngest Troops of Horse Guards. I hope the Parliament will enable H.M. to relieve the hard cases that will arise of both officers and men; and in order to make this reduction as easy to them as may be, I shall be extremely obliged to your Grace if you will give me leave to have recourse to you, for your Grace's opinion, before the manner in which it should be done shall be laid before H.M."

THE DUKE OF RICHMOND, &c., to the DUKE OF MONTAGU, Master General of the Ordnance, Whitehall.

1746, Dec. 3, Goodwood.—"The bearer is Mr. Caffyn, who I told your Grace had an invention to fire guns though they were spiked, and make them useful."

[ADMIRAL] CHARLES KNOWLES to the DUKE [OF MONTAGU].

1747, March 29, Louisbourg. Duplicate.—“As your Grace was pleased some time ago to honour me with your approbation in the proposal I made for wresting the Island of S<sup>ta</sup> Lucy out of the hands of the French, which I was then prevented doing by being relieved in the command at the Leeward Islands by Commodore Lee; I take the liberty to acquaint your Grace of my having requested his Majesty’s leave to go to the West Indies during the winter (as I find I have not constitution to bear the severe cold of that season here), and that I have proposed to the Ministry and Admiralty my joining Commodore Legge with such ships as I shall have upon this station, and taking a thousand men out of the Garrison, and what else shall be necessary for the undertaking, and this next December to seize directly upon it, without the enemy having the least previous notice, which I am confident may be done; and I am not without hopes of subduing Grenada and St. Vincent’s at the same time. Such a stroke would effectually distress Martinique, as that Island draws the chief part of its refreshments from those others. What advantages in general; it might further be to his Majesty’s service I submit to your Grace, and shall only add that if my proposal is so fortunate to be countenanced, I shall be proud of your Grace’s commands.”

*Signed.*

[ADMIRAL] CHARLES KNOWLES to the DUKE [OF MONTAGU].

1747, March 29, Louisbourg. Duplicate.—“Captain Bastide, the Engineer at this place, having acquainted me he has desired leave to come home, I take the liberty to request of your Grace, that I may be appointed in his room. Brigadier Petit was formerly Engineer at Minorca, and Governor at the same time; and as your Grace did me the honour of appointing me an Engineer upon the Carthagea expedition, my having been upon your establishment already I hope will entitle me to this favour.

ANDREW STONE to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU].

[1747, Aug. ?], Friday morning, 11 o’clock, Newcastle House.—“I am commanded by my Lord Duke of Newcastle to send this messenger, in the utmost hurry, to beg your Grace would have the goodness, immediately upon the receipt of this note, to come directly to Kensington, where his Grace hopes to see you before he returns from thence. The occasion of giving your Grace this sudden trouble is an account just now received from Berg-op-Zoom, which continues to make a stout defence. The Governor of that place has sent to desire earnestly that some artillery men may be immediately sent thither from hence, which it is hoped your Grace may be able to supply him with. We have great hopes they will be able to hold out.”

WM. SHERBORNE to [the DUCHESS OF MONTAGU].

1747, Sept. 4.— . . . “I understand you remain still at Whitehall, and that Montague House is quite abandoned. How can your Grace dispense with his Grace’s continuing at Whitehall, when you recollect the many pleasing things [which] have befallen you there? . . .

“I did myself the honour to write to her Grace the Duchess of Beaufort—the divorced Duchess—this last post . . . ; intending for Pembridge, the place of my nativity, and proposing to wait on some of the company that the town of Hereford is pretty full of at present, occasioned by a Concert of Music that is performed here every third year. Lord Bateman left the town yesterday; Lord Carpenter and his family—Lady, son, and daughter—leave it this day, as well as Lady Coningsby and Lady Frances.\*

[P.S.] “The Duke of Beaufort, I believe, intends to be canonised for a saint, though sure there are few instances of the consent of the Church on such a delinquency.”

[LORD] ARCHER to [the DUKE OF MONTAGU].

1747, Sept. 14, Umberslade.—“I should not have taken the liberty of troubling your Grace with this letter, had I not been earnestly solicited by most of the principal people of Birmingham, who some time since signed a petition to your Grace in behalf of Joseph Jefferys, who has been several years in the train of Artillery. He is the son of a very considerable timber merchant in Birmingham, that deals for very large sums; and if your Grace would be so good as to advance him a little higher than he is at present, it would be attended with good consequences, as it would very much oblige such a great number of people as signed the petition. These people showed a very proper zeal in the time of the Rebellion, and would look upon this favour as a return for the trouble and expense they were at in raising a great many men for your Grace’s and other new-raised Regiments. The young man was in the late Battle, and behaved very well, and I have taken the liberty to enclose his account of it, that your Grace may judge a little of his behaviour and understanding.”

ROBERT KEITH [of Craig] to [the EARL OF CARDIGAN].

[1747, Sept. 29-] Oct. 10, n.s., Hague.—“I have received the honour of your Lordship’s letter of the 20th of September, and very luckily it happens that one of the very best cooks in this country is now out of place; he served Baron Sporken for eight or nine years, and has since been in Count Goloskin’s service. I sent for him and asked the conditions he would go to England upon; the terms he proposed are, sixty guineas in the year, the ordinary profits of the kitchen, and wine. If your Lordship thinks them reasonable, I shall engage him directly, and send him over to England forthwith. One thing I had almost forgot, which is, that I promised the expense of his journey should be defrayed, and that his wages should begin to run from the day of his setting out from hence. If your Lordship should take him into your service, I imagine you would be pleased with him, for Lord Sandwich had the use of him from his old master Sporken upon his first going to Breda, and I never saw things better nor in better order than during that time.

“I am glad to be able to inform your Lordship that upon Saturday last the nobles proposed to the States of Holland to make the office of Stadt-holder, &c., hereditary in the Prince of Orange’s family, first to his heirs male, and in default of them to the heirs female, with a clause that if the Prince should die whilst his children are under age, the Princess his

\* “Hanbury,” struck out.



spouse should be tutress to the child (*sic*), with the title of Governess of the Province, &c., and a power to choose a representative to discharge the functions of the office during the nonage. This proposal was so well received in the States that people make no doubt here of its being carried through as soon as the States re-assemble, which will be some time of the next week, the Deputies being gone home to their respective towns in order to receive instructions about this important affair, which it is hoped will be productive of the best effects, with regard to the common cause.

"I have no other news to trouble your Lordship with, only that both the French army and ours are upon the point of entering into winter quarters, and his R. H. the Duke [of Cumberland] is expected here in ten days. The French have taken the Fort Frederick Henry by capitulation, but Lillo and another fort upon the Scheld still hold out, and it is hoped they will resist so long as to make it impossible for the enemy to attempt anything further during this campaign.

"My Lady Cardigan needs make no apology for not writing. . . . As your Lordship makes no mention of my Lady's having received the tea-kettle, I shall send over another by the first safe hand, having bespoke it some time ago upon the supposition of the other's being lost."

ROBERT KEITH to [the EARL OF CARDIGAN].

[1747,] Oct. [16-]27, Hague.—"Immediately upon receiving the honour of your Lordship's letter of the 8th, I sent for the cook, who accepted of the Duke of Montagu's offer of eighty pounds a year *tout court*, and will accordingly set out from hence about the beginning of November, n.s. As I have not the honour of the Duke of Montagu's correspondence, I shall take the liberty of giving him a letter for your Lordship, and I shall be very well pleased to hear that his Grace approves of him. I am ashamed to mention the tea-kettle any more, but as I did suppose that the first might be lost, I have ordered another to be made, which the cook shall bring over with him, if I do not get a safe hand to send it by sooner.

"His Royal Highness the Duke [of Cumberland] is still here, and God knows how many Princes and Generals besides. However *brilliant* this may render the Hague, I cannot help being heartily tired of it, and should be very glad if the Generals, in the distribution of winter quarters, would order me mine at London; but as I am afraid that will not be the case, I must content myself with thinking of my friends on your side of the water, since I cannot have the pleasure of seeing them." . . .

WILLIAM [DUKE OF CUMBERLAND] to the DUKE OF MONTAGU.

1747-8, March  $\frac{1}{3}$ , Hague.—"As the number of pontoons which the British train of artillery has at present with them in this country will in all probability not be sufficient for the ensuing campaign, I must desire you would, if possible, furnish them with a further quantity, and use your utmost endeavours that they may be embarked as soon as possible, as the season for action is approaching very fast.

"I must likewise beg of you to hasten the return of what officers belonging to the train here are still in England, as it is full time that the corps should be complete in officers. I am your affectionate friend,

"WILLIAM."

[GEORGE EARL OF CARDIGAN] to the DUKE OF MONTAGU, at Ditton Park, near Collbrook, Bucks.

[c. 1750 ?].—This is not a letter, but a paper, addressed as above, and endorsed "Ld. Card." It appears to be a quotation relating to Hunting and Fowling, which are denounced as "detestable exercises, tragical sports, and altogether inhuman." *Begins*: Doubtless the rural life. *Ends*: and the pious beast was obedient to his word.

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[GEORGE EARL OF] C[ARDIGAN] to ———.\*

[1753.] Oct. 2, Tuesday, Richmond.—"Dear Sir,—We returned hither last night from Ditton, and when I was there, I at last settled everything to my satisfaction relating to the Deputy Governor of Windsor. It has caused a great deal of trouble to your clerk; I was obliged to require his attendance at Ditton, and indeed he was of great use to us. . . .

"I suppose Mr. Key has writ you word that I have appointed Lt.-Col. Brudenell my Deputy Governor of Windsor Castle; and old Captain Budiani I have likewise appointed to act as my Deputy in Col. Brudenell's absence, who must necessarily attend the Regiment at least half the year. It gives me great pleasure that the King my good master is graciously pleased to approve of what I have done herein.

"I am afraid, as you observe, that the season of the year is too far advanced for my Lady to take the Northampton journey with me; though if your new turnpike road is made good from the great North Road to Barton Enclosures, in that case possibly she may come. . . .

"Lord Brudenell is gone into Lorraine to see the camp commanded by the Marshal Belleisle; therefore Mr. Lyte's† drafts may be expected to be larger on account of this journey. My Lord has carried several letters of recommendation with him, and we much approve of this excursion which he proposed to us. . . .

"P.S.—Captain Budiani is Captain of the Poor Knights, and always resident at Windsor. He is a very old officer, and has served with reputation."

*Endorsed*: Lord C., Oct. 6th 1753 [date of receipt].

[GEORGE EARL OF] C[ARDIGAN] to ———.

[1754, March 22?] Friday night.—"Dear Sir,—My Lady and I hope that you are much better. . . . Lady Dowager Falmouth is lately dead. The late Lord left her for her life the house in St. James's Park next to the Duke of Dorset's, but, as we apprehend, it is now to be sold for the benefit of her younger children. I heard some short time ago that a person was in treaty for it for 2,500*l.*, which surely it is well worth. The poor Duchess of Montagu once offered 3,000*l.* for it, for us, but some disputes arising in the Boscawen family put a stop to it. My Lady says, and very rightly, that it would be every way proper and desirable for my Lord Brudenell, even if he should have a family, and that in the mean time it might be let. . . . I am sorry to hear that poor Mr. Holyoake is dead; he took the small-pox on his journey northwards."

*Endorsed*: Lord C., March 22nd 1754 [date of receipt].

\* One letter of this writer begins, "My dear Folkes."

† Another letter of the same writer, 5 Oct. 1758, refers to his settling an annuity of 300*l.* on Henry Lyte, Esquire.



[GEORGE EARL OF] C[ARDIGAN] to ———.

[1754, Oct. 11,] Friday, Ditton.—“Dear Sir,—I hope you are returned well to Newton. We arrived safe here on Sunday evening. We found the road to Northampton very good, but from thence to Dunchurch intolerably bad, so that we were forced to get out of the chariot several times; and as it was impossible to go fast, we were in the dark, and made our entry with three lanthorns before us, which we got at Hill Morton. We found that we should have come by Daventry, and all the latter part of the road that way would have been good; instead of which we came what is called turnpike, but where there is not any sign of its being so, except the toll-gate, where they had the impudence to make us pay to go along one of the worst roads in England, and where indeed they have not even attempted to repair it. When we arrived at Dunchurch we had not anything to complain of; the inn is a very good one, and the plantation is a very fine and a pretty thing; and we both like Mr. Sutton, who came to us in the morning.”

*Endorsed:* Lord C., Oct. 13th 1754 [date of receipt].

GREY COOPER [Secretary to the Treasury] to [THE HON.  
CHARLES TOWNSEND?].

1765, Nov. 12, London.—“My dear Sir,—I feel a most real concern and surprise that you have given so serious an interpretation to an idle sally that ran out of my unguarded pen with the same ease and liberty that you were wont to allow me to converse with you. If it had a meaning or aim worth throwing a thought away upon, that meaning and (*sic*) aim was directed towards Burton Pinsent. If the word demigod, or the line that casually followed that idea, has offended you in the smallest degree, I most sincerely beg your pardon for it. Upon the honour of a man of veracity I had no such intention. Let me assure you in the same serious tone that I do not deserve your complaint of my ingratitude for your frankness, affection, and friendship to me, which I often acknowledge when you do not hear me. I meant no *equivocal invitation*; it was impossible I could mean any *positive reproach*. You will do me more justice some time or other when you know the true state of my conduct towards you in your absence.

“I cannot bear to write in this formal style to you. My heart is ever pointed towards you, though it mistakes its way of addressing you: Lord Rockingham loves you without art or design, or any equivocal ministerial purpose: and I, who love you both, have nothing which I so much desire as to see you more and more united: and I wish and hope this may be accomplished to the satisfaction of you both. I cannot presume to do more than to wish and hope, and to contribute everything within my short and feeble reach to facilitate and conciliate a measure which is of so much consequence and moment to the public. Let me intreat you, before you lay your head upon your pillow, to replace me again in your heart as a friend who would not, for the sake of any man or any set of men living, be guilty of the intention of offending Mr. Townshend, whose friendship and countenance it has ever been, and still continues to be, my desire and ambition to cultivate and to deserve.

“I saw Lord Townshend at Court on Sunday, who told me you proposed being in town on the 15th, which gave me a sincere and unfeigned pleasure; I would rather spend one easy, cheerful, lively day with you than twenty such as I have travelled through since I saw you. I saw Dingley yesterday, who could talk of nothing but the



happiness of Adderbury. He goes with me to Lord Rockingham on Thursday morning. I wish his Lordship may be able to serve him in his object at the S.S.H. My poor little woman has been in the drooping mood for two or three days; she begs to present her most respectful compliments to Lady Dalkeith.\* I am, my dear Sir, (not in your cold, formal way) but with all my heart, your most affectionate and faithful servant."

JOHN READE to [the HON. CHARLES TOWNSEND?].

[1774?] Oct. 4, King's College [Cambridge].—"I was charmed with my reception at Adderbury. . . . This morning saw a respectable, unshaken, uncorrupt majority marching from my chambers to King's College Chapel, in support of an honest man, and in opposition to a — (blank) Minister. Such low and scandalous arts had been practised, that I cannot help triumphing and feeling a kind of insolence upon our victory; and you must allow me in my vanity to say that *we* have set an example not unworthy of a more august assembly. It will not be your fault if it be not imitated. Thus ends this extraordinary contested Election."

(Refers to Lady Dalkeith's children.)

GEORGE, PRINCE OF WALES, and PRINCE FREDERICK.

1776, June 24.—[Translation of] "Justin, L. 11, C. 11," beginning: The Scythians have no boundaries to their country, &c. *Signed*: George P.

[Same date?].—Another version of the same. *Signed* (?): Frederick.

GEORGE, PRINCE OF WALES, to the DUKE [OF BUCCLEUCH].

1778, Dec. 8, Queen's House.—"I was happy to learn from Mr. Lyte that you arrived safe in Scotland, and that you found both the Duke and Duchess, as well as all their family, in good health. Your Grace I know will be sorry to hear that you have been deprived of a very great pleasure, I mean, of going to the House of Lords, and I am sure you will be more so when you hear that it sat last night till between 11 and 12 o'clock last night (*sic*) upon the Proclamation or rather Manifesto which the Commissioners† in North America had published, and at which the Opposition had taken offence.

"The King, though now thank God perfectly recovered, has been ill of a stoppage in his bowels, during a whole day and night, notwithstanding he took medicine three or four times during the day in order to procure a passage; but not being able to effect it, he was obliged the next morning to call in Sir Richard Jebb, who ordered his Majesty to take something which directly set him up again. I would therefore intreat your Grace, if anybody should mention at Dalkeith that it was reported the King had been ill, to say that you had heard in a letter from me, that his Majesty, though now perfectly recovered, had caught a little cold, which indeed was the origin of this trifling indisposition, but which indeed might have been followed by very bad consequences.

"Pray be so kind as to present my compliments to my little friend, and let him know that I hope this year to see him, in the place of a

\* She was married to the Hon. Chas. Townshend in 1755.

† The Earl of Carlisle and others.

Light Infantry Man, become a Grenadier. Permit me now, my dear Lord Duke, to conclude with saying that it is impossible for any one to feel more ardour in their wishes that everything that may increase your prosperity and happiness may attend you through the rest of your life, than" (&c.).

P.S. "I forgot to tell your Grace that we met Lord Nugent on horseback, and that when we told him we had heard by Mr. Lyte that you had arrived safe in Scotland, he said he was glad to hear it, but hoped that it was without being robbed."

PRINCE FREDERICK [afterwards DUKE OF YORK AND ALBANY] to  
LORD ———.

1778, Dec. 17.—"I hope you will excuse my long silence, but you know that our time is so exactly parcelled out, that it is not always in our power to write when we should wish it. I dare say you are not at all sorry to have escaped the House of Lords, though indeed they\* have escaped pretty well, on account of the Duke of Richmond's indisposition. Mr. Smelt, who supped with us last night, told us that the report which was spread in the City some days ago, that Admiral Biron had engaged Destin [d'Estaing] and had completely beat him, was much credited; and that a French gentleman, who was just come from Paris, being questioned, owned that there had been a scrambling fight between Admiral Biron and Monsieur Destin, that a French sixty-four gun ship had been run ashore and burnt, and that they were very much afraid for the rest of their squadron, as they had heard nothing of them.

"I suppose that, before this letter arrives, your Grace will have heard that Lady Carmarthen has gone off with Captain Biron of the Coldstream (*sic*), a son of the Admiral's. I am very much vexed for Lord and Lady Carmarthen's sake, but much more so for Lady Holderness. When Lady Carmarthen went off, she wrote a letter to Madame Cordon, in which she said that she was a ruined woman, that if she had followed her advice she should have lived happily, that she had undone herself, and that she should probably never see her again. However, though monstrous faults are to be laid to Lady Carmarthen's account, yet I must say that, from what his Majesty dropped, one should [think?] that Lord Carmarthen is not free from blame; this however I am not sure of.

"I am afraid that I shall be thought by your friends at Dalkeith to have taken up too much of your time by this long letter. I shall therefore only desire you (*sic*) to the Duke and Duchess of Buccleugh and Lord Dalkeith."

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\* The British Commissioners ?

### III.—THE MONTAGU-ARLINGTON LETTERS.

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These original letters, written on small quarto paper, gilt-edged, are comprised in two volumes, entitled—

“LETTERS FROM RALPH, DUKE OF MONTAGUE, TO LORD ARLINGTON.  
“VOL. I. 1669-1670.”—“VOL. II. 1670-1677.”

The dates really extend from 1668 to 1678. Ralph Montagu was not a peer at that period, for he did not succeed his father as third Baron Montagu till 1683, and was not created Earl till 1689, or Duke till 1705. He was, in fact, twice British Ambassador to France within the dates mentioned, and the correspondence consists chiefly of his letters from Paris to Lord Arlington, principal Secretary of State, and afterwards Lord Chamberlain, giving details of his negociations with the Court of France. A few of his letters are addressed to King Charles II., and there is one letter to him from the King. Three letters are addressed to his sister, Lady Harvey.

Besides his own letters, which are autographs, there are several from his cousin Walter Montagu, Abbot of St. Martin's, near Pontoise, written in very quaint and obscure language, and a few from other persons, addressed to himself. Towards the end of the second volume there are two letters from Thomas Osborne, Earl of Danby, without any addresses.

In the first volume there are engraved portraits of the “Duke of Montagu” and “Bennet, Earl of Arlington”; in the second, another of “Henry Bennet, Earl and Baron of Arlington, Viscount Thetford, K.G., Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household,” &c.

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#### VOL. I.

KING CHARLES II. to MR. [RALPH] MONTAGU.

[ ] July 18, Whitehall.—“I haue directed my L<sup>d</sup> Tresurer \* to tell you my minde in answer to your letter, and would haue you follow those directions, so as I haue nothing more to add, but to thanke you for the industry w<sup>th</sup> which you serue me in the station where you are, and to assure you that I will allwayes be your assured frind.

“CHARLES R.”

*Addressed:* For Mr. Montagu, my Ambassadore in France. *Seal—*  
*C.R. and Crown.*

[————— to —————.]

[16]68, April 6.— . . . “My father intends next wind to set sail, and so leave me to execute his place; concerning which I have spoke

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\* George Monk, Duke of Albemarle.



to him of all the inconveniencies which some of his friends think may arise by it, but the certainty of those he will receive by doing otherwise has made him take this course.

“First, he has that opinion of my justice, that he will not willingly be answerable for the department of any other. Secondly, the prejudice is very great to his domestic affairs if he should absolutely alter the frame they are in; for if this government be out of his hands before he gets in the money due by the Act, his fortune is for ever undone; and he hopes his own innocence and the King’s goodness will keep him from this extremity. He intends not to trouble his Majesty in staving off complaints, but to be left to himself; and hopes that if he proves not guilty of those miscarriages which are laid to his charge, that the envy of those that have not acted his way, will not be sufficient to remove him from a place that was not coveted for some seven years that once he served in it. After all, if his Majesty believes his affairs may be better in other hands, I am sure you will never hear from him or me the least repining; but in order to that, the employment will be delivered with more satisfaction than ever it was received by either of us.

“If no change should happen here, my father intends to return with all speed, and does desire my going for Flanders as much almost as I do; he has promised to bestir himself in it, and in making conditions; therefore I beg your vigilance in this particular, which, whatever is ordained as to my father, is to me of the greatest consequence. I have writ to the King, Duke [of York], and Prince Rupert, and to the Ambassador; if you think fitting, I beseech you to deliver them, or else burn them. The noise of this has made very many considerable persons to offer themselves to me of each nation, and I doubt not, having permission, but that in a short time I could raise six thousand good foot, one half English and Irish, or else a third part with them of Scotch. Besides the offers made me when I was with you, the countenance of being in the Government would very much facilitate this design, and bring me thither with more advantage. I assure you I prefer the foreign employment to this, as much as my Lord of Buckingham or Lord Orrery can covet it; which is enough to tell you how acceptable your assistance in this will be to me. Betty was so sick as we did not believe she would have lived half an hour, but I thank God is now recovered. Mr. See is come to town, with whom I shall discourse about your affairs, and wherein I may be serviceable to them in whatever capacity I be. I suppose you doubt not of my being zealous and careful in them. My father commanded me to make his excuse for not answering three of your letters, which he intends by the next opportunity to do.”

*Copy (?)*. It is not in Ralph Montagu’s hand, nor is it addressed to a Lord.

*Endorsed*: Montag., Apr. 6, 68.

W[ALTER] MONTAGU to [LORD ARLINGTON].

[16]68, June 20, S. Martin.—“I have now a greater suit to you than your desire was to me by this bearer, Sir John Trevers (*sic*), for it was much easier to observe all the compliance on my part towards him than it is for you to procure my desire from him . . . for his particular friendship. . . . He hath truly carried away with him a real approbation of his parts and his dexterous application of them to all conjunctures; and truly his temper hath not a little conduced to the consummation of

his commission. . . . His acting concurrently with your opinion will produce all the happy results of this good intelligence he is disposed to solicit between the two Crowns, for the good establishment whereof my prayers are now only to act in the Church, the rest of my applications being come off from the Stage; but I shall have a title to your correspondence upon a better claim than your office of State." . . .

*Endorsed* : Lord Ab[bot] Montagu, by Sir John Trevor.

R. MOUNTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON, Secretary of State, at the Bathe.

1668, [July 20,] Monday noon, London.—“Since your Lordship went out of town, my Lord of Bucking[h]am spoke twice to the King about declaring me his Embassadour for France. The first time the King asked him whether he did not think I was too young; the second time he asked him what he thought of my Lord Sunderland’s going: whereupon my Lord Duke says he gave him some reasons in favour to me, which made him not insist upon my Lord Sunderland, but yet [he] did not at that time resolve anything. Now, my Lord, since the King has of himself taken away his own objection by naming a younger man than myself to the same employment he thought me too young for, I hope your Lordship will be so kind to me as in your next letter to the Treasurer to say something that may move the King to determine this in my favour.”

*Endorsed* : Mr. Mountague, July 20th, 68.

R. MOUNTAGU to [LORD ARLINGTON].

[1668, Oct. 10,] Saturday night, London.—“After I had waited on the Queen to Audly-end, I returned hither to attend the Commissionaires of the Treasury for the allowances your Lordship told me were settled upon Ambassadors; but Mr. Treasurer [Sir Thomas Clifford] told me, since I came to town, that it was to no purpose yet to come to them, for that some of them made a scruple as to the fifteen hundred pound for equipage, and did conceive it was only to be advanced, and afterwards to be reckoned into the ten pound a day. It is not so long since Sir William Coventry’s brother went into Holland but that if he pleased he might remember that three thousand pound for equipage was not included in the allowance of a hundred pound a week; but since he is so punctual, I desire your Lordship would clear that point by another letter to the Commissionaires, for till I have some money I cannot be in any readiness to go when the King shall call upon me. I have writ to my Lord Chamberlain [Edward Montagu, 2nd Earl of Manchester] by this bearer, who is to wait upon him wherever he is, for a warrant for a state and the ornaments for a chapel, which the King always allows, and for what plate is usually allowed out of the Jewel House. I desire your Lordship would do me the favour to write a word or two to him to signify the King’s pleasure for my making haste away, for in these occasions I think he expects notice from your Lordship before he gives out his warrants. I am in a great deal of pain to know how my horses have performed the journey, and how my Lord Crofts bears my turning horse-courser, for that intrenches more upon him than being an Ambassador.”

*Endorsed by Lord A.* : Octob. 11,\* 68. Mr. Montegu. Answered 12.

\* This must be the date of receipt, as the 11th was Sunday.

R. MOUNTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON, Principal Secretary of State.

[1668 ?]\*—"This is only that this bearer, Mr. Sheaperd, may have the honour to kiss your hand, and be known to you. He is as witty and ingenious [a] man as ever I met with, and may be made very good use of. He is an excellent scholar; he left the University because he was too honest to be a divine. He is very modest, and so not likely to be troublesome to your Lordship, or at least, if I believed so, he should not be recommended by," &c.

*Endorsed by Lord A.:* Ld. Amb. Montegu, by Mr. Shepherd.

R. MONTAGU † to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]69, April 23, Paris.—"I writ a letter to your Lordship by Mr. Vaughan, which I hope you received; and presuming that this also is likely to come safe to your hands, it makes me write the freelier to your Lordship. This Court is much like ours in England, full of cabals and stories, of which I have a great many brought to me. How true they are your Lordship may best judge. The hearing of some of them has made me forbear saying much to Madame ‡ about your Lordship, for though I believe she would be very glad of having a good understanding with you, yet she acts so contrary to what should make it, that I think it would not be yet safe to put yourself at all into her hands. I heard from a very good author that she told the King of France there was no good to be expected from me, for I was sent hither to do just as you pleased and directed, which here they do not think is likely to be much to their satisfaction, but that for my Lord Buckingham she durst almost answer for; and I see plainly that they design here as they did [in] England to make you and my Lord Duke fall out, and everybody is very inquisitive of me about it; but I assure them they never will see any such thing.

"Mr. de Lyonne was today to see me. I took several occasions on purpose to speak of you, but he would never say anything. When I named Sir John Trevor, he fell into great praise of him. I told him we thought him a very able man in England, and if you had not found him so in several occasions that you had employed him in, that you never would have preferred him to so great a place. The rest of the conversation passed with great inveighing on his side against the Dutch, and wondering why we were no more desirous of being revenged for all the injuries they had done us, when we might be backed by so good friends as the French.

"My Lord St. Alban's today took his leave of the King, and there was notice taken by the Swedish Resident, who told me of it, that he had a long private conversation with the King; you will find out better than I what it was about. Afterwards he went to Mr. Colbert's, § and was as long with him. Mr. de Turenne and he and Madame and Ruvigni are in great consultations together, and couriers are some time (*sic*) dispatched into England, which perhaps you do not know of; but if you would give order to the post-master at Dover, you would easily find it out. I will end this as I did my last || in desiring your Lordship to burn it."

*Endorsed:* My Lord Ambassador Montagu.

\* This is placed at the end of Vol. ii., but the signature shows that it was written before April, 1669.

† In this and the following letters he signs as above, instead of "R. Mountagu," as before.

‡ Henrietta Maria, daughter of Charles I., Duchess of Orleans.

§ Jean Batiste Colbert, minister of Louis XIV.

|| Not found.



R. MONTAGU TO LORD [ARLINGTON].

[16]69, May 3, Paris.—“It is so hard a thing to find an opportunity of writing anything of consequence, that I let slip no occasion, especially when there is anything worth your knowledge and of concernment to your Lordship. Since my last, which I writ by Mr. Gumleton, I have watched an opportunity of speaking privately with Madame, which was not easy, she keeping her bed, and having a great deal of company always with her; but this day, Monsieur\* being gone to St. Germaine’s, she appointed me between one and two o’clock. I desired, before any other discourse, to know her reason for being dissatisfied with your Lordship. She told me she had no kind of anger in the world to you, but she believed that you slighted her and her friendship, and that whenever she writ to you, you would not so much as answer her letters. I said, for that it behoved a Secretary of State to be more cautions in writing than a Princess need to be. In conclusion, I drove the discourse so far that I found she could have no other exceptions than what James Hambleton puts in her head, and for the future she will be willing to live the best that can be with you. She asked me whether I would answer for you. I told her I would. I was the willingest to put you upon good terms with her, because I find by the King’s letters—some of which she showed me, because she is proud of them, but yet in great confidence—that he writes to her of very private matters, and speaks his mind of all kind of things very freely to her. I think, my Lord, if you approve of it, it would not be amiss if your Lordship writ a civil letter to her, and sent it to me for her, wherein you may take notice how I have answered for you, and how ready you are to make it good.

“I find by her that the French Ambassador † does do you all the ill offices that can be here, and says, if it were not for you, France and England would join, but that as long as you have power there is no hopes of it; and he has put the Ministers here to try other ways. The King of France himself said that the Ambassador had had a great deal of money of him to make friends in England, and all to no purpose.

“I went to Martiall’s to look for gloves, and I saw a present which I am sure must cost a thousand pound packing up. I found since that it is for my Lady Castlemaine, which you will quickly know there. I asked him who[m] it was for, but he could not or would not tell me. I asked him who paid him; he told me, the King of France, and that he had an order from Mr. Colbert for his money, to whom he is to give the things.

“Madame did as good as own to me that she is sure that in a short time England and France will join. I am sure that she cannot know any such thing, but Sir Ellis Layton, who is employed by Ruvigny to to gain my Lord Buckingham, makes it be believed, to get a little more money; and I dare confidently say he is a spy, that tells all he does know, and a great deal that he does not know. For the Duke of Buckingham, they reckon sure of him; there is no letting the Duke of Buckingham know anything about Sir Ellis Layton, because he will never believe it.

“Now to give your Lordship a sum of all the discourse I had with Madame, who by the way is now mightily courted by the King of France

\* Philippe, Duke of Orleans, second son of Louis XIII. “Le fils aîné du roi s’appelait *Monseigneur* ou *Dauphin*; le frère du roi, *Monsieur*; la sœur ou la belle-fille du roi, *Madame*; la fille de Monsieur, *Mademoiselle*.” Duruy, *Hist. de France*, II. 299.

† Charles Colber de Croissy. (37th Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, I. 193.)

for England's sake, [it] is this: that there is no kind of terms that the King may not have from the French. I am an ill judge of what is the best, but whatever is done I would have your Lordship have the doing it; and if there be anything here you would have me say at any time, it will be worth sending an express, for Mr. de Turenne and Mr. de Lionne and Madame drive on this business without Colbert's knowledge, and would fain have it out of his hands; and whenever you please you may take it out of their hands: at least it can do no hurt.

"All this stuff I have troubled you with, for you will know the better how to take your measures. I will trouble you no more about Mr. de Moulin, because I hope your Lordship will shortly see him; and pray believe nothing he says till you see Father Patricke, for I never spoke word to him but in his presence. I saw the coach I writ to your Lordship about, but it does not please me. I have bespoke one which you shall have in six weeks. It will be handsomer but dearer than in England, for everything in the world is so here."

R. MONTAGU to LORD [ARLINGTON].

[16]69, May 8.—"I hope your Lordship received one of mine by Mr. Gumleton. I have had several *esclaircissements* with Madame about you, and I believe shortly you will be upon as good terms as you care to be. I venture to speak very freely sometimes of people in my letter to your Lordship, which perhaps the King [Charles II.] would not like if he sees my letter; therefore I have writ this enclosed fit for him to see, if you think it proper. I am very glad you are of my opinion concerning the recalling this Ambassador, and having another sent, which may be a man of quality and understanding. It will a little diminish the credit of these people here, and make the King my master, if he would agree with France, to have much better terms. I will try by Mr. de Lyonne rather than by Madame to have this Ambassador recalled, because she, I believe, would be afraid to meddle in it, till she knew the opinion of both the Kings first; but Mr. de Lyonne, I am sure, will be glad of the thing, and will do all he dares do in it.

"As for Mr. de Moulin, I assure you, my Lord, that it is as much for your sake as my own, that I would be rid of him, for he is an absolute spy of Sir John Trevor's, who I must needs advise you every day more and more to have a care of. He keeps a constant correspondency with Abbé Mountagu, I believe unknown to your Lordship, and he presently tells Mr. de Tellier all he knows. Abbé Mountagu is just in France as my Lord Chamberlain [Manchester] is in England, and extreme useless to me, for he is grown very ignorant and out of fashion.

"I will only tell you this story of Secretary Trevor, that you may look to yourself. Mr. Bridgman, my Lord Keeper's son, who has no great brains nor strong head, one night with Father Patricke and I [me] drinking a glass of wine, I put him upon talking about his father. He told us that his father wondered extremely to find Secretary Trevor so much his friend, and so little my Lord Arlington's; 'for I protest,' says he, 'I declared my opinion freely to the King that I was against his coming into the place, and would not have a hand in it.' You may judge, when my Lord Keeper would say this to his son, that he had a great deal more to say of the same subject which he did not think fit to say to him. I wish that my Lord Duke of Buckingham would not give so much credit to Sir Thomas Osborne as he does, for I am confident, by something I have heard by a brother-in-law of his that went by here,

that he betrays all to my Lord Keeper, who I think is not very fit to know everything. Your Lordship shall have your coach as soon as I can get it done.

[P.S.] "I writ to your Lordship by my Lord Clermont. Pray remember the cypher your Lordship mentioned in your letter by the Duke of Richmond.

"I believe it will be no hard matter to have any Ambassador sent into England that you shall like of; therefore pray think of some."

R. MONTAGU TO LORD [ARLINGTON].

[16]69, May 8, Paris.—"I was extremely troubled to hear the other day, by a chaplain of Mr. de Lionne, who is his great confidant, and does most of his secret business, that the affairs in England are so much altered from what they were when I came away. I am more nearly concerned for the King my master, without being formal or politic, and afterwards for you and my Lord Duke of Buckingham, who are both my friends. Your Lordship now can best judge whether there were any grounds for what he told me, which was to this purpose—that the King had, unknown to either of you, given order for a Proclamation to be put out for the strict prosecution of the laws against all non-Conformists, and that you and the Duke of Buckingham were so discontented that it was thought you would both desire leave to retire.

"Besides, he told me, when that was done, that they had great hopes of the Parliament's meeting; it is a thing they reckon upon mightily in this country, for then, they say, they know all things will be so embroiled in England that the King will be very glad of the friendship of France. I am very ignorant of what the King my master resolves to do, but in my opinion it would be very well if there were something resolved of before the Parliament meets; for there is nothing so certain that by the influence of my Lord Clarendon, which they say now is great in this Parliament, they hope to cross things so as to drive the King to some extremity, and then, if we should agree with them, my Lord Clarendon would have the thanks and credit of it.

"In my discoursing with Mr. de Lyonne about your Lordship, I told him it was the greatest mistake in the world to think you so partially a Spaniard, for that you was nothing but what you thought in your judgment most for your master's good and honour. He answered me, 'Nobody but a Spaniard would 'a made the Triple Ligue.' I told him I thought it was rather a mark of your being a Frenchman, for that by that ligue you had put the King your master upon equal terms with the King his master, which is the only way to make a proud nation and stout people, as the English are, ever to agree with the French; and whilst we were upon unequal terms, there never could be any Alliance nor friendship thought of. After this he had not much to say against you, but rallyingly thanked me for the good news I told him.

"I find the humour of the Ministers and Court here like (*sic*) no foreign Ministers but such as court them and come a-begging to them, but I dare confidently say the King my master may have what he will reasonably ask from the French King; but whenever he thinks of any such thing, if the King commands me, it will be the best way to have it from the French King's own mouth, for the Ministers here make nothing of words, and the King my master will be much better able, when he knows what the French King proposes, to take his measures accordingly.



"It is hard with all these particularities to write in a fine style, and therefore I hope your Lordship will excuse my ill one. I must put your Lordship in mind to move the King to give me a thousand pound out of the Prizes, which he did almost as good as promise me; but I would not stay to press him for it, because I would make the best shift I could to show the King that what I desire is not unreasonable, for though I have it, it will be five hundred pound less than anybody else that was in this place Ambassador ever had; and yet I am sure that in equipage and living I spend more than any of my predecessors. I swear, my Lord, if I have it not, I am quite broke, which is all need be said by" (&c.)

[P.S.] "Madame is in everything extremely concerned for the King my master's interest, and with a great deal of address and discretion. I think, as long as she lives, the King would do well to save the charges of an Ambassador, and give her the money, for I am afraid Mounsieur gives her not much, but, to speak like my Lord Crofts, spends all a back way upon the Chevalier de Lauraine."

#### R. MONTAGU TO LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]69, May 22, Paris.—"I have answered your Lordship's of May the 6th [o.s.] very formally; this is to thank your Lordship again for the favour you have done me in getting me a thousand pound from the King. I will acknowledge to my Lord Ashley how much I am obliged to him, though I know I owe that part of it to your Lordship too, as well as I do the first. Mr. de Moulin, as soon as he knows what further service your Lordship has to command him here, I believe, will return for England. Your Lordship writes to me concerning another that Mr. Williamson has also recommended to succeed Mr. de Moulin; the person is altogether unknown to me, and, as your Lordship seems to write of him, he is unknown to you every way but as he is recommended.

"I did mention to Mr. Williamson one Mr. Vernon, who was a school-fellow of mine, and, without being partial to him, as witty and modest and understanding a man as ever I knew of his breeding and education. He has been all the world over, and speaks French and Spanish and Italian better than ordinary Englishmen do. He has never been in any employment yet, because, having some fortune of his own, he would never take any till he had first fitted himself for it. I have no partiality in the world towards him; therefore pray, my Lord, if you think Mr. Williamson's man properer, send him as soon as you please; for it is equal to me, and I would be glad to have him that can serve best. Mr. Godolphin knows this Mr. Vernon that I speak to you of, and he will give you a very good character of him; yet he is a nice judge enough, so I will say no more of this matter, but expect your Lordship's commands in it.

"We are mightily rejoiced here with the news of the Queen's being with child. I hope the Queen will continue the same intentions she had once to my Lady Arlington, for though, when I spoke to her concerning your Lady's being governess to the child, she would declare nothing positive, yet I saw her inclination was to my Lady Arlington, which I hope will continue, and be as effectual as a promise; and I hope the ordinary objection which will be made of her not being an English-woman will be an advantage to her, as the not being a native is to all those that pretend to the Crown of Poland; and all the English will be better satisfied with an honour done to a stranger rather than to one of their own country. I wish I were in England, and capable to do your

Lordship any service in this particular; but I hope the King's kindness to your Lordship, and the Queen's to your Lady, will be sufficient to procure anything you desire, and I hope you will never want anything from your friends but their good wishes, which you shall never fail of from," (&c.)

R. MONTAGU to LORD [ARLINGTON].

[16]69, May 24, Paris.—“I have not till this time had an opportunity of answering your letter, nor the directions you gave me in that which you sent by the Duke of Richmond. I did (*sic*) upon discourse with Madame, which fell out luckily enough, for she was telling me how the Duke of Buckingham rallied the French Ambassador in all his letters to her; so I took up the discourse, and told her that I wondered, being that France had such a mind to gain England of their side, that they did not send a man of more address and better understanding and quality, who, by his credit and the good opinion we should have of him, might incline us to comply with what they desire. She told me that here they thought to have made us a great compliment in sending the chief Minister's brother, who would see everything performed that his brother should engage for in England. Upon conclusion, I found Madame would be very glad there could be another man sent, but that by reason of Mr. Colbert's great credit here she was not willing to meddle in the recalling him, for fear of displeasing the French King. I told her that what I said was only a fancy of my own, and that out of my good wishes to both the Crowns I was sorry to see a man employed in a business of that consequence, of whom all the Ministers that he must have to do with have so ill an opinion.

“After this, my Lord, being one day with Mr. de Lionne, without making as if it were the business I came about, I brought on this discourse, and, as if it were in confidence, I told him how Mr. Colbert behaved himself in England, and that it would be pity that his folly and conduct should spoil a business which was not altogether impossible. He shook his head, and said, ‘*Il est bon homme, nostre Ambassadeur, et ne songe point à malice; il le faut corriger, mais je ne scay pas comment le changer.*’ The truth is, all the other Ministers here have such a deference for Colbert that they dare hardly venture upon such a thing, that would be a disgrace to Colbert here, for he values himself the most in the world to the King his master upon his brother's negotiation, which everybody here, though they hope mightily to have (*sic*) of their friends, yet they hate Colbert so mightily that they rather wish the business should not succeed than by his means, because it is the thing in the world that is the surest to establish him and continue his greatness.

“Mr. de Lionne and I, after this, talked a great deal of your Lordship, and I brought him to conclude that notwithstanding they would have you such a Spaniard, that you did nothing but what he would do if he was in your place. I hope Madame is now well satisfied with your Lordship, to the great content of Mr. James Hambleton. You are the most obliged to the King that can be, for she showed me the kindest letter that could be that the King writ to her about you—too kind for her ever to be unkind to you again.

“Mr. Tellier and Mr. de Lionne, by what I can guess, are two as cunning and able men as can be; for Colbert here, by that little that I saw of him, he is very vain and very pedantical; he affects being mighty eloquent, and run[s] himself into speaking nonsense presently, which I believe you have found sometimes in his brother; but when he talks

with other people he is more reserved, for every one complains he will not speak ; and what he did when I went to see him was only to show [h]is parts to me. There is great hopes of my Lord St. Albans being in England ; everybody tells me, '*Assurement le Mylord fera quelque chose.*'"

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]69, June 8, Paris.—“I gave your Lordship an account in my last of what I had done in order to his Majesty's commands concerning his Highness Prince Rupert's business. His most Christian Majesty was very ready to do what the King my master desired of him, and had sent away a letter to his agent at the Prince Palatine's Court, as Mr. de Lionne tells me, very much in the Prince's favour, which I hope he will find the effect of.

“I wish I may be able to give as good an account of the Prince de Ligny's business, which I am commanded to solicit too, but I find the stream of this Court to run mightily against him ; the Prince d' Espinois, who has possession of his land, being by his marriage something allied to Mr. Colbert, and his wife's two sisters being the handsomest women in France, and very well looked upon by some that have great power at Court. I tell your Lordship this, to know whether you would advise me, after I have delivered the King my master's letter, to continue pressing much in his behalf.

“As for the business of Mr. Marcillye, I think this Court has reason to be extremely satisfied with the King and all his Ministers, and Mr. Ruvigny has done his Majesty and his Ministers that right as to say he did not think him trusted or employed by anybody in England ; and his justification is very good in this case, for he owns to having informed against him, but it was upon the commerce he discovered he had with the Spanish Ambassador and the Baron d' Isola.

“Since Mr. de Lovoy's return from Flanders, they seem here more satisfied with the Connestable, and speak better of him than they use[d] to do, he having complied with some things that were desired of him ; and they say he has had orders from Spain to be more complaisant than he has been hitherto ; and this Court they say in return offers the Queen Regent all the assistance and advice that can be against Don Jouan, whose power they seem here to desire should not increase.

“I was the other day to see the Camp ; I deferred going till it was quite in order ; and certainly there can be nothing in greater order nor finer, and in an hour's warning the King here is able to march with ten or eleven thousand good men, which everybody wishes were employed, for all the people of quality are weary of having nothing to do. The succours for Candia are every day embarking, but are not yet gone, and whereas it was thought they would be gone by the 15th of May, it will now be the 15th of this month at soonest.

“Your Lordship being upon the Treaty of Commerce, I will inform of one thing that perhaps is not very considerable. I sent my servant the other day to the custom-house, and there was [were] some things brought to be sent for England. Enquiring what they were, they said they were looking-glasses, the frames of brass gilt. They showed him their books, where they had entered four thousand sent for England in a year's time ; which will amount to a considerable sum of money. I have nothing more to trouble your Lordship with ; for the ordinary news, I take care to have the manuscripts sent every post to Mr. Williamson.”



## R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]69, June 29, Paris.—“This is to acknowledge your Lordship’s of June the 14th [o.s.] I gave your Lordship an account in my last that I was going to St. Germain’s to have an audience about the Prince of Ligny’s business, which I had on Wednesday morning last, and as ill success in it as I expected. His most Christian Majesty told me that whatever came from the King my master, being one that he esteemed and loved so much, he always received kindly, but if the letter had come from anybody else, that he would not have received it, and he had already refused a letter which the States of Holland had writ to his Majesty upon the same occasion; that there were commissioners appointed to examine those things and to decide them, and he had taken a resolution of having them determined that way. I gave his Majesty at the same time the Prince of Ligny’s case written by his own agent here, by which are made appear the reason[s] why the King my master, besides the particular esteem he has for the Prince of Ligny’s person, is obliged to mediate in the business. The next post I hope to give your Lordship an account of the business you writ to me in cipher, which I believe they are here in some manner prepared for.

“The discourses of the town are that Don Jouan and the Queen are agreed upon terms very advantageous, which your Lordship may see by the news that I have sent written more at large. The Prince of Tuscany is so far from not coming here for what Mr. Colbert did to him in England that his father has already made great excuses for him, and has commanded him to come into France, if it were for nothing else but to ask his most Christian Majesty’s pardon for having done anything that has displeased him. The expectations of the Prince of Lorraine’s election continues (*sic*) still very strong, though it is said the French are making one effort more with a very considerable sum of money to defer at least, if they cannot totally prevent, his being chosen King. There is a rumour as if the French forces gone to Candia had orders, in case they find the place in a very ill condition, not to debark or expose themselves to be certainly lost; and all the noise of the Ambassador’s coming from Turkey ends in a design they had of seizing upon Mr. d’Almeras and four French men-of-war; so I need [not] trouble your Lordship with any questions how to proceed with the Turkish Ambassador, which I must have, if there had come one as it was reported.”

## R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]69, July 3, Paris.—“Mr. de Moulin, coming fresh out of France, will give your Lordship by word of mouth a better account of everything than I can do by a letter: I will only trouble your Lordship with some few things which perhaps are not come to his knowledge. In the first place, for all the good offices that the French Ambassador has endeavoured to do you, the King of France told Madame that he was afraid Mr. Colbert would not do much good in England, for he heard that the King and everybody laugh at him.

“It is not to be imagined how the King my master’s credit increases every day here, and how well everybody speaks of him and the Government; I could tell your Lordship a great deal of yourself, but you will perhaps think it flattery, and so I will say nothing. As long as the King keeps firm to the Triple Alliance, they will not know what to do here; but the three Ministers in their heart are glad of it, for now they are as absolute together as the Cardinal [Muzarin] was single; and people may

say what they will, but his father was not more governed than he is by his Ministers, and they make him keep a distance with all the world, because they are afraid others should enter with him and get a hand over him; so I suppose there is no hurt in speaking so freely as long as it is only to you."

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[1669,] July 4, St. Germain's.—"I came this morning hither to see a review of all the troops that was made today in the Plaine de Conflans. As the King was riding along about three a clock he spied Mr. de Berrie, Mr. de Lionn[e]'s son, coming to him; so he rid up to meet him, seeming very impatient to hear the news he brought. After he had talked with him apart, he came up to the company, and with a great deal of trouble told us that they had chosen and crowned a King in Poland, one Michael Bisnobsky, a young man of four and twenty year old, that nobody had ever named before; and somebody naming him at the election, he was chosen without dispute. I suppose you may have heard this out of Holland already, yet Mr. de Moulin coming, I would not miss this opportunity of letting you know it.

[P.S.] "The King was chosen in Poland and crowned the same day, which was the 20th of June."

*Endorsed*: By Mr. du Moulin.

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]69, July 6.—"The post from England is not yet come in, so I shall receive none from your Lordship time enough to answer this post. I gave your Lordship an account by Mr. de Moulin, who I suppose is with you before this time, of the news of Poland. Though they are dissatisfied here that they had no part in choosing a King, and that all the expense they have been at is lost, yet they are much better satisfied with this man's being chosen than if it had been the Prince of Lorraine; and by what I can guess, since the French could not have the interest to make a King in Poland, they will do all they can to gain him now he is made.

"When I was at St. German's the King made a general review of all his troops; I waited of him to see it, and there was [were] twelve thousand in the best order, both horse and foot, that it is possible to see anything. The next morning I had audience of the King, and in my master's name I made a complaint of the insolence of the French man-of-war. The King told me he had heard of the business already by Madame; that the behaviour of his man-of-war was contrary to the orders that all his ships have whenever they meet any English men-of-war; and that as soon as he knows who it was did the insolence, which he will endeavour to find out, or if [he] can learn who it was, the King my master shall have all the satisfaction that can be desired.

"I presented him the memorial according to your directions, and afterwards I went to Mr. de Lionne to desire an answer in writing, as you do use to give the French Ambassador in England. He told me the customs of countries were different, and that here they never give any answer in writing. I give your Lordship this account, to know of you what is to be done in this case. As for this business, he referred me to Mr. Colbert, who is Secretary *de la marine*.

"The King has put the people in prison that injured my Lord Candish and my Lord Rochester, and has expressed a great displeasure

against them; and the least that will happen to them they say is losing their employments; but all their friends having spoke to me to speak for them to the King, and my Lord Candish desiring it too, I spoke to his most Christian Majesty, and entreated him to forgive them, the English having had all the satisfaction that could be desired. He returned me a great many expressions how sorry he was such a thing should happen to be done by his officers to any strangers, much more to the English and to people of that quality; so I believe after some few days they may be forgiven.

“By the discourse I had with Mr. de Lionne I see little hopes of doing any good in the Prince de Ligny’s business. I was told at St. Germaine’s, for a great secret, that there is a man of good fashion clapt up for a design of killing Mr. Colbert. You will hear, by the news I send Mr. Williamson, of the discontent in Portugal at the sending away the King, and a great deal of other news which I cannot answer to be very true, but your Lordship has it as I have it.”

: *Endorsed*:  $\left. \begin{array}{l} 6 \text{ July} \\ 26 \text{ June} \end{array} \right\} 69.$  R.  $\left. \begin{array}{l} 10 \text{ July} \\ 30 \text{ June.} \end{array} \right\}$  Answered 5 [o.s.], (&c.)

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]69, July 15, Paris.—“The reasons of my Lord Rochester’s coming into France, I suppose, are not unknown to your Lordship; upon his return into England I believe there is nothing that he is more desirous of than your Lordship’s favour and countenance; and if hereafter he continues to live as discreetly as he has done ever since he was here, he has other good qualities enough to deserve it, and to make himself acceptable wherever he comes. I have assured him that you are so just and so good natured to everybody, that it will be his own fault if he does not always find a great deal of kindness and good usage from your Lordship.”

*Endorsed*: Answered 16 [o.s.].

R. MONTAGU to his Sister LADY HARVYE.

[16]69, July 19, Paris.—“I received your last; next post I will send you the note of Ned’s expenses, and I will sign it. There is a business which I would have you propose to my Lord Arlington. I believe he may do it the easylest (*sic*) that can be, and it is a thing that may hereafter be of great consequence to him and all his friends. You may propose it to him, and afterwards he is a better judge than either you or I what is better to be done.

“You know I have writ formerly to you that if ever there could be any money spared, it were very fit for the King to make Madame a present. In the first place, the King really owes it her, and when the Parliament gave her, at her coming into England, ten thousand pound, the King desired to make use of it, and never gave her a penny of it; besides, she has really but a little money, but she is too high ever to ask the King to send her any; though I believe, if she did, he is so kind, at least it appears by what he writes to her, that I believe he would not refuse her; and the King himself would be pleased and well satisfied with those that proposed it to him, and to her it would be an eternal obligation. I know money is so scarce at this time that I would not propose it, if at the same time I did not think there was a way of getting it easily, which is this.



“They say Sir Robert Southwell has agreed in Portugall for the remainder of the Queen’s \* portion, or at least some of it, which is to be paid at several payments. If it be so, it is money the King never reckoned much upon, and I believe not yet designed to any other use by the Commissioners of the Treasury. It should be, methinks, no hard matter to get the King to give Madame five thousand pound out of this money, that is, out of the first payment. If my Lord Arlington approves of it, and will undertake it, I will write a letter which he may show the King, and shall be a rise (*sic*) for him to ask the King to do the business. My Lord Arlington may have one scruple, which I will remove and be answerable for; perhaps he may think it will cause a clamours (*sic*) on the Queen Mother’s side that the King should send Madame money at a time that he stops, as she says, what is due to her. For that matter she shall never know a word of it, and they do not love one another so dearly but that this may be kept from her knowledge.

“If there be anything done in this, there is no time to be lost, but to have the King grant it before he go his journey; for if there be any such money it is likely not to be long undisposed of; besides my Lord Arlington, if the King does do it, should desire the King not to write to Madame of it, but to gratify my Lord Arlington with letting him write her word of it first, and let me have his letter to give her. Let me have an answer of this as soon as you can.”

#### R. MONTAGU to LORD [ARLINGTON].

[16]69, July 26, Paris.—“I believe your Lordship will be very glad to have Father Patricke with you again, and though his expression be not very good, yet his understanding is good enough to give you a very good and true account of this country. He is come away extremely satisfied with Madame, as to his own particular, and more as to yours.

“The King himself has been so kind to you in doing you good offices to her, that I can pretend to have no other share in serving you with her than in doing you that justice which anybody that knows you so well as I is obliged to do. I have taken the liberty to tell her that hitherto her strict correspondence and intelligence has always been with those that are far from being the King her brother’s friends, who have always represented everything false[1]y to her, and endeavoured to put her upon things both contrary to his interest and inclination. I have so much respect for her and wish her so well that I have done all I can to disabuse her for her own sake as well as your Lordship’s. She is the most that can be beloved in this country by everybody but the King and her husband, and you cannot imagine how much short of what she deserves she is used by both of them. She has too great a spirit I believe ever to complain, or to let the King her brother know of it, but I tell your Lordship of it, that you may take all the occasions wherein the King can, of putting his Majesty upon supporting her, both as his sister, and as a sister that deserves it from him by her real concern in everything that relates either to his honour or interest.

“I know not how the King my master stands affected to this country, or how he may think it his interest to enter into a stricter league with them here. My business is not to be so politic as to give my opinion

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\* Catherine, Queen Consort of Charles II.

of what is best. I leave that to wiser and more experienced men. The part of an Ambassador is to be a spy and a tell-tale; I must, therefore, contrary to my inclination and practice, tell you all I hear and learn in this country.

"The King here is the least beloved and esteemed by all his servants, even the nearest about him, that ever king in the world was, because of his ill-natured and proud usage of them upon all occasions. They have no way of complaining of it, as a very witty man told me the other day, but by extolling the King of England's using of people, which they say angers and vexes the French King more than anything they can say. He is the same to the women, except to one, as he is to the men, and a little while ago some ladies were a-commending the King of England before him. He appeared a little nettled at it, and said, '*Les dames aiment toujours les aventuriers, mais je ne me croy pas moins honeste homme pour n'avoir pas esté chassé de mon royaume.*'"

"I tell you these foolish stories that you may see there is at the bottom a little unkindness and emulation towards the King my master, and the Ministers here know it very well, and hold him by nothing more than gratifying him in those ill-natured humours; and however fair they may speak us, I am confident they would almost [rather] sacrifice a real advantage of their own, than agree to anything that they were convinced would be a certain advantage to the King my master. They are mightily to seek (?) now, because I think the King is served secretly and faithfully, but in my Lord Clarendon's time there was not a word said or anything designed that he did not know, and I heard it from one who was at that time a confidant of Mademoiselle la Valier's, but is now in great disgrace, that she has heard the King of France tell la Valier, and brag how all the counsels of England were betrayed to him, and particularly that business of Dunkerque. Pray remember to ask Father Patrique about it; I have desired him to tell you something that I would not write.

"Here is a great clamour at the Queen Mother's about the King's stopping her money. There is a project on foot now amongst them to get the King to pay her, which is, they say she must be forced to go into a monastery if the King does not pay her, and they think the King will be ashamed to let his mother be driven to that necessity. I told Madame what I heard; she said it was a shame that her mother could not live upon what she had, for she had more, notwithstanding all the King stopped, than she had for her family, and yet her's was as big again; she disputed this with the Queen Mother, who, she told me, was extreme angry with her about it; therefore this is under the rose; the King may do what he pleases, but the Queen, though he does not pay her, will not suffer much.

"My Lord St. Alban's can live by his wits and by play, and what matter is it whether Peircy Church, Mrs. Bruncard, and a great many other such creatures have their pensions paid? All the French think it ridiculous, at a time when we are thought so poor in England, to have so much money spent abroad.

"There is great expectations of the Parliament. Colbert writes word that you are a lost man whenever it meets, but if you will be for the French they offer to save you. Your Lordship sees I give you fair warning. I swear the Ministers here, with all their great abilities and understanding, know no more of England than they do of Persia; and I do not wonder at it, considering the dexterity of their Ambassador, that gives them so good intelligence; and lest you should think me like him, I will say no more."

*Endorsed*: July 26, s.n., 1669 (&c.). Answered Aug. 2.

## R. MONTAGU TO LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]69, Aug. 3, Paris.—“Your Lordship’s invitation to Mr. Godolphin, and the desire you expressed to have him return time enough to go the journey with the King, has made him take post notwithstanding all that Madame and the rest of his friends could say to him. He has succeeded so well here with everybody that the longer he had stayed, it had been every day better for him, but your kindness will make amends for what he leaves here.

“I am to give your Lordship thanks for your letter by my Lord Buckhurst, and shall upon all occasions follow your directions as near as I can; for 224, I think you may reckon that as yours when you shall have occasion to make use of it. I have done all I can to destroy the credit of 151 with them; I have gone a good way in that work. Now, to preserve the kindness of 214, you must think of obliging them, and in this country and world, no way so sure as money. I will propose you a way, if you think it fit, how to get them five thousand pound easily. I am sure the King will be willing to it; and after such an obligation, though they should be base enough to be ungrateful, they could never do you hurt with the King, who would know how much you have obliged them.

“Sir Robert Southwell is now here. I find by him he has recovered the remainder of the Queen’s portion, which was a desperate debt; you know all the circumstances of it better than I. If the money be not designed for some other use, you may get the King to give it her out of that money, and though she has it not this twelvemonth, if she has but the satisfaction of knowing she shall have it, it will have the same effect upon her. I only offer this to your Lordship, because I think it may in time be of great service to you, and I hope you believe I love you so well that it is more for your sake than hers that I desire to have it done. I know those in the world that you have helped to eight thousand pound from the King, that I am afraid will not deserve so well from you.

“I have carried my Lord Buckhurst today to the King and Queen and Dauphine. All the service I can do him here he may be sure of, or anybody that comes from your Lordship, wherever I have to do. Everything is at present so quiet and dull that the greatest politician in the world could hardly find out what to say, much less I, that am a very small one. Mr. Godolphin will give you a true and good account of all affairs here. Your coach is in a boat (?), but it will not come till you are gone.”

## R. MONTAGU TO LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]69, Aug. 7, Paris.—“I have been extremely importuned by the Resident of Florence, in the Prince of Tuscany’s name, to see him in some third place, which, according to his Majesty’s directions for what passed at the Hague with the French Ambassador, I have absolutely refused, telling the Resident that I wondered that the Prince, who had been so kindly used in England, should desire anything that might look like a diminution to the King my master, who in all things and upon all occasions expected the same respects and deferences that could be showed to his most Christian Majesty. The Resident replied that it was not a visit, but some urgent business that made him go [to] the French Ambassador, as a man would go to a lawyer, which cannot be counted a visit. I confess it appeared to me but a poor evasion, though he seconded it with a long letter, writ to him by



Mr. de Lionne, wherein he does declare that the King here doth not understand the Prince's going to Mr. Pomponne as a visit to his Ambassador, nor that wherever the Prince in his travels shall meet with any of his Ambassadors, he does not expect the Prince should visit them, but that they may meet in a third place. Mr. de Lionne[c]'s letter is no justification to me if I should commit a fault; I shall therefore observe my last instructions till I have positive order to the contrary.

"I have had a great deal of discourse with Mr. Colbert about the settling an equality of trade between the two Crowns, which he seems extremely inclined to, giving all the fair words that can be; a little time will show the reality of them. There is a great rumour here of the Swisses being dissatisfied with this Court, and as if they were very inelunable to close with the Spaniards upon an offer made of putting all the salt pits of the Franch Conté into the Swisses' hands, which yield a revenue. I can hardly believe they will be drawn from the French interest, the sweet of which they have tasted so many years.

"My Lord Buckhurst and Mr. Savell have passed all their formal visits, and as soon as they have looked about them a little I believe will return. My Lord St. Alban's will be today at Colombe. The King's journey here to Chambour is very uncertain, and, if it be at all, will not be till the middle of next month. The next week they say he is to come to the Parliament. There are several town news about Candia, but there is no courier yet come from Mr. de Beaufort."

*Endorsed*: Aug. 7, '69. Answered Aug. 2 [o.s.]

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]69, Aug. 17, Paris.—"Sir Robert Southwell's passing this way, and having had some discourse with him about the success of his negotiation in Portugall, makes me take this opportunity of writing to your Lordship about a business which I have long had a mind to mention to you, but thought it to no purpose, because, though the King were very willing, yet he might not be very able to do it. I find by Sir Robert Southwell that the rest of the Queen's portion is like to be paid out of Portugall, and though not in ready money, yet that there is such security given that in time it must be certain. I know the King in a year, out of his generosity and good nature, gives away a great deal of money to people that he does not love so well, nor do not deserve it from him so much, as Madame, and perhaps that have not more need of it, for I think the allowance that she has from her husband, both for her privy purse and clothes, is not above three thousand pound a year, and the King here, that used every year to make her presents of twenty or thirty thousand crowns, has not given her anything this three years, as Monsieur himself told me. I know not how the King could do a handsomer thing or a kinder thing than out of this money of the Queen's, which I am sure he never hoped for nor looked for, make Madame a present of five thousand pound; not that she ever named such a thing to me in her life, but only once in discourse, talking of the Parliament's giving the King money, she told me that they once gave her ten thousand pound, but that the King made bold with it, and she never had a farthing of it. She is so far from asking any such thing of the King that she made a preamble of a thousand excuses how loath she was to put the King to any trouble or charge about a business she has commended me to recommend to you concerning Mrs. Charter, her nurse. She says she is informed that all those that have nursed the King's children have a pension of a hundred pounds a year from the King. She desires that

for her sake you would procure the same for her nurse. Perhaps, if the King knew what I write to your Lordship, he might be offended with my officiousness and putting him upon a business of expense, but I could not forbear offering it to your Lordship, who is the best judge of what is fit to be done; but I think the King loves his sister so well, that he could not be offended with me for putting you in mind of doing her so considerable a service, and which perhaps he may be inclined enough to do of himself, if anybody had ever [never?] told him of it. Perhaps the King may think the Queen his mother would take it ill he should send Madame money at a time she complains that he stops hers. He may be confident Madame is too much concerned for him to speak of [any]thing that can draw any trouble or inconvenience upon him. I beg your Lordship's pardon for this trouble; I hope you will understand it as it is meant, which is leaving all to your discretion."

R. MONTAGU to his Sister LADY HARVY.

[16]69, Aug. 26.—“I gave you an account in my last letter by the post, that I had showed Madame my Lord Arlington's letter, wherein he says the King intends her a present out of the Portugall money; she was a little surprised and out of countenance at the thing, but you never saw anybody take anything so kindly as she did it, both of the King and my Lord Arlington. She is extremely afraid lest her mother or husband should know anything of it, and desires it may be the greatest secret in the world. I assured her, if she did not speak of it, nobody else would. My Lord Arlington has not yet said one word to her about it, which she wonders at. She says my Lord Arlington is such a kind of man that it is impossible not to be his friend; she has given me a thousand thanks for the true character I gave of him; I believe she will give those as little that gave her a contrary one. You never saw anybody perkt up as she is since this money, and it makes her so sure to my Lord Arlington that he had better have given it out of his own pocket than not a-got it her. Pray try with my Lord Arlington, and let him and Mr. Treasurer try to take it up if the security be good, for I find there are some certain jewels in pawn which she would fain have out against winter, before her husband knows they are there. I find by my Lord St. Alban's that he thinks my Lord Arlington's credit greater than ever. They say he uses the French Ambassador like a dog, which does him a great deal of good, and makes him more esteemed here; but they have great hopes that this Parliament will ruin him; therefore I hope he will look about him.

“I know you have a mind to be a Lady upon your own account as well as upon Sir Daniel's, and therefore I intend, after the Parliament has sat, to engage Madame to write to the King about my father's business; but first pray ask my Lord Arlington's opinion, for if he does not approve of it, there is no meddling in it, and I believe he is as willing to have it done as you or I.

“Lord Buckhurst professes to me to be most obliged to my Lord Arlington that can be, and to disapprove of my Lord Buckingham's jealousies, and being so often ready to break with my Lord Arlington. He may, if he handles my Lord Buckhurst right, make good use of him, for he has sense enough to see that it is more for his interest and my Lord Bucking[am's] to keep well than to break with him. If Mrs. Chiffings brings this herself, I suppose you will use her very kindly.”

[P.S.] “Madame has showed me two or three more letters of the King's to her concerning you. I dare tell you that he is kinder to you,

and you have more credit with him than you think you have; for all he says of you is as of one that he has a good opinion of, and believes loves him better than anybody, which you know gives one more credit with anybody than any other thing in the world."

*Addressed*: For my Lady Harvy, at her house in Newport Street—These.

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

16[69], Sept. 4, Paris.—“I send your Lordship here inclosed a letter for his Majesty about a business that Madame commanded me to write to him about, and which she desires me to tell your Lordship, that she would have you put him in mind of it. I say nothing to your Lordship of the business, because I suppose the King will tell it you.

“There are several reports in town about Candia, as if Mr. de Navailles were dead of a fever, and as if the French had made another attempt and had been beaten; but I was yesterday at St. Germain's with my Lord Buckhurst, who went to take his leave of the King, who told me himself that there was no news from Candia since the last of Mr. de Beaufort's defeat. Mr. de Bellefonds continues his intention for Candia, and thinks to be going to Toulon in three weeks. He told me he would send to the King my master, to have leave to raise two thousand Irish. I told him I did not think it very probable that the King would consent to it, when he had desired already his most Christian Majesty not to let the Scotch regiment go.

“There is some days since a gentleman come to compliment the King from the King of Poland; he is a Frenchman, and it is thought the French are like to have a good interest in that Court. There was a letter intercepted from a Hugonette (?) minister to one of his friends, where he says—*J'espère que par l'ayde du Grand Seigneur Dieu establira encor l'évangile en France.* The King's journey to Chambor is the 15th of this month, and will be in all but three weeks.”

R. MONTAGU to LORD [ARLINGTON].

[16]69, Sept. 6, Paris.—“I have not had an occasion of writing to your Lordship a good while, and now that I have, I have nothing to say but what concerns your own particular, which I will give you the best account I can of. In the first place, as to Madame, I find by a great many circumstances that the King our master has a strange good opinion of her, and therefore I labour as much as I can to make her have a good opinion of you and be your friend really and truly; and I must think her the falsest creature in the world if she is not so. This money that you have got for her has confirmed her extremely. She tells me you did it so handsomely and so generously, without her ever thinking of it or desiring it, that it has obliged her ten times more than if she had been put to ask it of you. In the letter I wrote to the King the other day by Madame's order, I took notice to him how kindly Madame took the token you had told me he intended her; and I did it that the King may not think of going back, for she reckons upon the money as sure, and has desired me to do what I could to get it her quickly. She told me she had always good credit, because she was very punctual, and she had occasion to pay money that she had lost to some that go to Chambor with the King; and if I thought this would be sure money, she would borrow enough to pay what she owed before they went. I told her she might reckon upon [it] as a certain thing.



“One of her great grievances is the Chevalier de Lorraine, who has so much credit with Monsieur, that Madame has no more power in her family than you have; therefore pray, when you write to her, offer her your service, whenever she has any complaints to make to the King her brother of her ill-usage, of putting him in mind of seeing her righted. It is a thing she will take extreme kind of you; and at any time whenever you would have her write anything to the King, let me know beforehand, and I will put her upon it.

“Upon all these discourses that are of my Lord Orery’s great credit with the King, and my Lord Buckingham’s and your falling out, as soon as she is in a good condition enough to write, I will desire her to write as much as I can to your advantage.

“My Lord Buckhurst is extreme sensible of your kindness to him, and has desired me to let you know as much; he is extremely troubled at the noise of your quarrel and my Lord Buckingham[’s], and seems to blame him very much. If you are fallen out and care to be friends, your Lordship may make use of and freely trust my Lord Buckhurst, for I am confident he loves you. All the wisest people that I see here, both French and English, that speak of the falling out between you and my Lord Buckingham, seem to think you will be no loser in the business. The Duke of Richmond bids me tell you he will stand by you if his Majesty stands by his wife; that will do you no hurt. I have writ another letter which I suppose your Lordship will think properer to show the King than this.”

#### R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]69, Sept. 6, Paris.—“At the distance I am from your Lordship all stories increase, which makes me hope that all that I hear out of England have increased in their journey hither; and I have some reason to complain of your Lordship, when you know the part of an Ambassador is as well to tell news out of England as to send news into England, that you leave me in so much ignorance of all the changes that have lately happened at Court.

“The French Ambassador has written over to the King here, and I had it from the man’s own mouth the King told it to, that there was one my Lord Orery, a *bel esprit, conseiller de Cromwell, grand ami du Chancelier, et créature de la Duchesse de Yorke et son parent, qui avoit plus de credit avec le Roy que tous les autres Ministres ensemble*. I write in French because these are the very words. This, joined with the other assurances that the Ambassador gives them of making great disorders in the Parliament, confirm[s] them here that my Lord Clarendon has a great interest in the Parliament.

“Madame told me that you would do well to advise the King to look narrowly to the French Ambassador, for that she knows certainly he has orders to distract the Parliament, and give the King as much trouble that way as he can; and for your own particular, that your ruin is intended and aimed above all things. I have been told the same from several other people, but you may give credit to Madame’s intelligence; for some of the most understanding people of France apply themselves to Madame, having a great opinion of her discretion and judgment, and tell her all they know; and it is not without reason they have that opinion of her, for she has them both in great perfection; besides, in England you ought not to slight any advices that come from her, because she is so truly and passionately concerned for the King her brother. Your Lordship is extremely obliged to her. She told me, when she was able to write, she would write to the King to do as the King does here,

that when he has an able and faithful servant, as she thinks you are to him, notwithstanding other people's malice, to encourage him and protect him. You ought to be very proud of this, for she is a very good judge of men, and she loves the King her brother too well, if she did not think it, to say it.

"There is a great noise here of the Duke of Buckingham and you being fallen out, which the French are not dissatisfied with, for you are the man they think hinders everybody from coming into their interest. My Lord St. Alban's confirms very much the report of my Lord Orery's great credit with the King, and I believe has told all the Ministers here as much. I hear Mat Ren [Wren] is to be a Privy Councillor, and when the Parliament meets you are to be impeached for the false imprisonment of Sir William Coventry and Mr. Savell. I will make an end of my letter, for so much dismal news cannot be very welcome to you."

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]69, Sept. 7, Paris.—"We have been here in great expectation of news from Candia. There is at last a courier come to the Venetian Ambassador, but what the news is, is yet kept for a great secret; only so much is confessed, that one of the best French ships called the Terese is blown (*sic*) by accident, which has put some disorder amongst the rest of the ships. What they have done by land is not yet known, but the town will have it as if the French had had another defeat, which is supposed to be kept secret, not to discourage others from going with the Mareschal Bellefonds, who I believe will find it difficult to raise that number of men he proposed to himself. My Lord Buckhurst is upon his way to England.

"The Dauphin is not yet recovered; they apprehend his indisposition may turn to an ague, and hold him all the winter. The Queen Mother is extreme ill, and seems to apprehend herself extremely; she talks of retiring to Chalcoot, to die there.

"There is a discourse as if Mr. Marsin had a considerable body of horse, and had particular orders to hinder the passage of any more boats for the French fortifications. Sir David English his business, which his Majesty recommended to the French Ambassador, if one may believe Mr. Colbert, is like to go very well, for he promises me that he shall be paid to the full value of his house."

*Endorsed*: Answered 8th [o.s.]

R. MONTAGU to KING [CHARLES II.]

[16]69, Sept. 11, Paris.—"I suppose my Lord St. Alban's his courier has already given your Majesty notice of the Queen your mother's death. She died at Colombe at four a clock in the morning, and they sent not me word of it till noon; so I could not dispatch anybody to your Majesty as I ought to have done, and I thought it necessary to stay till I could give your Majesty some account of what became of all the Queen left behind. I went, as soon as I heard the news of her death, to St. Cloud, where I met the King, who, after having made all the compliments that are usual in those occasions, desired me to tell your Majesty that he had sent two councillors to seal up everything the Queen had in her house, that nothing might be lost or carried away till you please to direct me or somebody else to see what she has left. My Lord St. Alban's seemed mightily dissatisfied with this sealing up of the goods, as if it were an indignity for any of the King's officers

to come into the Queen your mother's house, but I cannot imagine your Majesty will make the same interpretation, when their coming was out of respect to your Majesty, to hinder everybody, as is usual in those occasions, from running away with everything they can lay their hands on; so that everything there is safe till your Majesty gives order what you will have done.

"The Queen your mother is dead without a will, so that by the law of England her jointure, that was granted her for two years after her death, and everything else that she had, falls to your Majesty; but I find that Monsieur pretends to have all that she had in France, for by the rule of France what she had is equally to be divided between your Majesty, the Duke of York, and him, and he reckons her jointure for two years after her death, divided between your Majesty and the Duke, will make an equal division, he taking all she left here. I suppose your Majesty in no case is to be subject to the rule of France, but to the custom of your own kingdom, and that you will send to the King here to demand that right. You may afterwards give Monsieur, for Madame's sake, what you please; and after her debts paid, there will remain little but her two houses at Colombe, which will sell for ten or twelve thousand pistoles, and were always, if she had made a will, intended to be given Madame.

"I thought it my duty to give your Majesty this account, that your Majesty in your prudence may do what you think most fit. I shall expect your Majesty's orders, which I shall obey."

[MEMORANDUM FOR] LORD ARLINGTON.

1669, Sept.  $\frac{1}{11}$ , Paris.—"It is resolved by the King here, with the consent of Monsieur and Madame, that the Queen's body shall be buried at St. Denys, her heart at Chaleot. The ceremony of her funeral cannot be over at least these 40 days, till when her Guards, at least a sufficient number, with some of the officers, must be entertained: this is the greatest part of the cost that the King is like to be at as to her funeral. The great ceremonies of St. Dennis and Nostre Dame, his most Christian Majesty is at the charge of, as he is always for any that are of his family and are buried at St. Denis. But the King's pleasure must be known whether he will allow mourning to all the Queen his mother's domestic servants, that are with her in France. I do not see how his Majesty can avoid it; but the Queen having nothing of her own, all she has falling to the King, nobody dares undertake the giving them mourning without his consent. Madame thinks it proper that till the end of the quarter, which from her death doth not make twenty days, her family should be kept on; her Majesty's own table being put down, and an allowance in money for those that use to eat at it, at the rate that the Queen herself used to allow when she did not keep her table, with some little consideration for the Duchess of Richmond's table, that cannot amount to above forty or fifty pistoles. Be pleased as soon as you can to let me know his Majesty's pleasure upon all these particulars."

*This paper is signed, R. Montagu. Addressed: For the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Lord Arlington, or in his absence Mr. Secretary Trever, at Court.*

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

1669, Sept. 11, Paris.—"Before this can come to your hands, I suppose you will have heard the news of the Queen Mother's death; she died Tuesday morning. She went to bed pretty well, and about two a clock



in the morning, as her servants went to give her something, they found her a-dying. She never spoke one word; she had made no will, so that all she has, by the law of England, falls to the King, which I suppose he will insist upon; and her jointure, that was granted for two years after her death, returns to him again as being her heir. The Queen died at two a clock in the morning. My Lord St. Alban's sent away an express to the King into England immediately, but never acquainted me with that nor her dying; but I happened by chance to know of it an hour after she was dead, and supposing my Lord St. Alban's would seize upon all she left, and that for that reason did not send me word of her death, I sent privately to St. Germain's, and got one to speak to the King, to send, as the custom is here when princes die, to seal up everything till the heirs or who they appoint are by. My Lord St. Alban's knows nothing of my doing this, but made a great complaint to me of the indignity the King had offered, to send his officers into the Queen's house, and would have incensed me at the thing. I told him the King's intentions to the King my master were so good, that I could not tell how to take it ill. I am sure without this my Lord St. Alban's would not have left a silver spoon in the house, and now all she had is safe for whoever it belongs to. I would not have any but his Majesty know I did this, because it makes one have enemies to no purpose.

"I am afraid this letter will not find you in London, and therefore I have writ more at large to his Majesty, to receive his orders in this business. I writ to your Lordship by my Lord Buckhurst, and by poor Mrs. Chiffins, who I hear is dead, but I hope my letters will come safe. I shall be at very great expense for mourning. I have all my coaches and some fifty servants and three rooms of my house to be in mourning. These casualties in all times have been extraordinaries. I must make use of my credit here, and as soon as I know what it will cost I shall desire your Lordship and Mr. Secretary Trevor to allow the bill. If the King gives me order to look into what the Queen owes and what remains, I will do the best I can to see he shall not be cheated. I have time to say no more, for fear the servant I send should come too late to go over with the packet."

[P.S.] "I find by some discourse with my Lord Duke of Richmond, that if the King sends an Ambassador into Poland, you would oblige him in getting him named to that employment. By next post I shall know what the Queen has left; till when, I suppose the King will dispose of nothing.

"Madame is in pain since Mrs. Chiffings' death whether a letter she sent you by her be not lost."

*Endorsed*: Answered 8. [o.s.]

#### R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]69, Sept. 18, Paris.—"Your Lordship being upon a journey, as I suppose, and the Court here being so too, I suppose you will not expect great news from me. I believe this sudden news of the Queen Mother's death will have brought the King and all the Court to town, where my Lord St. Alban's will meet you. He will deliver you a letter of recommendations from Madame about his own business. I dare venture to tell your Lordship you may do in it what you please yourself, and what you think most for the King's service, and I will bear you harmless. If you do not all that she desires of you in his behalf, by that time I hear your Lordship is returned to London, I may have matter for a longer letter."

*Endorsed*: 1<sup>8</sup>/<sub>8</sub> Sept. '69. R. 1<sup>2</sup>/<sub>2</sub>.

## THE DUKE OF RICHMOND AND LENOX TO LORD [ARLINGTON].

[1669,] Sept. 25, Paris.—“I have received the favour of your Lordship’s, for which I give you many thanks, and assure you that I am extremely sensible of your kindness to me, for which, if ever it be in my power to serve you, I hope you will not question but I will then show myself to be an obliged friend.

“I hope it will not be long before I shall have the good fortune to wait on you, though I am troubled with some of my uncle’s creditors, which I hope I shall shortly overcome. In the mean time I should be very glad if you would lay any commands upon me.”

*Endorsed* : Sept. 25, '69.

## R. MONTAGU TO LORD [ARLINGTON].

[16]69, Sept. 28, Paris.—“Having so good an opportunity as this of writing to you by Mr. Flamerin, who I make no doubt but will be very welcome to your Lordship, and dine with you very often, I could not well omit the condoling with you for the loss of my Lord Duke of Buckingham. I can only comfort you as the divines use to do for the loss of the good things of this world, which, whilst we did enjoy, were so uncertain, that we ought never to have set our hearts much upon them. I do not doubt but that you have done so in this occasion. The ground of your quarrel is reported here to be because you had made up with the Duke of York without his knowledge. If it be so that you have made up with him, I will only tell you something that I heard the other day in a letter of the Duke of York’s to Madame. He tells her that the King is much kinder to him than he use[d] to be, and uses him very well; that as to your particular, he is very well satisfied with you; that my Lord Buckingham makes great applications and great professions to him, but he cannot tell how to trust him till he sees his actions answer his words.

“Madame told me that you had writ to her that you would endeavour to get her the money as soon as you could, that the King has presented her with. She desired me to write to you to send it over in my name, because that way it would be privater, and when I have it she will order me who[m] to pay it to for her use. I think the best will be to send it over in two payments, for the sum will be too great for one. Your Lordship was mentioning something in a letter to me, of Alderman Backwell’s furnishing the money presently upon some advantage allowed him. Pray let me desire you that the King may be at the expense of the advance to him, and since the King has done so kind a thing as to make Madame this present, and you have had an opportunity of obliging her extremely in being so instrumental in it, let the present come to her entire without any diminution; for whatever money the King here gives, or whatever presents he makes, are paid so punctually and so to the full, that she will wonder to find such an alteration in what comes from the King her brother. This matter is not of so great consequence, but that I thought I might take the liberty to tell you my opinion.”

*Endorsed* : Answered with the Comm<sup>rs</sup>.

## R. MONTAGU TO LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]69, Oct. 10, Paris.—“I am desired by Mr. de Lionne to recommend this bearer, Mr. Richard, to you, to dispatch him as soon as you can, and to show him all the favour you can. I have undertaken to

assure him already that he will return well satisfied, and that he will have to do with your brother Sir John Bennet, whom he will find very easy and very tractable."

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]69, Oct. 16, Paris.—"Mr. Howard is arrived here, and says that in a day or two my Lord St. Alban's will be here. I suppose by him I shall receive your Lordship's directions how his Majesty will dispose of what the Queen Mother has left behind. Monsieur is come to Paris, who is a little discontented that there has been no notice taken of him in all this matter.

"I have every day complaints made me by the Spanish Resident of the injuries and insults that are done them by the French troops in Flanders. I have advised him to address himself to his Majesty in England by some minister of their own; for all the complaints being made in general terms, I know not how to take notice of it, except he insisted upon some particular; nor then neither very well, without some fuller order to that purpose.

"Mr. de Louvoy has order to provide himself speedily for another journey into Flanders, to see that the troops upon the frontiers may always be in a readiness. The yielding up of Candia is confirmed, upon a truce they say of a hundred years, and some places in Dalmatia which the Turks quit to the Venetians. The politicians here will have it, that the Turk will presently fall upon the Emperor, who is not likely at this time to be much assisted by the French forces. The exchange of money from England to France falls so low, that [it] is visible the French have of late years got great advantages of us in trade."

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]69, Oct. 19, Paris.—"Considering how letters are opened that come by the post, I believe you will not think me very discreet in writing to you what I do; but it is a thing so public in this place, that if my letter is opened it is no more than what they know here already, and seem much to rejoice at, which is your disgrace, and the discountenance that you are fallen into with the King your master. Mr. de St. Agrian, that comes lately out of England, tells this not only to the King and Ministers here, but spoke it publicly before all the Court, and gave this instance that I am a-going to tell you.

"He said it is a custom in England that when the King is angry with anybody, that he makes them be acted, and that my Lord Buckingham and Bab May\* had acted you to the King, and endeavoured to turn you *en ridicule*. The expression is not very civil from me to you, but in a story one must leave out nothing. When I heard this first I could hardly believe it, and to satisfy myself I askt Monsieur, who was newly come from Chambor; he told me it was very true; that he was present when Mr. de St. Agrian told this to the King; who said he had heard it at the French Ambassador's in England, from one that was present, when the King was entertained with your comedy. Whoever did it, it could not make you more ridiculous in England than the thing appears ridiculous here. Madame told me that though she was sorry for your sake, yet she was much sorrier for the King her brother's sake. She has heard more of it than she thought fit to tell me, and has writ to the King about it. Secretaries of State are otherwise used in this country, though

\* Baptist May, Keeper of the Privy Purse.



there be as good *railleurs* and mimics as in other places. Pray God in heaven keep you from the Court's falling on you in jest, and the Parliament in earnest, when the King does not take your part."

[P.S.]. "The King's favour and kindness to Madame doth both him and her great credit in this country."

#### R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]69, Oct. 19, Paris.—"This acknowledges your Lordship's of Oct. the 4th [o.s.] The King will be at St. Germain's tomorrow, and as soon as the audience of condolence for the Queen Mother is past, I shall desire one of his Majesty, upon the three points that are recommended to the King my master by the Spanish Ministers, and give your Lordship an account of the success I have in it.

"I had an order lately sent to me by his Christian Majesty's commands, and the same is sent to all other Ambassadors, forbidding upon any occasion the sending of an express out of the kingdom without first giving notice to the Master of the Posts. I know not whether the same is observed in England; I am sure that is the least we can do.

"I have had no more complaints from the English merchants at Ronen. I suppose the restraint their goods were under is taken off, or else they would not be so silent. The French are extremely dissatisfied with the Venetians, and publish that they had not drawn away their succours, but that Mr. de Navailles discovered that they managed a treaty underhand with the Turks, all the while that they exposed the French troops, and upon their coming away had agreed to yield up the town.

"My Lord St. Alban's came hither last night. Everybody here is in great expectation of what the Parliament will do. If one may believe the French intelligence, it is not like to be so well as the King's friends and servants would wish."

#### R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]69, Oct. 20, Paris.—"I send your Lordship here enclosed a copy of what Madame has writ to the King. You may judge partly of the King's kindness to you by the showing you Madame's letter, and if he does not, Madame desires you would not take notice that she has sent you the copy. Your Lordship has so much obliged her by all the real and effectual services that you have done her, that I am confident you may promise yourself all the return that she can ever make; and she appears to me to interest herself very cordially in everything that concerns you.

"As to de Moulin's letter, I have spoke to Mr. Puffandorfe, the Swedish Resident, who tells me that in discourse with de Moulin, he was a-telling him how much you were hated in this country, as the beginner of the Triple Alliance, and that here they looked upon you as their chief obstacle towards the separating of England from it, and therefore he imagined they would do all they could to destroy you; and amongst other things he told him how an acquaintance of his, talking with a man of quality in this Court, had heard him say that the French Ambassador has assured the King his master of having gained a great man in England; but his name was in cipher, and it might be anybody else as well as you; for the person that told it confessed he had not heard the man's name unciphered, and it was Mr. Puffandorfe himself who in jest asked if it were not my Lord Arlington. At the same time Mr. Puffandorfe told Mr. de Moulin that he believed it was all a lie, and

only told to Mr. Konismar on purpose to write it into Swedland, to give a jealousy there of the English Ministers. I think to speak to Mr. de Turenne of the thing will be to no purpose, for I am confident, if he thought the owning it would do you any hurt, he would do it on purpose; so willing they would be here to have any disgrace happen to you."

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]69, Oct. 23, Paris.—"Since my Lord St. Alban's and the rest of the Commissioners' arrival, we have looked into the affairs of the Queen Mother's family here, and Sir Thomas Bond has order to give you an account of it.

"I was yesterday at St. Germain's, not in a formal audience, but only to wait of the King after his journey. I made him the compliments that his Majesty ordered me, for the care he was pleased to have of his concerns in the sealing up of the Queen Mother's goods, and at the same time I desired him the seal might be taken off, which he told me he would give his order to Mr. de Lyonne that it might be done. Whether Monsieur will lay any claim to anything or no is yet very uncertain. Here is one from the Prince of Orange, who says that if Monsieur pretends any share in the succession, he will do the same in the Prince's name, but else he submits all to the King of England's pleasure; but he has given a list of the Princess Royal's jewels, of which he produces a receipt under the Queen Mother's hand, and those, if they are found, he desires to have.

"Yesterday Mr. Villars, that comes out of Spain, came to St. Germain's. He says Don Jouan's party is very weak; that Père Nisard's interest is quite destroyed; and that the Marquis d'Ayeton is the man in most power and credit, and that he is extremely influenced and directed by the Marquis de Castell Roderigo.

"The King here is a-raising of four sea regiments of three thousand men a-piece, which are always to be kept in a readiness and exercised in the sea-ports. The King seems mightily to apply himself to the sea, and has declared publicly that he will give the command of his ships to none but people of quality. Mr. Colbert, who, since the death of Mr. de Berford, governs the sea affairs, is a great promoter of this.

"The Suisses, they say, are of new strictlier engaged, and more in the French interest than ever; and more, that his Christian Majesty has offered the Venetians to entertain in his service any of their troops that upon this peace with the Turk they shall care to dismiss.

"The King of Poland will be shortly here, and will see the King. I desire you will send me his Majesty's directions how I am to behave myself to him."

*Endorsed*: Answered 18. [o.s.]

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]69, Oct. 26, Paris.—"This morning the Swedish Resident was with me, and showed me a letter that he has writ to your Lordship, which will give you all manner of satisfaction as to Monsieur de Moulin's business, and by the first safe opportunity I will send it you.

"Madame has, with much ado, hindered Monsieur from laying any claim to the goods and estate the Queen Mother has left behind; and it went so far that she was forced to speak to the King to quiet him. His pretensions, by the contract of the Queen Mother's marriage, might

have proved very troublesome, and have brought in the Duke [of York] and the Prince of Orange too, with their pretensions. The King ought to take some notice of this to Madame, whose proceedings towards him have been very generous and obliging upon this occasion."

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]69, Oct. 27, Paris.—“I cannot yet send your Lordship the answer of the *mémoire* that I gave the King at my last audience. He told me that Mr. de Lionne should give me my answer. I have been at St. Germain's since, but could not speak with him. He sent me word this morning that he hoped to have the answer ready for me by next post. I hope I shall not be blamed for these delays, it not being in my power to help it. We have taken off the King's seal both at Colombe and at Paris, and tomorrow we intend to inventory what is in the house at Colombe, and in a few days will send his Majesty the Queen Mother's papers over by a servant of mine.

“Mr. de Navailles has had express order from the King not to come to Court, but to retire to his own house till further order, and one Mr. L'Aysné is forbid the Court for saying that he believed Mr. de Navailles would not have come from Candia except he had had order for it. The Pope and the Venetians lay all the fault of the surrender of Candia upon the coming away of the French troops, which makes Mr. de Navailles be used with such severity. He that is called the Turkish Ambassador will be shortly here, but it is not yet known what character he will take upon him.

[P.S.] “You will receive from Doctor Jenkins a memorial that was given me by Mr. (*sic*), and the Doctor's answer to it.”

*Endorsed*: Answered 25. [o.s.]

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]69, Oct. 27, Paris.—“I understand by my sister\* that Sir Ellis Layton has a great mind to come over into France, and she tells me that he may be made very good use of. You may be sure that I submit all those things to your Lordship's discretion. I suppose you will give him instructions what he is to do, and me what I am to do with him, and that he will come over under no character. I will write to your Lordship more at large by a servant of mine that in a few days is to bring over the Queen Mother's papers. I suppose Sir Ellis is not in such haste but that he may stay till your Lordship hears from me by him.

[P.S.] “Pray tell the King that there is a very pretty service of gilt plate at Chaleot of the Queen Mother's. It will serve his Majesty for his new lodgings, and he would do well to have it sent over for himself.”

*Endorsed*: Answered 25. [o.s.]

W. MONTAGU † to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]69, Oct. 30.—“You will have an account of the proceedings of our Commission within a day or two by him who shall be dispatched with the papers of the Queen's Cabinet, which Madame, not desiring to

\* Lady Elizabeth Harvey.

† He generally makes a cross at the top of his letters.



peruse, they will be sent sealed up by an express to the King; and by the same safe way there will be accounted to you all you can expect from hence.

“We are so straightened here in our charities, as we can furnish as yet but two hundred pistoles towards all the Church charities and the secular reliefs, and our second fond [fund] of five thousand will be all consumed by the payment of the Christmas quarter to the house, so that I conceive the King cannot better employ the rest of the Queen’s table plate (after my Lord Ambassador is allowed a share for his present convenience), than to ordain it for the completing the other four hundred pistoles assigned in the copy of her first designed will, which for the present will answer in some degree the pressing necessities of Church succours for the Queen herself and the churchyard petitions for the poor. This, my Lord, I conceive assigned to my solicitation by my office, and I presume will invite your good offices by the disposition of your charity; wherefore I may be confident of your seconding this motion I make to the King in this enclosed.”

*Endorsed*: My L. Ab[bot] Montagu.

MONS. P. PUFENDORF to LORD ARLINGTON.

1669, Oct. 30, Paris.—“Ayant conneu par l’ouverture que S. Exc. Monsieur l’Ambassadeur Montagu m’a depuis peu faite, que vous desiriez de moy un éclaircissement touchant un certain discours que j’ay tenu icy au Sr. du Moulin, j’ay creu vous devoir satisfaire avec autant plus de liberté que je me puis promettre, que la sincerité de mon procedé en toute rencontre, & principalement en ce qui regarde le bien public, aura obtenu cet avantage dans votre esprit, que vous vous fieriez entierement sur la relation que je m’en vay vous en faire.

“Le dernier mois de May on avoit monstré à une certaine personne une lettre en chiffre, qu’on disoit estre escrite de Monsieur Colbert, Ambassadeur pour le Roy Tres-Chrestien en Angleterre, ou il y avoit un passage dechiffré apenprès dans les mesmes termes que vous avez appris du Sr. du Moulin. Cette personne par des raisons bien fortes trouva à propos de m’en avertir, quoy que d’abord il ne pût nommer celuy dont il s’agissoit dans ce passage, disant simplement que c’estoit un des principaux Ministres du Roy de la Grand-Bretagne, desquels comme je luy faisois le denombrement, il s’arresta tout court sur le nom de V. Exc., se persuadant que ç’avoit esté Elle, qu’on avoit voulu marquer dans cette lettre.

“Je repondis d’abord que je croyois la lettre supposée, & qu’il n’estoit rien de si facile au monde que de mettre au dessus d’un chiffre tout ce qu’on vouloit faire à croire à un autre qui n’en avoit jamais veu la clef, et qui par consequent estoit incapable de juger, si celuy que l’on disoit l’auteur de la lettre l’avoit escrit ou non; en quoy cette personne fut entierement d’accord avec moy, principalement apres que nous eumes remarqué, que la scene avoit esté trop ajustée pour n’estre pas suspecte.

“Quelque temps apres, dans une conversation particuliere avec le Sr. du Moulin, ou nous parlames de la quantité des traits dont quelques nns estoient accoustumés de se servir pour venir à leur but, je luy alleguy cet exemple là, y adjoustant, que je ne le croyois pourtant pas, et que ce m’estoit une marque infailible de fausseté qu’on l’avoit monstrée avec tant d’affectation. Mais il estoit inutile que je travaillasse à detromper le Sr. du Moulin, car il me repliqua tout incontinent, qu’il estoit impossible que V. Exc. changast jamais de sentiment, & que tout

le monde estoit persuadé qu' Elle n'en pouvoit avoir que de conformes à l'interest de son Maistre & de sa Nation, & qu'on tachoit seulement de rompre par ces artifices des liens si sacrés.

“ Il me pressa pourtant de sçavoir le nom de celuy à qui l'on avoit monstré la lettre, comme aussi de le pouvoir mander à V. Exc., ce qu'il n'obtint pas de moy, ayant tiré d'abord une assurance de luy, qu'il n'en parleroit ni n'en escriroit à personne, de peur que cela ne causast des brouilleries s'il estoit divulgué mal à propos. Neantmoins il vous l'a fait sçavoir à la fin, comme il me l'a dit depuis luy mesme, & cela sur la seule assurance qu'il avoit, qu'il estoit impossible, que V. Exc. eust pû changer d'opinion dans une semblable rencontre.

“ C'a esté aussi l'unique raison pourquoy je ne fis point de difficulté de confier cette affaire là à une personne qui disoit tousjours que non seulement il devoit uniquement à V. Exc. le poste ou il se trouvoit alors, mais c'est aussi Elle seule de qui il esperoit l'establissement de sa fortune à l'advenir, comme en effet il n'est jamais sorti une parole de sa bouche, pour le moins dans les conversations que nous avons euës ensemble, qui n'ait esté pleine d'une submission entiere & d'un respect le plus profond du monde pour un Seigneur, de qui il tenoit, & de qui il esperoit tout. Tellement que j'ay esté extraordinairement surpris d'apprendre que le Sr. du Moulin vouloit à cette heure changer de batterie, & se servir de ce discours là à une fin bien contraire aux protestations cydevant faites à vostre égard, comme aussi à la verité mesme, & à l'intention de celuy qui avoit monstré la lettre.

“ Car il faut rendre à ce dernier cette justice là, qu'il ne s'est jamais parlé d'aucune corruption, comme si par ce moyen là on esperoit d'obtenir ce qu'on cherchoit; aussi auroit-il esté fort mal seant, & contre les principes d'une prudence seulement vulgaire, de vouloir donner quelque atteinte à la reputation d'un Ministre, par la cooperation & les bons offices duquel on se promettoit des progres si considerables: mais on a laissé ce passage dans son sens naturel, sans faire des commentaires là dessus; et en effet la liberalité dont la lettre parloit, s'estend aux avantages que la France cederait à l'Angleterre si elle vouloit entrer dans son interest plustost qu'au profit d'un particulier, d'autant qu'il est presque moralement impossible d'engager toute une Nation dans une affaire si delicate, et dont la seule pensée semble luy faire horreur, sans pouvoir monstrier des avantages si evidents qu'ils puissent effacer toutes les lumieres qu'on avoit euës auparavant du contraire. Et au pis aller si l'un vouloit borner cette liberalité là à la satisfaction qu'un seul Ministre en espereroit tirer, il ne s'en suivoit autre chose si non qu'on avoit respondu avec civilité aux promesses qu'un autre de son propre mouvement avoit avancées, n'ayant pas eu Ministre au monde qui eust esté obligé de rompre en visiere avec un autre & luy dire au nez qu'il s'opposeroit à ses demandes, principalement dans un pays ou les affaires se resolvent dans un College, et ou les raisons pour & contre sont bien pesées sans qu'on fasse la moindre demarche avec precipitation.

“ Pour ce qui est de moy, Monsieur, je vous puis jurer en verité, que toute cette Comedie là, bien loin de me donner quelque autre impression, ou me faire changer la maniere d'agir dont je me sers depuis que j'ay l'honneur d'estre employé par le Roy mon Maistre, qu'au contraire, elle m'a confirmé dans la verité des principes sur lesquels j'ay tousjours réglé ma conduite, qu'il falloit en tous cas que les deux Couronnes ne se separassent jamais, n'estant que tresassuré, qu'elles feroient mieux & avec plus de seureté leur parti conjointement, que séparées; outre que j'ay mis l'affaire de l'union des trois Estats au nombre de celles qu'on ne peut pas gaster mesme quand on le voudroit.” . . .

*Endorsed*: Monsr. Puffendorp.

## R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]69, Nov. 2, Paris.—“I send your Lordship here enclosed a note of some of the Queen Mother’s plate that Sir Thomas Bond, as Controller of her Majesty’s Household, pretends to. His pretensions are so reasonable that I do not doubt but your Lordship, from whom he acknowledges to have received many marks of your favour, will help him in them with the King, it being but what the King has already allowed to most of the Queen’s family, every one in their offices. The things are not so considerable to him for the value, as for a mark that it will be to him of his Majesty’s favour, and the acknowledging him and owning him as one that served his mother very well and very faithfully. All which considered, I hope your Lordship will do him all the good you shall think fit.”

*Enclosure.*

		Mares	on’.
“ This plate hath been gilt, but is worn almost white by reason of the long time it hath served her Majesty.	24 trencher plates, weighing - - -	47	6
	2 cadenas with 2 spoons, 2 forks, 2 knives, a toothpick-box, and a tiremoelle, altogether weighing - - -	14	2
	2 great knives and two forks, the hafts weighing - - -	—	7
	2 small trencher salts, weig[hing] - - -	1	2
	A vinegar pot, oil pot, and sugar box, weig[hing] together - - -	4	6
	4 esheys, with spoon, knife and fork in each of them - - -	—	—
“ This is plain silver plate.	One sweetmeat pan, with a skimmer, and a spoon with a fork at the end of it, weig[hing] - - -	9	—
	A little pot to carry broth in, weig[hing] -	4	1
	3 round basins and 3 ewers to them, weig[hing] - - -	34	—
		116	--

“ All the abovesaid plate is not worth at the most not (*sic*) above 300 pounds sterling.”

*This is not in R. M.’s hand. The total appears to be incorrect.*

## R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]69, Nov. 9, Paris.—“I have taken order, my Lord, according to your directions, that his Majesty may have the gilt plate, which will be very fit for his Majesty’s use. The King will find, in the inventory that will come next post, six very fine silver sconces, two pair of silver andirons, and a silver looking-glass, which he will do well to resolve to appropriate to himself. I have been desired by some persons here to entreat you to speak to his Majesty that he would bestow them upon them, but I took the liberty to answer beforehand that I knew the King designed them for his own particular use. There is some pieces of crimson and gold brocard, a very fine stuff, and will make his Majesty a very fine bed, which I am sure he wants one. There will be enough almost, I believe, to hang the alcove of the chamber too. If the King pleases, I will have it made up for him here much handsomer and



cheaper than it can be in England. There are persons that shall be nameless that will be a-begging of that too. Therefore if the King likes of what I propose, you must send an order that it may be put into my hands, and pray specify for what use, that it may not be thought I have begged it."

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]69, Nov. 9, Paris.—"This acknowledgeth two of your Lordship's, one of October the 21st, and another of the 25th [o.s.] I received them both together; the contrary winds hindered the post from coming for four days together, which made the politicians here, that refine upon everything, conclude great disorders upon the meeting of the Parliament, and that so the ports were shut. I hope the Parliament will be in so good temper as to deceive all their expectations.

"You have by this time, I am confident, received the answer of the memorials I presented about the Spanish complaints. I acquainted the Spanish Resident with what the answer was, who seemed extremely rejoiced at it, and could hardly believe it, the news was so good. The next thing he went to was to doubt whether the French would keep their word, but that time must try.

"The Turkish Resident or envoy is come within a league of Paris. He has had audience from Mr. de Lionne, who by the King's command received him with the same state that the Grand Viziere useth to receive any sent from his Christian Majesty. It is thought the King will not see him, because, by the letter to Monsieur de Lionne, he appears to be but an envoy, and the Grand Seigneur never admitting any into his presence under the degree of an Ambassador, the King here is resolved to proceed in the same manner with all that come from him. He has a letter for the King, but says he shall lose his head if he delivers it to anybody but the King himself.

"I suppose you know already of an order made by the King commanding all his subjects, wherever they are, that will return into France, to come back within six months. It is thought to be made upon an alarm of the Hugonets going to settle in England and Ireland."

*The contents of this letter are endorsed, the last paragraph being epitomised thus:*—The French King's calling home his subjects is supposed to be grounded on an alarm of the Huguenots going for Ireland.

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]69, Nov. 21, Paris.—"This acknowledgeth your Lordship's of November the 4th [o.s.]. I did not write to your Lordship last post; I was not very well, and besides, I had nothing worth giving you the trouble of a letter. Since that time Monsieur de Lionne was with me by the King's order, to tell me that he was come to do the same thing which the Spaniards had lately done into England, which was to make a complaint, and it is this. The Spaniards have given order in all the ports of Spain that whatever merchandise comes from Lile or any of the other conquered towns, that the ships that bring them shall not be suffered to come in, and this under pretension that the plague is there, and they, offering to make there (*sic*) quarantaine, cannot be admitted upon those terms neither, though at the same time they receive all kind of goods that come from the towns in their own dominions, which are much more infected. The French look upon this as an art and malice of the Spaniard to destroy the trade of his Christian Majesty's subjects in the new conquered provinces and towns, without

which they cannot subsist. But his Christian Majesty hopes that the King our master will interpose, and by his good offices prevent the inconveniences that may happen as it is supposed here by this unjust proceeding of the Spaniards, and has for that reason desired me to acquaint the King with it, which I desire your Lordship to do, and let me know what answer the King pleaseth I shall give his most Christian Majesty.

“The King of Poland is come to Paris; I know not, till I have orders out of England, how I am to do towards him.

[P.S.] “This day the Queen Mother is buried. There is news come of the Pope’s being extreme sick.”

*Endorsed*: Answered 15. [o.s.]

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]69, Nov. 21, Paris.—“As the news of my Lord Chamberlain’s [Manchester] illness has made a great many pretenders to his place in England, so it has made one in France, which is my Lord Duke of Richmond. Madame, upon the account of his Lady, who formerly served her, has writ to the King in his behalf. I[f] the King has the same consideration of past services, my Lord Duke’s pretension may succeed. I believe if he could have this place he would be willing to resign his Bedchamber place, and quit all other pretensions. I love my Lord Chamberlain so well that I hope he will recover, and put an end to everybody’s pretension. If it please God he should do otherwise, I hope in some of the vacancies the King will find a way of accommodating my Lord Sunderland. I have writ to you by the post, but this I believe will be sooner with you.”

*Endorsed*: Answered, 15. [o.s.]

[R. MONTAGU] to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]69, Nov. 26, Paris.—“I writ your Lordship word in my last that I would give you an account of business happened lately between the King and Madame; and that the King our master may judge the better of the thing, I will tell you the whole story at large.

“Some time ago the Bishop of Valence, first Ausmonier (*sic*) to Monsieur, who is counted a man of as good parts as any in France, and looked upon by everybody as one particularly devoted to Madame’s service, was forbidden the Court, and had order to sell his place, upon some displeasure Monsieur had taken against him, the rise of which was from some advices given him not to live in so scandalous a way as he did both to God and man with the Chevalier de Lorraine. The King was easily brought to consent to his removal from Court, the said Bishop having been represented to him as a man that put his brother upon ways and counsels that he did not like. Madame was extremely mortified at the removal of this man from about Monsieur, looking upon it as an effect of the Chevalier de Lorraine’s power. At the same time that all this *brouillerye* was, Madame had a great confidence and trust in Madame de St. Shomoun[t], sister to the Mareschal de Gramont, and governess to her children. She is counted here as good a kind of woman as any is in France, and in my opinion a degree above what we call a discreet woman in England. This woman, it seems, the King of France never fancied, but never could have any exceptions against, but because Madame loved her and esteemed her, and she would not betray her to



the King. The other day unluckily the Bishop of Valence, who was forbid the Court and confined to a certain place, had desired leave to come to an abbey that he had near Paris, which being granted, and he coming to the said abbey, he was taken very ill of the stone, and a retention of urine, and sending to his physician that used to treat him, he was by his advice drawn to Paris, which was so private that he came only with himself and his steward, and there concealed himself, minding nothing but his disease, which increased so upon him that his physician thought him in danger. The steward being frighted at this, lest his master should die concealed in his hands, came and acquainted Madame de St. Shomount with it, whom he knew to be his master's friend. She, hearing of his being at Paris, and of the danger he was in, writ him word that she was sorry that he had ventured to come to Paris, but however that if she were not sick that she would come to see him.

“This letter was, unfortunately for her, two hours after found in his pocket by the King of France his officers, who had followed Monsieur de Valence from whence he came, and knew of his being privately in Paris. They came into his lodging and found him taking a glisten; they pretended to look for a false coiner, and so searched him and took his papers, amongst which was Madame de St. Shomoun[t]'s letter, which, as soon as the King saw, he said he was glad he had found anything against her, and so sent to Monsieur, who was at Paris with Madame, to come to him, and commanded him immediately to turn Madame de St. Shomount out of her place, without saying anything to Madame, who he knew loved her so well. After he had given his orders to Monsieur, he sent Monsieur de Turenne to Madame to acquaint her with the thing, to whom Madame replied that of necessity she must obey the King's will, but that willingly she would never part with a servant she loved so well, that had given no other occasion than this.

“Upon this Madame sent for me, and commanded me to speak with the King from her, and to desire that upon her account he would pardon Madame de St. Shomoun[t], which accordingly I did, and after arguing the thing a great while, I could have no other reason for his doing the thing than that he had resolved it. All France, as well as Madame, look upon this as a very harsh thing, and the rather because that Madame de Montespaue, who hates Madame, and Madame de St. Shomoun[t] particularly, is at the bottom of the business. Now I have told the story, Madame desires that the King would take no notice of it to the French Ambassador further than thus — to tell him that he hears the King has used his sister lately very unkindly, but he says nothing to him of it because she has desired him to take no notice of it; and after that, to be a little colder and stranger to Colbert than ordinary. If the King had seen how much Madame has been troubled at this business, I am sure it would trouble him extremely, for I never saw anything in my life done so rudely and so uncivilly. The King told Monsieur, who can hold nothing, and so told it Madame again, that he believed Madame would complain to her brother, the King of England, and he perhaps would take it so ill that he would not be his friend. ‘Well,’ says he, ‘let her be whose sister she will, she shall obey me.’

“I tell you these particulars because by such circumstances you may sometimes judge of men's humours, and so take your measures for matters of greater consequences. The King's chief pleasure here is to domineer and insult over those that are in his power, and I will conclude with thanking God, both for you and myself, that we serve so good a master.”

*Not signed. Endorsed : Answered 22. [o.s.]*



## R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]69, Nov. 30, Paris.—“This acknowledgeth your Lordship’s of Nov. the 18th [o.s.] Since I sent your Lordship the complaint that his most Christian Majesty had made by Monsieur de Lionne of the Spaniards refusing trade with new conquered town[s] in Flanders, under the pretence of infection, I have spoken with the Spanish Resident here, who has been with the Ministers, to assure them that it was a mistake, and that after having made their quarantaine and aired their goods, the French shall have the same liberty of trade as any of his Catholic Majesty’s subjects.

“As for what your Lordship writes to me concerning Mons. Petit, if his crime were what they pretend, he were not excusable. If they had any such thing to allege against him, if they had complained to me I would not have protected him; but being he is my servant, and one that receives my wages, I cannot, as I have the honour to be the King’s Ambassador, but protect him till what they accuse him of be made out to me. Therefore pray acquaint the King with this, for if it be only suspicion, and nothing made out against him, it is very hard a poor man should be ruined. I send your Lordship the copy of two letters given me by the Spanish Resident, by which you will judge how the affairs of the posts are like to be accommodated.”

## R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]69, Dec. 12, Paris.—“Your Lordship will find by Madame’s letter, and by what I write to the King, how matters stand with her, and how necessary it is for the King, for his own sake as well as for his sister’s, if anything is to be done, to do something or get something to be done that may make her a little more considered here. The little regard that the King and Monsieur have had to her in this business of Madame de St. Choumont, is taken notice of by everybody, for not only all the French but all the strangers here are in expectation how the King of England will resent this. The King will tell you the ways that are proposed, and he is the best judge of what he thinks fit for to do. Madame desires, whatever is done, that the King will from henceforward live more coldly and not so familiarly with the French Ambassador. He is so much your Lordship’s friend, that I do ill to put you upon doing him this ill office.

“I am not afraid that the King’s using Mr. Colbert coldly should be returned upon me, for the King here lives at so much distance and strangeness with me, that it is impossible for him to do it more upon any occasion; and if I were worthy to advise you as to your own particular, I would not give him free access at all times, for sometimes I go two days together to St. Germain’s without being able to get to speak with any of the Ministers, and all they answer at the door is, when I ask for any of them, ‘*Il travaille pour le Roy.*’ It is a great presumption in me to pretend to give a Secretary of State advice, but I assure [you], my Lord, they are come to that degree of pride and insolency here in all they do, that except in England you use them and hector just as they do here, they will think we are afraid of them; whereas, if we are as high and as stout as they, I am confident we shall bring them a pin lower.

“I will say nothing to you of M[onsieur]r[’s] usage of Madame, but if she had married a country gentleman in England of five thousand pound a year, she would have lived a better life than she doth here; for M[onsieur]r, though he be a very wise Princee, doth, as Sir Daniel use[d] to, take a pleasure to cross his wife in everything. Madame takes you so

much for her friend that she doth not doubt of all the service you can do her ; and she is of the other side so reasonable as to expect to have nothing done but what shall stand altogether with the King her brother's convenience. Madame was in pain to have her letters to the King and you come safe, and therefore I sent one a-purpose : but I would not send my servant post, because they would have known here I had sent a courier, and might have guessed what it was about."

R. MONTAGU to [THE KING].

[16]69, Dec. 12, Paris.—“ I suppose your Majesty has, by Madame's own letter, as well by what I writ to my Lord Arlington, had an account of the disgrace of Madame de St. Chaumont, which has been done with so many unkind circumstances, and so little consideration of whose daughter and whose sister she is, that I do not see how your Majesty can avoid doing something that may show the world that you both intend to own her and right her when occasion shall serve, which will make them here for the future use her at another rate, when they see that your Majesty lays her concerns and interests to heart. By all the observation that I have made since I have been in this country, nobody can live with more discretion than Madame does, both towards the King and Monsieur, and all the rest of the world ; but she is so greatly esteemed by everybody that I look upon that as partly the occasion of her being so ill used both by the King and her husband. To remedy this, I would humbly propose to your Majesty what Madame has already discoursed to me of, which is, that your Majesty would tell the French Ambassador in England, that you know the Chevalier de Lorraine is the occasion of all the ill that your sister suffers, and that she is one that you are so tender of that you cannot think the French King your friend, whilst he suffers such a man about his brother, by whose counsels he doth every day so many things to Madame's dissatisfaction.

“ The King here is sufficiently convinced of all the impertinencies and insolencies of the Chevalier de Lorraine, and doth at this time both desire and stand in need so much of your friendship that I believe in a little time he may be brought to remove him from about Monsieur, if he sees it is a thing your Majesty really insists upon. If, Sir, you shall ever think fit to say this to the French Ambassador, at the same time a letter from you to the King here would be very necessary, with some instructions to me to speak to him in it too.

“ In case your Majesty doth not approve of this way, nothing could be more for Madame's comfort, as well as credit, than that your Majesty should desire to have her make a journey to you into England in the spring. I think there needs not many arguments to persuade your Majesty towards the seeing of one that you love so well. If you shall think this improper too, Madame would then desire that you would let fall to the French Ambassador that you are informed how unkindly she is used here, but that she has desired you to take no notice of it, but only, if you please, not live so freely, nor do the French Ambassador so much honour, as you use to do.

“ Your Majesty may perhaps think me very impertinent for writing of this, but I assure you, Sir, not only all the French, but the Dutch, the Swedish, and Spanish Ministers are in expectation of what your Majesty will do in this business, for they all know Madame is the thing in the world that is dearest to you ; and they whose interest it is to have your Majesty and the King here be upon ill terms, are very glad that he has done a thing which they think will anger you.

I believe the King is now sorry that he has done this, though he be of a humour not to own it. This is a conjuncture of that consequence for the quiet and happiness of the rest of Madame's life, that I thought I should be wanting both in the duty I owe your Majesty and the zeal I have for her service, if I did not give you the best account I could of what concerns her, which I hope you will pardon."

R. MONTAGU to his Sister [LADY HARVEY].

[16]69, Dec. 12, Paris.—“ You know I sent you word by the last post that the first opportunity I would send you word what I had been forced to do about the present that the King promised Madame, and I may thank you for it, for you had writ me word so positively that I should have a very good account of it by Robing Natt, that I made no scruple, nor indeed could I tell how to avoid helping Madame to it in the extremity that she was in. You must know there is one Abbé Clermont, a man of great quality, and one of the greatest gamesters in France. This man, about five years ago, partly won of Madamc, and partly paid to other people what she had lost, as much as made her four thousand louis d'ors in his debt. This man, about a month ago, left off his being an Abbé, and has bought a place of Gentleman of the Robes to the King, for which he is to pay fifty thousand pistoles, and when he came to pay his money he could not make up the sun unless Madame paid him what she owed him. She sent for me and told me of the business, being very unwilling Monsieur or the King should know it, and asked me when I thought she should have that money out of England. I told her, my Lord Arlington had told me, very soon. She told me the extremity she was in, and said there was a man that had already furnished her with fifteen hundred louis d'ors, and would let her have four thousand more if I would be bound. I could not tell how to refuse it; so I am engaged for five thousand five hundred louis d'ors, to be paid at the second day of February. If there is not some order taken, I shall not know what shift in the world to make; my credit will be so lost. If I get well of[f] of this, I promise you I will never meddle with such businesses again. Pray let me hear as soon as you can what is to be done, and show my Lord Arlington this letter from me.”

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]69, Dec. 18, Paris.—“ This acknowledgeth your Lordship's of Dec. the 3rd [o.s.] I can yet give no account of the proposal I am to make to his Christian Majesty about putting the dependencies of the conquered places to some arbitrage. The last week there was no doing anything, the business of Rome so took up everybody here, and this week the King spends at Versailles; but I have some reason to think that till Mr. de Beziers be at Madrid, who has certainly something to propose there that we do not know of, they will resolve of nothing here that relates to the affairs of Spain.

“ I have lately received a letter from the Connestable of Castile, wherein he desires me to speak to his Christian Majesty, that as the order is for the taking away the *placards de résidence*, so that he would give order for the restoring of all the moneys that were raised upon that account before the publishing the revocation of those same placards. I know not whether it be the King my master's intention that



I should speak in this business, and I question, if I should, whether it be the intention of the French to restore anything of what they have received; so that I must expect the King's commands before I do any more in it.

"I find that the chief thing that has all this while caused all the disagreement about the limits at the conference at Lile, is that which the Spaniards call *contre-prétensions*, and which they say here positively they will not allow of.

"I have presented Colombe furnished and the pendants of pearl in the King's name to Madame, for which I suppose she has already returned his Majesty thanks.

"The Pope is not dead, but they say mending; however, Monsieur de Chaulnes has order to keep on his journey, except the King sends a courier to fetch him back.

"*They brag openly here that they have hindered the Spaniards from paying the money to the Swedes.\** Your Lordship, though, knows how that matter stands better than I can tell you."

*Endorsed*: Paris,  $\frac{8}{18}$  December 69. R.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

#### R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]69, Dec. 21, Paris.—"Though I have, upon your Lordship's recommendation, endeavoured to serve Dr. Jenkins as much as I could in this place, yet he is so honest and so worthy a gentleman, that upon his own account wherever he goes he cannot but find a great deal of respect from everybody. I never saw a man in my life that I liked better; he has acquitted himself of this little employment to the satisfaction of everybody, and whenever there were occasion I am confident you would see him do it in a greater.

"I can give your Lordship no new account of the state of affairs in this place, they being just as I told you in all my former letters. I find the King and Ministers extremely disposed to keep the peace, and everybody else mad for a war. I have made it my business since I have been here to inform myself what entertainment the King of France allows his troops, and I find their pay is much short of what the King our master allows his, and yet they are in much greater order than they are in England. I am confident the King might, if he would, save a fourth part of what his troops cost him, and yet have them as good men, and as many, as he has now; which is demonstrable by what is done here, where their pay is less, and yet the meat and drink, and horse-meat, and cloth and saddles, and all other furniture much dearer. I know the King does not love a man should meddle with what he has not to do with, and so I only offer this to your Lordship's consideration to represent to him what I say, as you shall think fit; but I am sure it cannot do our master any hurt, either to have more men or more money, and one of the two, with a little inspection into that expense, he may be sure of.

"They are here now mightily set upon being strong at sea, and there are several projects on foot for the well-regulating of all things belonging to the marine, which I will endeavour to learn, to be able to give you the best account I can of. Sir Thomas Bond will speak to you himself in the concern he has about the pretension to some of the Queen's plate. I cannot but do him that justice as to say he has taken

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\* In cipher, deciphered by Lord A.'s secretary.

a great deal of pains in this business of the Queen Mother's, and has saved the King both money and trouble; but I know there needs not many arguments to persuade you to do good turns when it is in your power, so I will say no more."

*Endorsed: Ansd. Jan. 3rd.*

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]69, Dec. 24.—"This acknowledgeth your Lordship's of Dec. the 9th [o. s.], accompanied with the recommendations of two French ministers, his Majesty's chaplains. As soon as any of their friends come to me and show me how I may help them, I will do them the best service I can. As for the Prince de Ligny, I have not been wanting in my frequent solicitations both to the King and Ministers here, nor shall not for the time to come, if there be the least appearance of doing him good. The King ought not to expose himself to another denial, but if I find the business like to do, and wants only the King's recommendation, I will give your Lordship notice, and then it may not be improper for his Majesty to write.

"What I told your Lordship of letters of reprisals against the Dutch was this. The King here has put out an order upon pain of death for all French seamen in any other Prince's service to return home. There happened at Marseilles aboard a Dutch man-of-war to be some French seamen, which they demanded from the Dutch captain, but he went away without consenting to it; upon which they seized upon all the Dutch merchantmen then in the harbour, which were not above two or three; and upon complaint made of this, as I am informed, so far from giving the Dutch satisfaction, it was intimated to them that if the Dutch did not satisfy the French upon several wrongs they pretend to have received, that letters of reprisals should be granted. I think this matter has not yet proceeded further than to a threat.

"They are as forward in raising troops here as they can be [in] Holland. There is order for raising two regiments of foot, the regiment d'Anjou and Vermandois, both of three thousand men a-piece, besides a company of a hundred *chevaux légers* of M[ousieu]r d'Anjou, chosen out of the best of the old horse of other regiments, and a company of three hundred men, two hundred whereof are to be gentlemen of quality and a hundred soldiers of fortune, that are to be called the Admiral's guard, which are always to be upon (*sic*) the Admiral and Vice-Admiral; and out of these the King intends always to choose his sea officers. Besides this, there is [are] to be three regiments of three thousand men a-piece, all seamen; two of the regiments the King will allow to serve in merchantmen, and three thousand are always to be ready at home for his own service, and they shall relieve one another; one year they serve the King, and the other they have the liberty to serve in merchantmen, but all listed as the King's soldiers.

"The Count d'Estre, that is called the Vice-Admiral du Ponant, is gone to Rochell, where there is [are] six very good ships ready. I asked him myself whither he was to go; he told me he was not to open his orders till he was at sea. I assure you, next year the Christian King will be able to put fourscore sail of good ships to sea, and some of them bigger than any the King has. I am informed that this Court now makes great applications to the Duke of Lorraine, and offer[s] to *relâche* a great deal of the treaty you know of, made with him, upon condition that he will enter into the French interest. Mr. de Chaulnes, I believe, will not be wanting in all the skill he has to procure them another good

Pope, being encouraged, if he can succeed, with the hopes of the government of Britany, which is one of the best things the King here has to give. They have got by the end here that we have had ill success against Turkey with our fleet in the Streights, but I hope the report may prove false."

[P.S.] "The Duke de Longeville has made himself a priest, and left his estate to the Count St. Paul, his younger brother."

*Endorsed* : Ansd. Jan. 3.

MONS. DE LIONNE to [R. MONTAGU,] the English Ambassador.

1669, Dec. 26, Paris.—Has spoken to the King, as requested, on the subject of the "Sieur" Petit. Notwithstanding his past bad conduct, the King pardons him out of regard for the Ambassador, provided that he do not remain in Paris. The King was pleased with the Ambassador's assurance that he would not retain anyone a quarter of an hour after being informed of his Majesty's objection to such person. The French Ambassador in England has been charged to make the same offers to his British Majesty in case any member of his household should give dissatisfaction there.

*French.*

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]69, Dec. 28, Paris.—"There is nothing of public news this week, neither have I received any from your Lordship, I suppose by reason of Christmas [da]y, that stops the post. The way of writing to the Duke of Savoy, the Duke of Florence, and [the] Prince of Tuscany you shall have next post, if not this, for one [of?] M<sup>r</sup>. de Lionn[e]'s secretaries will give it me. The stuff that the King would have a bed made of is in my hands; I believe I shall make up the bed with a rich gold campane, which is in the nature of a fringe, and line it with a slight cloth of gold, and have enough to hang the King's new little Bedchamber, where he dresseth himself, pretty cheap. You shall know in a post or two what it will come [to]; in the meantime I desire you would let Mr. Chiffings take measure of the King's Bedchamber, how much will hang it, and send me over the measure. If your Lordship has anything to do for yourself here, you may command," &c.

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]69[-70], Jan. 4, Paris.—"I writ not to your Lordship last post, for the night before I was obliged to go to St. Germain's for an audience, where I delivered the King a memorial, the copy of which I send you, and I proposed to him at the same time the referring all the disputes of the conquered places to some arbitrage which he should most like of. The King, after I had spoke to him, read the memorial, and told me very readily that he was so confident of the King my master's friendship and kindness to him, that he would refer it all to him. I asked him whether I might write the King word so; he told me yes, and gave me the memorial I had presented back again. But before I was quite out of the Court at St. Germain's, M<sup>r</sup>. de Lionne came after me to desire me to leave him the memorial, because the King would give me an answer in writing, which accordingly I did; and today morning I received this letter from M<sup>r</sup>. de Lionne, which I send you; and when he came to me—as you see he desires me to stay for him in his letter—he



told me the King had mistook what I proposed to him, and the memorial that I had given him; that as for all the disputes of the limits and conquered places, he could not leave them to any arbitrage; but that if the King my master would desire it, he said he did not positively give the King's word, but he did believe that his most Christian Majesty would give satisfaction upon those places which might give any jealousy to the other Princes of Christendom, and especially the Hollanders, of the breaking of the peace. The places he named to me were Condé, Link, and several other dependencies upon Newport. This he said was as much as he had agreed to the Pope about a year ago, when he writ the letter you know of to him. Your Lordship will see how the King approves of this, and give me King's orders accordingly to speak in it.

"Mr. de Lionne told me he was afraid the French Ambassador either had not understood you very well, or made you understand him very well, or else I should have had order only to have desired that these three places should be left to arbitrage. They give me hopes here that the project of the Treaty of Commerce shall suddenly be remitted to you, but they tell me it is so well framed to our advantage that it must be quite altered, so that I believe we are very far from agreeing in that point.

"I shall not be very hasty in pressing the restoring of what has been received by the French before the *placards de résidence* were taken off. The Spaniards have reason to be very well satisfied and very thankful that the King's intercession has prevailed so much, and everybody here wonders how the King here ever consented to it. It has produced one effect in Flanders, that every private man that has the least dispute with any of the French, write[s] to me as if I were obliged to be their common solicitor. I have told most of them that there being a Spanish Resident here, it is an office belongs more properly to him, and that except it is something the King my master recommends to me, as he did the Prince of Ligny's business, I desire to be excused."

*Endorsed by Lord A.:* Jan. 4, 69 (*altered to 70*), s. n. Answered 3rd. [o. s.]

#### R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]69[-70], Jan. 11, Paris.—"I have had no letters from your Lordship these three posts. It is (*sic*) has been so extreme cold, and there has been so much snow that they tell us here there is no travelling for the post.

"The King has resolved here that on Easter Monday he will set forward towards Flanders, to visit all the new conquered places and fortifications. He will go first to Callice, and so to all the towns he has on the sea coasts. He intends to be two months in his journey. The Queen and all the Court go with him. I suppose the King my master will have me follow him; I desire to know, that I may prepare time enough to fit my equipage for the journey. It is made a kind of *rayllerye* here, the expense and fright that this journey will put the Spaniards and the Hollanders to, when they see his most Christian Majesty come so near them, with so great a train as he is like to do, for he has declared that he will take it well of all those that shall follow him, because he desires to have a full Court upon this occasion.

"There is another journey discoursed of for the autumn, the King's going to visit all the places where his ships are a-building. He has of late applied himself extremely to all things that relate to the sea, and is encouraged extremely in it by Mr. Colbert, who has the whole management of all that belongs to the sea, as Mr. Le Tellier and Louvoy

have of what forces belong to the land, which has caused some jealousies and differences between the Ministers. The King has declared that from henceforward he will have, every summer, between forty and fifty ships at sea. I believe he has ships enough to do that, but I believe for some years he will hardly find seamen, especially if we and the Dutch can keep our own men at home.

“The Elector of Brandenbough[’s] agent is gone from hence extremely well satisfied with this Court, with resolutions to dispose his master to continue firm in the French interest, which he has been won to by a considerable present they gave him here in ready money, besides the ordinary presents given to envoys.

“My Lord Northumberland has been extremely ill used here by the officers of the Custom-house, about some Spanish horses and barbs that they have seized; and if they do not give him all satisfaction, I shall be obliged to make a public complaint. Mr. de Lionne has married his daughter, and the morning before the King sent him twenty thousand pistoles towards her portion; I wish your Lordship as good luck with yours.”

*Endorsed by Lord A.:* Jan. 11, 69 (*altered to 70*). Answered the 10th, 69. [o.s.]

#### R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]69[-70], Jan. 18, Paris.—“I have been several times spoke to by Sir George Hamilton to write to you concerning a pretension he has to a pension of five hundred pound a year, which the King promised and gave him upon his marriage, and which was cut off with the common calamity that attended all pensions at that time. I cannot but confess that I think he wants it extremely, and that I wish extremely that he could get it, but I am afraid the time for pensions in England at present is unseasonable, and therefore I advised him the most I could to defer his journey for some time; but he tells me his necessities are so urgent that he could not but try whether the King would do anything for him or no; so that since I could not stop him, I have endeavoured to compound the business, and have advised him to ask but for three hundred pound a year, for that five hundred is a very strong pension as things stand in our Court. The King here has some way or other heard of his pretensions, and three or four days ago sent him six hundred pistoles, and told him it was to help in his journey, and that he hoped the King of England would do his part, and that between them they might help him to subsist. I know the King our master loves Sir George Hambleton (*sic*) very well. The employment he has here is extreme honourable, and at long run he will make his fortune in it, but in the mean time it brings him in so little profit that, except he is helped some other way, it is impossible for him to hold out long in it. Considering your good nature, and the kindness you have for Sir George Hamilton, I need use no other arguments.”

*Endorsed by Lord A.:* Jan. 18,  $\frac{9}{10}$ . Answered by the express.

#### R. MONTAGU to LORD [ARLINGTON].

[16]69[-70], Jan. 19, Paris.—“It is a hard matter, according to the various opinions of the politicians, to give you an exact account of the affairs of this Court, where the things of greatest consequence are carried so privately, and where so few have admittance into the secret. That which is most discoursed of now is the King’s journey into Flanders. He intends to have all the Court and his Guards go with him, and when

he is there, he intends a general rendezvous of his whole army. I do not doubt but that this will extremely alarm his neighbours, and put the Spaniards and the Dutch to an expense, that they may be in some posture of defence in case of any sudden attempt of the French's part. This is all that I know or can guess of this business. If the King will take advice from most of his Court that are to follow him in his journey, there is no doubt but there would be a war, for they are all starving for want of one.

"Madame has discoursed with me upon her coming into England, when the King shall be at Callice. I believe the King our master will like the proposition very well, and I believe the King here will be inclinable enough to it, out of the hopes that he may have of the good offices that she may do between the two Crowns, but I believe M[onsieur] will never consent to it; he is so jealous, I mean, of her credit and her interest both in England and here, that there is nothing he would not do to diminish it in both places. She will write to the King and you at large upon this subject, so I will say no more of it.

"If the King commands me to go this journey, as I expect he will, I shall come very near Bruxells, and if there be anything there the King would have me do, or would have concerted with the Constable, if you send me his Majesty's directions, I can easily go thither for three or four days, and be able to give you some account how affairs stand in that place; but perhaps such a journey may give them some suspicions in this Court; that you will consider of beforehand.

"I have already given you an account how much the King does apply himself to the sea affairs, and how much Mr. Colbert does encourage that design in him, who has the direction of all that belongs to the sea; but there happened lately a very great dispute between him and Mr. de Louvoy, who should give out the sea commissions for the new raised regiments, and the King has decided it for Mr. de Louvoy.

"I desire your Lordship will dispatch the money of the present the King made to Madame, for my credit lies at stake for it, and your own is a little engaged in the matter. It will be very unnecessary for me to recommend Sir George Hambleton's affair to you, you loving him so well as I know you do. I could, if I had a mind to it, recommend to you Madame de Fieene and several other worthy persons, but their merit speaks for themselves, so I will trouble your Lordship no longer."

*Endorsed by Lord A.:* Jan. 19,  $\frac{6}{7}$ . Answered by the express.

R. MONTAGU to LORD [ARLINGTON].

[16]69[-70], Jan. 20, Paris.—"I have just now received your Lordship's letters by my servant, and the enclosed to Madame from the King and yourself. The ill weather stopped my man two or three days longer than else he would a-been a-coming.

"Madame, I suppose, will take her measures the best she can for her coming to England in the spring; and that which she proposes to herself is, that the King should come to Dover when the King of France is at Callice, and then it is impossible for them here to refuse her the liberty of coming to see the King her brother.

"I am glad of this opportunity to clear myself of two things that the Ambassador in England accuses me of. As for the business of Mr. Petit, I send you here a letter from Mr. de Lion[ne], which I am sure was writ before the Ambassador in England could complain of me.



You will see by that they are dissatisfied\* with me, and the King himself at my last audience thanked me for the civility I had shown him in Mr. Petit's business. You may by this judge how malicious the Ambassador is, and if I said a liar, I think I should do him no injury.

"As for the delivering in of my memorial about the difference of the the conquered places, the day after I had your letter I asked an audience, but Christmas being near, the King desired to be free till after the holidays, and then I gave you an account of what passed. I am obliged to your Lordship for your advertisement, and I desire you will contrive the same kindness to me when I am accused of anything, that I may either mend or justify myself. You will do me a favour if you will take notice of what I say to you [to?] the King. This is a small pattern of the French Ambassador's goodness and truth; he writes every week the silliest, foolishest stories in the world, and deserves to be banished much more than Petit.

"My Lord General [George Monk, Duke of Albemarle] being dead, your Lordship ought, as you are Secretary of State, by the King's directions, give out all the orders to the Army, as Mr. de Louvoy does here. Therefore look to it in time not to let such a thing slip; the King will be better served by it, and it will be an injury and diminution to your place to have it done by anybody else.

"I have been endeavouring to find out whether the King's journey into Flanders holds or no, and by all I see it is resolved for Easter Monday. Madame is extremely revived with the letters that came by my servant. There is nothing but the King her brother's kindness that keeps up her spirits; therefore pray mind the King, though I think he needs it not, still to continue. She is mightily delighted with the hopes of seeing him. The great deference and respect I show to her here is one of the reasons that make the Ministers so little partial to me, but as long as I can have the good fortune to please my master, I shal' comfort myself though I should be out of favour in this Court. I desire you would return my humble thanks to his Majesty for the honour of his letter. I find my father so delighted with the King, that I believe he would be glad to put himself to service too. I wish the King would make him a Lord again, as my sister desired Sir Daniel [Harvey] should be a Knight again."

*Endorsed by Lord A. : Jan. 20, 69.*

W[ALTER] M[ONTAGU] to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]70, Jan. 22, Paris.—An obscurely worded letter relating to "the novitiate" into which he was about to enter; the secular habit of St. Martin; and a dispute between a lady and her husband. He refers to "late graces and benefits" received from [the King]. "If his desire be serious of having anything within my propriety, you may offer all to his choice, telling him that S. Martin's is but yet sequestered, not exposed to sale."

*Endorsed by Lord A. : Jan. 22, 69. Lord Ab[bot] Montegu. Answered by the express.*

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]69[-70], Jan. 25, Paris.—"This acknowledgeth your Lordship's of Jan. the 10th [o.s.], which I received just as this post is going away. I am newly come from St. Germain's from seeing the King, who has

\* *Sic ; qu. satisfied.*

for these four or five days been a little indisposed. I believe his indisposition may make as much noise at the Emperor's Court as the Emperor's has done here, whose illness we do not hear confirmed or contradicted otherwise than I writ to you last post; but the King's distemper is nothing but vapours of the spleen, which I send you word of so particularly, because princes are always reported to be sicker than they are.

"I shall follow your directions you send me concerning the memorial, and send you an account as soon as the King can be spoken with. I have heard from Marseilles that Sir Thomas Allen has taken two Turkish men-of-war of 18 and 16 guns a-piece, and in a short time that he is in likelihood of meeting with more of them. The King's journey into Flanders holds for certain. I cannot mention anything of my following till I know whether the King our master cares to have me go the journey or no. I have got my Lord Northumberland's horses released, with all civility on the King's part, but most of them were spoiled by the roguery of those that had detained them."

*Endorsed by Lord A. : Jan. [25 ?], 69-[70].*

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]69[-70], Feb. 1, Paris.—"After I had writ my letters and sent them away the last post, Mr. de Lionne sent me the answer to the memorial that I had given the King, which I caused Mr. Perwich presently to send. I do not doubt but you have received it, and I hope it is to the King's satisfaction. You will be a little surprised with a story that I shall tell you, and which I have desired Madame to write at large to the King. The Bishop of Langres, that was favourite to the last Duke of Orleans, was possessed of some four thousand pistoles a year, in two abbeys, which upon his death were in Monsieur's disposal, as being in his *apennage*. This Bishop fell sick about six days ago, and upon Thursday the news came to St. Germain's that he was dead. I happened to be in Madame's chamber when M[onsieu]r heard it, who, before a great deal of company, told the Chevalier de Lorraine that he would give him those two benefices, though it seems the King had already told M[onsien]r that he would never consent that the Chevalier de Lorraine should have them, not thinking him a man of a life fit for Church benefices.

"M[onsieu]r, after the declaration he had made of his intention [to?] the Chevalier, went to see the King, who was a-going to Versailles. M[onsieu]r came from the King so discontented with some discourse that passed between them, that he presently sent for his coach and declared he would leave the Court, since the King used him so; and my Lord Abbot Montagu being there, he sent for him to come to him. His business with him was to desire him to go to Mr. Le Tellier, to let him know he was resolved to leave the Court, and to desire him to give the King notice of it. Mr. Le Tellier desired to be excused, for that he never meddled in any business but what the King commanded him. The King, however, was presently informed of M[onsieu]r's intentions, and my Lord Abbot Montagu had so far prevailed with M[onsieu]r as, though his coach and guards were at the door, to stay till the King came back. At the King's return M[onsieu]r had another conversation with the King, in the which they were both so dissatisfied that M[onsieu]r came presently away to Paris, and the Chevalier de Lorraine was taken prisoner, and is sent to Piere Encise at Lions.

“Madame endeavoured to interpose between the King and M[onsieu]r. The King is very well satisfied with her part, and has declared that she had no hand in this matter against the Chevalier, but that he loved his brother so well that he was resolved to remove anybody that could do ill offices between them, and that should put his brother upon doing anything contrary to his duty and his interest. Monsieur, I believe, in his heart thinks this is Madame’s doing, though she has in the opinion of all the world behaved herself the best to M[onsieu]r that can be in this matter, and is gone along with him to Villecotrait, where he is gone this morning, and pretends never to come back, as he says, ‘*qu’ on ne me rend le Chevalier.*’ I believe the King will not send for him in haste, as he has declared. All yesterday that M[onsieu]r was at Paris, I observed that not one man but his own servants came to see him, and if he should stay here these seven years the same things (*sic*). Mr. de Turenne and several others of the Court that wish him well, have writ to him and dissuaded him from this journey, but nothing can prevail with him. There is a discourse as the King would send some man of quality to be constantly with him, and to give an account of his actions. Madame has desired that all letters to her may be sent constantly to me, and I will send a servant to her with them. This action of M[onsieu]r will make more noise out of France than it does here.”

*Endorsed by Lord A.:* Feb. 1, s.n.,  $\frac{69}{70}$ .

R. MONTAGU to [the KING].

[16]69[-70], Feb. 5, Paris.—“Your Majesty had by the last post an account of M[onsieu]r and Madame’s retiring from Court, and of the Chevalier de Lorraine’s imprisonment. The effect of it cannot be good for Monsieur, he having proceeded so passionately and unreasonably as he has done in this business, which I will not trouble your Majesty with a relation of, knowing Madame will do it better and more exactly. That which I know concerns you most, Sir, is to hear what part she had in this affair, who really has behaved herself with so much discretion towards the King and decency towards Monsieur, that they are both the most satisfied in the world with her. Though the King has declared more publicly how much he thinks himself obliged to her for her behaviour; but Monsieur cannot help from suspecting that all this affair was conducted by Madame, and that the King did it to gratify your Majesty. You will judge that best yourself, Sir, by the account I will give you of some discourse I had with the King two days before in his closet.

“My Lord Arlington sent me word, by your Majesty’s order, that I was to say anything to the King that I thought might be of service or advantage to Madame; whereupon, after having concerted it with her, I asked a private audience of him, wherein I told him that I had given your Majesty an account of all the kind expressions that he had made me about Madame, when I spoke last to him for Madame St. Chaumont’s business, and that you had commanded me to let him know how much you were obliged to him for it, and that there was nothing you were so sensible of as of any kindness or unkindness done to her; and that therefore, she having lost the Queen her mother, you recommended her now to his care, as the person in the world you valued and loved the most. This took the best in the world, and I hope I have done nothing in it that your Majesty will disapprove of; my intentions I am sure were good.



“He answered me, that his inclinations were so bent to serve Madame that he should have no difficulty to do what you desired, and that the first opportunity that presented itself, she should see how much he was her friend. Whether he meant this last action or no I do not pretend, and therefore will say nothing more of it, but will take the boldness to say a word or two to you in my own concerns.

“Madame was pleased in her last letter to recommend me to your Majesty for a Commissionaire’s place in the Treasury, which I hear this post you have bestowed upon Mr. Grey. Sir William Coventry’s is yet indisposed of. If your Majesty thinks me capable or worthy of such an employment, your Majesty may bestow that upon me without any increase of expense to yourself, for five Commissionaires, which were the number at first, will cost you no more than four; and your Majesty will enable me the better to support the expense I am forced to be at here, which, by reason of the Court’s never being in a place, is treble of what any Ambassador has been at this twenty year. I humbly beg your pardon, Sir, for this presumption, but I confess it would be the greatest satisfaction in the world to me to owe my good fortune to your Majesty’s choice and favour, rather than to the importunity of any of my friends.”

*Endorsed by Lord A. : Feb. 5, 1690.*

R. MONTAGU to [LORD ARLINGTON].

[16]69[-70], Feb. 5, Paris.—“I writ you word in my last by the post an account of the whole business of the disgrace of the Chevalier de Lorraine, and how much Monsieur resented it. Two days before this thing happened, according to what you writ me in your last letter, I had a great deal of discourse with the King upon Madame’s subject, recommending to him the using of her kindly, as the person in the world that was the dearest to the King my master. It ended with great professions of his side, how much he would endeavour to serve her, and how much she should find him her friend upon all occasions. This thing fell out luckily to give him an opportunity of gratifying Madame, who in this retiring of Monsieur from Court has behaved herself so decently to him, both in going along with him when he offered to leave her at Court, and in mediating to the King for the Chevalier, and endeavouring to find some expedient to accommodate the matter, that it must needs be of great advantage to her for the time to come; besides, the King is the most satisfied with her that can be; so that I hope, when this storm is over, she will have a happy and quiet time of it, for the removal of this man will make all those humours in Monsieur cease, that so vexed her and disturbed her. I hope Monsieur will be weary of staying from Court. The King at present declares that it is not he that is angry with Monsieur, but M[onsieu]r with him, and that he is ready to receive him with open arms whenever he will return, but that he may stay so long that he shall lose that natural tenderness he always had for him, and that then perhaps he shall not let him come back, though he has a mind to it. There has not been one man to see M[onsieu]r since he left the Court, so that I do not see that his party is like to increase.

“Perhaps the King our master may think fit to advise M[onsieu]r a little in this matter. Madame desired me, when she went away, to say a great deal to you from her, how much she is obliged to you for all the care you have had of her concerns. She could not well tell

whether she was to be glad or sorry for this matter, especially when she saw she was to go out of town, for naturally she loves the country no better than the King her brother.

“You see by the last memorial I sent you of the referring the differences of the conquered places to the Crown of Sweden’s arbitrage, how ready they are here to comply with anything the King our master desires; and though they cannot get the King for them, there is nothing almost our master can desire in this conjuncture they will not condescend to, not to have him against them; but after another year that the fortifications are finished in Flanders, and that they are grown stronger at sea, they may perhaps alter their measures. Therefore I hope in the meantime we shall take good ones in England.

“Madame did me the favour to recommend me in her last letters to the King for the Commissionaire’s place in the Treasury, void by my Lord General’s death. Sir William Coventry’s is not yet filled, though I hear Mr. Grey has the other; so she has now recommended me to that. I do not doubt but you will stand my friend in the business. It will be very seasonable to help me in the expense I am at here, which I swear is double of what the King allows me, and it will be a good retreat for me when the King shall have no more occasion of my service here. It costs the King nothing, for I share only with the other four Commissionaires, who will do the business better in my absence than, may be, if I were upon the place. I dare say Mr. Grey nor Mr. Treasurer [Sir T. Clifford] will not think much of my sharing with them, and my Lord Ashley and Sir John Duncom need not, who have both other good places besides. This thing will be an absolute settling of my fortune, which, you know, with my brother’s\* debts, my father’s liberality, and what I am forced to spend here, is in no good condition. To conclude, my Lord, I assure you, upon my word and honour, I have spent already, and I have been here but ten months, above nine thousand pistoles, not reckoning my equipage, towards which the King gave me fifteen hundred pound, and afterwards out of the Prizes a thousand, which did not near serve.

“I am sorry to hear Mr. Treasurer continues so ill; they say it is just as Father Patricke was. His example ought to encourage him to come into France. You believe, I am sure, that I should have a care of him.”

[P.S.] “I had almost forgot to tell you the Dutch Resident came to me a good while before I had delivered the memorial to the King, about referring the conquered places to arbitrage, and told me Van Beunen had writ him word, he had heard by Sir William Temple that I was to deliver in such a paper; that he desired to know when I did it, because he would deliver in one at the same time, because perhaps the King might think fit to join the States of Holland in the arbitrage with our master. I, remembering the hint you gave me that the King our master did not care to have them joined with him, told him that Sir William Temple knew, it seems, what I was to do better than I did, for that I had not yet the memorial, as I might say without telling a lie. You know I had sent it to you to have it altered, and it was not come back; so when I received it a Saturday, I went away on Sunday morning to the King, without staying for a formal audience, and gave it him; where he made the answer I sent you.

“I tell you this story because I find the States extremely jealous of the King our master’s credit, to find that it grows every day. I sent to the Dutch Resident before I went, but I knew he was gone to Charenton; so that if

\* His elder brother Edward, slain in an attack upon the Dutch, Aug. 1665.

the States should take this ill, it is but laying the fault upon me; but I believe they will never take notice of it, though I found him extremely nettled, when he say [saw] the States left out of the Arbitrage, and said the French King did it to put an affront upon his masters. I did not write you this to do Sir William Temple any ill office for telling the thing to Van Beunen, and therefore pray take no notice of it."

*Endorsed*: Feb. 5,  $\frac{6}{7}$ .

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]70, Feb. 22, Paris.—“This acknowledgeth your Lordship’s of Jan. 31st [o.s.], with which I also received the King’s letters to his most Christian Majesty, M[onsieu]r, and Madame. Yesterday I delivered the King’s letter, which was received by the King here with all demonstration of kindness and friendship, acknowledging himself very much obliged to the King our master for interesting himself so kindly in this difference between him and his brother. He made me a whole relation of all that had passed between him and his brother since this difference, wherein he complained [of], and there did really appear, several neglects on M[onsieu]r[’s] part towards him, as going away from Court without his leave, and, since his absence, never sending once to inquire after nor make any compliment to the King, who was for several days indisposed and took physic. He concluded with telling me that if M[onsieu]r came back without capitulating or standing upon terms, that he would receive him with all the kindness and affection that one brother could have for another; for he loved him so well that he could never forget that he was his brother, and on the other side could not also forget that he was his King. By all I can judge it will be M[onsieu]r[’s] fault if he has not all manner of satisfaction in everything, except in the return of the Chevalier de Lorraine, whom I believe the King will not of a long time suffer about his brother.

“When I parted with the King he told me I was not to say anything as from him to M[onsieu]r, for it was not his part to begin first, and that what he said to me was, that I might let the King my master know in how good a disposition he was towards his brother. Tomorrow I go to Villecotrait, and today I have prevailed with a man that has credit with M[onsien]r to go and prepare him against I come, to follow the advice which the King our master has so friendlily given him, and I have great hopes that I may persuade him to come back. Therefore I keep your courier till I return, that I may give you an exacter account of all that passeth there.

“I told you in my last that Mr. de Lionne named Lisle as a proper place for the Arbitrage, which is like suddenly to be set on foot, but he did not seem to insist upon it; so that if the King thinks London properer, I am sure they will like it as well here as any other place.

“The forces commanded for Catalogne are yet stopped, they expecting to hear every day that all is quiet. The King’s journey into Flanders holds at Easter for certain. If the King will have me follow, as all the other Ambassadors here are resolved to do, let the King send me what he please; I will be accountable to you for the extraordinaries it cost[s] me, which I cannot yet compute.”

*Endorsed by Lord A.*: Feb. 22,  $\frac{6}{7}$ . Ansd. Feb. 17th  $\frac{6}{7}$ . [o.s.]

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]70, Feb. 22, Paris.—“I send you here enclosed the copy of a letter I received last night from Madame. You will see by the enclosed



what the business is about. She desires you would show it the King from her, and know whether the business can be done or no. Pray, my Lord, send me the answer such as I may show her, that she may see I have not neglected her commands."

*Endorsed by Lord A. : Feb. 22, 1670.*

R. MONTAGU to [LORD ARLINGTON].

[16]70, Feb. 24, Paris.—“One part of your letter which I received by the express I would not answer in the letter which the King is to see. I should make you a great many compliments about all the kind things you say to me, but I have had so many other effects of your kindness than words, that I am out of countenance to say anything, when saying is the only return I can make. I will therefore trouble you no longer upon that subject, but desire you to believe that there is nobody more true to your interests, nor that wishes you more all sorts of happiness than myself; and there is no great likelihood that I should change, since I have always desired your kindness, more out of inclination and the esteem I have for you than out of interest. I will therefore endeavour to clear myself of a thing that troubles me very much, and which I believe did not come from your Lordship, but from the good will of the person that writ it me. I am sorry I cannot tell you his name, because he has conjured me so much to the contrary, but it is one that is extremely much your servant and my friend. He writ me a letter of advice last post, wherein amongst other advices, he advised me not to lay too much lead upon your Lordship as I had done lately in a business that I pretended to. I suppose he meant about the place of Commissioner of the Treasury. I confess I writ to your Lordship about it, but it was with a resignation to your prudence and to the posture of your own affairs to take what part in it you pleased; and I am sure I am not so unreasonable that because I desire [a] thing which you do not think fit to be done, to believe that you are the less kind to me; and on the other side I think I should have been much more to blame if I had pretended to it with it [without?] desiring your assistance with those limitations that I proposed to your Lordship.

“Madame here is pleased to think that I have done her some service since I have been in this place, and has often pressed me to put her upon asking something of the King for me; so that you cannot blame me for taking the advantage of her recommendations and good offices, which I rely much more upon than on any merit of my own; and if she cannot succeed for me in this, I hope she may in something else that the King my master shall think me worthy or fit for. Besides, my own private affairs are in so ill a condition, that I am forced to be more industrious than naturally I would be, at least not to spend my estate before I have (*sic*); though at present I am much in a fairer way towards the one than the other. This is too long a letter for a Secretary of State, being all upon my own subject.”

*Endorsed by Lord A. : Feb. 24, 1670.*

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]70, Feb. 27, Paris.—“Your Lordship some time since recommended Sir Henry Jones to me, whom, for your Lordship’s sake and his own, I should be very ready to serve in anything that lay in my power, but yet no occasion has offered itself; for as for the parting with

his employment, here (*sic*) I do not see how he can yet do it, either honourably or advantageously, but have referred [him] to your Lordship to be advised and directed by you, [to] which I perceive he is wholly inclined; and when he returns, whatever commands you will lay upon me by him shall be obeyed."

*Endorsed by Lord A.:* Feb. 27,  $\frac{6}{7}$ .

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]70, March 8, Paris.—“I am to acknowledge two of your Lordship’s, one of Feb. the 17th, the other of the 21st [o.s.] by my servant, who arrived this morning and brought the good news of the Parliament’s supply, which will be much for the King our master’s credit abroad, many people out of England having represented things quite contrary.

“Everything here is very quiet and calm, only the sword men are discontented to hear they are not likely to be employed for a year at least, in which opinion they are now perfectly confirmed by the late reformation amongst all the reformed officers, who were still entertained with half pay, which now is absolutely cut off, and they at liberty to go where they will, whereas before they were obliged to live in certain garrisons that were appointed to them.

“I suppose you may have the news from Spain of the French having made peace with Algiers; it is confirmed by an express come from their fleet to this Court.

“I have done all I can to serve the Prince de Ligny, knowing how much the King our master is desirous to do him a good turn, and I have already desired Madame not to ask anything of the King in favour of the Prince d’Espinois to the prejudice of the other.”

*Endorsed by Lord A.:* March 8,  $\frac{6}{7}$ .

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]70, March 12, Paris.—“In the last I received from your Lordship you told me that since the journey into Flanders held, that I must necessarily be of the party. I desire your Lordship would let the King know how necessary it is that I should have some money advanced. I assure you all the other foreign Ministers that are here, and that are to go, have their money already from their masters to fit themselves for their journey, and I have not yet, for my standing allowance from Michaelmas last till Christmas, anything but an order from the Commissionaires, upon which nobody yet, as my sister writes me word, will advance any money, so that I am the most inconvenienced in the world. We that are employed abroad are under your Lordship’s care; therefore pray, my Lord, speak to the Commissionaires of the Treasury to give better assignments. I am more concerned in it than ordinary, because that running in debt and not buying with ready money makes me spend a great deal more than ordinary. There is nothing goes more against my nature than to be importunate in money matters; therefore pray, my Lord, do me that good office to the King, that he may not think so; and for my justification I can make it appear that I have had less than any Ambassador that has been in France these forty years.

“My Lord Falconbridge desired me to make his excuse to you if he did not give you an exact account of all things whilst he was here at Paris, but he was so full of business that he could not. He tells me he shall

stay some days at Bourbon waters, where he shall have more leisure to write to you at large. I had much ado to persuade people here that he was the King's Ambassador; they fancied him rather banished than employed."

*Endorsed* : March 12,  $\frac{69}{70}$ .

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]70, March 15, Paris.—“Everything here is so still and quiet that I think there is hardly news enough to fill the Gazette. That which people are most taken up with now is the fitting themselves for the journey of Flanders, which is now fixed for the 16th of April. The King will be out in all two months.

“I can yet get no positive answer of Monsieur for Madame's coming into England, though I press him every day. Pray put the King in mind, if he has not done it already, to write to him upon his return to Court.

“The King has sent into Spain for a passport, being in his progress to pass through some of the Spanish dominions. I find great oppositions every day in the Prince de Ligny's business, though there has been nothing wanting of my part to do him all the service I can. There is nothing more at present worth acquainting your Lordship with.”

*Endorsed by Lord A.* : March 15,  $\frac{69}{70}$ . Answered 10th. [o.s.]

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]70, March 17, Paris.—“Your Lordship's letter to me by Sir George Hamilton, as you may imagine, was much unwelcome to me than any I yet ever received from you, seeing by that how you have misinterpreted what I writ to you in one of Feb. the 24th. I meant it much otherwise than in the sense I see you take it in, and never thought that I had reason to complain of you till now. I confess I was much more troubled at the apprehension I had that you should think I was too lavish of making use of your kindness than at the missing of what I pretended to; and such a niceness towards anybody that one thinks one's self so much obliged as I do to you, I thought, ought rather to be acceptable than offensive; and I am confident, if you have my letter still, you will find I speak very sincerely, for I am neither cunning enough to write a thing that has two meanings, nor so ill a courtier as to write anything that can have so ill a one as you have put to my letter. The person whose name you think I conceal out of friendship, I assure you, my Lord, I do it out of charity, because I think he might lose some of your kindness by a thing in which I am confident he meant well to both of us; and as to my own particular in all those little things that come in my way, you shall have reason to believe that nobody is with more truth than I am,” &c.

*Endorsed by Lord A.* : March 17,  $\frac{69}{70}$ .

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]70, March 22, Paris.—“I have not writ to your Lordship these two or three posts, having been almost all the while at St. Germain's attending the King and the Ministers. For the final resolution of Madame's journey into England, which by reason of M[onsieur]r[']s capriciousness and crossness to Madame has met with more opposition than I did imagine so reasonable a thing could have had, I have had several audiences with the King about it, who seems to be extreme



desirous of giving the King my master the satisfaction of seeing Madame, but is willing also to take some few days more to persuade M[onsieur]r to consent to it *de bonne grace*. I desired to know of him what answer I should send the King; he told me that he did hope now with more reason than ever to prevail with his brother to consent, and did not doubt compassing it, though he could yet say nothing positive.

“The occasion of M[onsieur]r[’s] ill humour to Madame, who are now upon worse terms than ever, and do not speak to one another, is a politic quarrel and a *querel[l]e d’Aleman* that he makes, hoping by using her ill and hindering this journey, to put her upon prevailing with the King here to give the Chevalier de Lorraine the pensions to the value of the benefices that he should have had.

“I have avoided myself of late to speak to M[onsieur]r upon the journey, because I found I should not have a good answer, and therefore I would not expose myself to receive an ill one, but I have represented it here to the King as a thing that I am sure my master will take extreme ill to be refused; so that if in England the King holds the the same language to the French Ambassador, insisting still upon Madame’s coming, and taken [taking] notice that I have sent word that the King seems inclinable to it, I am confident M[onsieur]r will be worked off of his peevishness, for Mr. Colbert, who has more power with him than anybody, has undertaken him; who seems very forward to serve Madame, which the King, if he thinks fit, may take notice of to his brother. Madame herself has writ a long letter to the King of all the particulars, which she has desired him to show you, and by that your Lordship will judge best what is to be done.

“All the measures I can give you of this place is, that the King our master’s credit is as great and as high in this country as can be wished, and that I am sure they will be very tender here of disobliging him. This I can assure you of; his Majesty may make what use he please of it.

“The journey into Flanders is deferred for ten days, there being a lady to be of the party, who they say was brought to bed yesterday privately, and not therefore likely to be in a condition to go a journey. Madame commanded me to send this express, whom your Lordship will send back when you think fit. You will not judge by Mr. Vernon’s mine [mien] that he is lately come out of France, but you will find him able to give you a very good account of this country, especially of all things of trade, which he understands very well. I hope your Lordship will encourage him.”

*Endorsed by Lord A.:* March 22,  $\frac{9}{10}$ .

#### R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]70, March 26, Paris.—“This acknowledgeth your Lordship’s of March the 10th [o.s.]. I do not doubt that you have by this time received mine by Mr. Vernon. The King’s journey into Flanders, as I told you, is deferred till the beginning of May, and his stay is like to be so short in every place that he resolves not to take the Ministers with him, which will make that there will be little to do for Ambassadors, only as to the expensive part, which I think will be as well let alone, for if I go along with the Court, I must go in a very great equipage, answerable to the character I have the honour to bear; everybody that is of the journey intending to appear as fine and as magnificent as they can.

“If you therefore think fit, my Lord, to propose to his Majesty whether there will be anything for his service that will require my going along with the Court; if not, his Majesty will save at least fifteen hundred pound that the journey will cost me extraordinary; and as for my own curiosity, I can very well dispense with it, intending, may be, to make a little turn privately and meet the Court at Lisle, where it will stay three days; and that I can do without any equipage or putting the King my master to any charge.

“As for my ordinary allowance, I cannot but complain to your Lordship, and think myself extreme ill used by the Commissionaires of the Treasury, for I have now six month[s] due to me, and I have assignments but for one quarter, and they so ill that nobody will lend money upon it. I am really, my Lord, put to the greatest inconveniency in the world, and the King my master’s honour suffers in it as well as mine. I am sure I have not spared all I could add of my own, nor all my credit could furnish me with, which is now at an end. I should not take the liberty of troubling your Lordship with this complaint but that I know the Commissionaires of the Treasury never mind those that are employed abroad if the Secretaries of State neglect them.

“Monsieur has not yet given his consent to Madame’s journey into England, but there is hopes of his being in better humour, the King having yesterday given him an augmentation of twenty thousand pistoles a year to his Apennage. The Chevalier de Lorraine has order to go into Italy, and Monsieur has declared that he will give him ten thousand pistoles a year, which he is a-securing to him upon the best and the surest part of his revenue.

“Your Lordship says nothing to me upon the place that is pitched upon for the deciding of the differences between the two Crowns. They press me here every day to have it begun, desiring it may be decided quickly. I have ordered the French Treaty with Algiers to be sent you.”

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]70, March 29, Paris.—“I writ you word in my last that there was great hopes of change in M[onsieu]r[’s] humour, which has happened to that degree that he is not only willing to have Madame come into England, but he is very willing to come himself. Madame has writ herself to the King the whole account how matters stand. As the King’s journey to Flanders draws nearer, I will give you notice of it, supposing the King our master, if his resolution holds of coming to Dover, will regulate his journey thither upon the King’s motion here.

“Mr. Tambonneu, that you have seen in England, went to Rome with the French Ambassador, and is returned hither post with a packet to the King. The Conclave he tells us is like to last long, for though the French have not voices enough to make a Pope, they have enough to give the exclusion to any that can be named. They are so set in this country upon maintaining their own manufactures that two days ago there was publicly burnt by the hand of the hangman a hundred thousand crowns’ worth of point de Venise Flanders lace, and other foreign commodities that are forbid.”

*Endorsed:* Answered the 24th [o.s.], and by Mr. Godolphin.

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]70, April 12, Paris.—“Though Mr. Godolphin arrived here time enough to have writ to you last post, yet there was nothing to

say to your Lordship but that he was come. You will find by Mr. Godolphin's letters that M[onsieu]r consents to Madame's journey into England, but no farther than Dover, and not to stay very long. By him also you will have an account when the King here begins his journey, and when Madame may be expected at Dover, who resolves to come with as slender a train as she can possible. I will refer your Lordship to Mr. Goldolphin to give you an account by word of mouth of many things that cannot be writ by the post."

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]70, April 16, Paris.—"I was yesterday at St. Germain's, where I got a list of the King's march in his journey into Flanders, which I have ordered to be sent your Lordship. The Count de Gramont, whom the King intends to send of a compliment into England, will also bring word when Madame is like to be at the sea-side. I am afraid Dover will be an inconvenient place to receive her in, but M[onsieu]r will by no means hear of her coming to London, and by all I can guess it will be to no purpose, at least yet, for the King to desire it. Madame comes in two or three days to Paris, to prepare for the journey, and then she intends to dispatch Mr. Godolphin. I will endeavour to get the best protection I can for the English merchant you have recommended, if any such thing be usual to be granted."

*Endorsed*: Answered 11. [o.s.]

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]70, April 26, Paris.—"I am to acknowledge two of your Lordship's, one of April the 1st, another of the 11th [o.s.], with his Majesty's enclosed, in behalf of the Prince de Ligny, which I will deliver tomorrow when I take leave of the King, who sets out on Monday for Flanders. I shall be obliged to go after the Court, and meet them at Lisle, both because Madame desires I should, as well as for some other reasons that I shall tell your Lordship by Mr. Godolphin, who will set forward on the 29th of this month. By him his Majesty will know whether they will consent here that Madame shall come to London; however, there is great hopes that they will let her stay some longer time than the three days that were first consented to. It is a great satisfaction to me to see how the success of our master's affairs at home has increased his credit abroad, but I shall be a little put to it what to say upon the subject of the letter you mention lately come from Spain till I have some farther directions from you in that matter. We here are informed that all the news of Count Serine his revolt is like to come to nothing. The business of the Conclave is not like to be decided till the arrival of the courier that goes from hence today."

*Endorsed*: Paris,  $\frac{26}{16}$  Apr. 1670. R.  $\frac{2}{22}$  (*sic*) May.

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]70, April 29, Paris.—"Mr. Godolphin, by word of mouth, with the help of Madame's own letters, will give the King the best account that can be how Madame intends her journey into England; and in order to that, lest any difficulty should arise, she has commanded me to attend her at Lisle, the 21st of May, where I shall not fail to be, and where I



desire your Lordship will send somebody express to meet me with any commands that the King my master shall have for me. About the 22nd of May Madame desires my Lord St. Alban's may be at Dunkerque with the yachts, and at the same time that there may be letters sent to me to deliver to the King and M[onsieu]r, desiring that Madame may come from thence, and by the 26th Madame hopes to be at Dover, where she desires that if the King will give himself the trouble to come, that nobody of the women should be there, to spare that trouble to the Queen and Duchess [of York], because she hopes, upon the King's letter to the King and M[onsieu]r, that they will consent she may go along with the King and Duke [of York] to London. I will refer you to Mr. Godolphin for everything else that relates to this matter.

"If Madame had not commanded me to attend her at Lisle, I had another summons that would have engaged me to the journey, which was the Spanish Resident, who came to me about ten days since, and told me that the Queen of Spain having formerly heard that I had orders from the King my master to assist in his name upon all occasions the maintaining of the peace of Aix la Chapelle, she did desire, in order to that, that I would make this journey, and if I would not venture to do it of my own head, that she would undertake to procure orders from England; but I having already received Madame's commands to follow, I undertook the journey, thinking that one could never make the Spaniards a compliment at an easier rate; so that your Lordship may value it to their Ministers in England, if you find them complaining of our want of good offices, though I think we have done them more than they are well sensible of, since they show such a mistrust of us that they will join two more in the Arbitrage with the King our master and the Crown of Swedland. Upon discourse with the Spanish Resident, he lays the whole business upon the Bishop of Thoulouze, Ambassador in Spain, and says it has been an artifice of his under hand, that has put the Queen of Spain of [on] adding two more to the Arbitrage, as a thing his Christian Majesty would be content with, and as a thing which of the other side would have the effect he desires, of making England and Swedland dissatisfied with Spain upon the account of the little trust and confidence it has in them. Mr. de Lyon yesterday talked to me so much in the same sense and at the same rate that I think it is not improbable that this might have been a ruse of the French.

"Mr. de Lionne made me another proposition, which I would not harken to, but perhaps you may hear of it from the French Ambassador, that the King our master would release his Christian Majesty of his word not to undertake anything of a year, and to give that time for the deciding of the differences now on foot, and that then they would force the Spaniards to accept of the Arbitrage, which now so disobligingly to the King of England and Swedland they refuse. You will find that we shall have every day greater applications made to us by the French. We shall do well to make use of this conjuncture and gain what points we can of them, especially something in this Treaty of Commerce now on foot.

"I am told by the Venetian Ambassador here, who thinks his Republic much concerned in the revolt of Serine, and assures me to have it from good hands, that Serine has endeavoured to make his peace with the Emperor; and among other things he pretends to excuse himself that he was drawn into this business by his wife, who he finds has received great presents from Mr. de Gremonville, the French Agent at Vienna.

"This is all of public affairs that I shall trouble your Lordship with. As to my own private ones, I desire your Lordship would move the

King that I may have five hundred pound sent me towards my journey, which I am very sorry to make, and which I will do with all the good husbandry I can."

*Endorsed*: Ansd. Apr. 25, 70 [o.s.]

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]70, May 23, Lisle.—“I was extreme glad to meet with Father Patricke here. I hope he will be able to satisfy you as to some particulars that concern myself, which perhaps I should never have been able to have done with all the letters that I could have writ. I am not very flattering, nor changing in my nature. Your Lordship therefore may the better believe me when I assure you that you have no man living that is truer to your interests than I am, and have always been since I have been acquainted with you; and till you have more evident proofs to the contrary than any I have given yet, I beg of you not to suspect me, but to believe this bearer as to the account he will give you of me.”

*Endorsed*: Lisle, May  $\frac{13}{23}$ , 70.

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]70, June 21, Paris.—“I should have acknowledged your Lordship's of June the 2nd [o.s.] sooner, but that I was gone from Paris to meet Madame on her way, who arrived at St. Germain's the 18th of this month; who is come back the most satisfied with the King's kindness, and the respects that she has received from all his servants, that can be imagined; and I find all those that were with her also extremely satisfied with the civilities and good entertainment they received in England, and particularly with the King our master's graciousness to them all. I find all the foreign Ministers here extremely alarmed at this interview of the King and Madame, and extremely impatient to know the result of the negotiation.

“Mr. de Vivone, General of the Galleys, is already gone or very near putting to sea with a considerable force, with orders to reduce all the Turkish pirates in these seas. I cannot omit telling your Lordship that all letters that come from those parts do extremely condemn the behaviour of our men-of-war. I should be very loath to do anybody an ill office by what I say, but all the discourse that is held here by some French captains lately come to Court, is very much to the disreputation of the English. You will be the best judges what reason or ground there is for any such report.”

*Endorsed*: Answered 17 [o.s.]

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]70, June 21, Paris.—“I flatter myself that it can be in nobody's power to indispose you so to me as that you will not believe me one of the first of all your friends and servants to rejoice at any good fortune that befalls you; especially because, ever since I had the honour to know you, I have always looked upon my own fortune in a manner linked to yours; so I look upon myself to share in any good that happens to you. I do therefore congratulate with you the honour Madame tells me the King intends you.\*

\* *Qu.*, the marriage of his daughter to Henry Fitzroy, afterwards Duke of Grafton.

"She was pleased at the same time to tell me that the King was willing to make my father an Earl. It will be more acceptable to him now, I believe, than it would have been formerly, because, since his late appearing at Court, he cannot but be satisfied that it is wholly upon his own account, and out of the personal esteem and kindness the King has for him, and not at all upon my consideration. I desire your Lordship will put an end to it when you shall think fit, for I shall value any good fortune that happens to me the more when your goodwill and kindness contributes to it.

"I must also clear myself of one thing that I hear you are misinformed in concerning me, which is as if I should say I could not get leave to come into England. The honour of accompanying Madame was the thing in the world I was most ambitious of, and always reckoned upon it if she came; but when I heard my Lord St. Alban's was to have that honour, and I was only to come as a cypher, I told her that would be a greater mortification to me than not going at all; and therefore, to save my credit here, when they asked me why I went not, I said I was upon my duty here a-serving my master; that if he commanded me I should be glad to go, but it was not my business to ask leave, and thought I should not be necessary, because Madame would be able to give him a better account of everything here than I could. I give you this trouble to justify myself, for I do not use to be found in a wrong story. I confess now I would be glad to come and dance at my Lord St. Alban's his wedding; if it cannot be obtained for me, I desire you would recommend that care to my Lord Crafts [Crofts]."

R. MONTAGU to [LORD ARLINGTON].

[16]70, June 22, Paris.—"This courier overtook Madame at Bea[n]vais in her way to Paris, whither she commanded him to follow her Highness. Herself will give the best account of all things here, and of her reception, which from M[onsieur] was as cold and uncivil as can well be imagined; and [he] has already declared to some of his confidants that since the King her brother is so kind to her, that he will never live well with her till by her credit she can bring back the Chevalier de Lorraine.

"I cannot but be sorry that she has succeeded so well in my Lord Cornbury's behalf, because it makes them in this country imagine that my Lord Clarendon has yet some interest on foot, and it will be confirmed by this favour of the King to his son; for it is not long since he himself made it be proposed to the Ministers here, to have leave to come and live at Orleans, assuring them that the King his master (as he was pleased to call him) would not at all dislike it. There was a person employed under hand to me to know what I thought of it. I made answer that I thought the King my master troubled himself so little to think of him, that he might be at Orleans and he never know he was there, but I did [not?] think it would be well taken in England for his Christian Majesty to let him come so near without first giving notice of it by somebody to the King. Since that time I have heard no more of it; if there were anything, I suppose you would have heard of it by the French Ambassador.

"The King is at Versailles for a fortnight. M[onsieur] and Madame will pass that time at St. Cloud. The King of Spain is perfectly recovered, and they are as glad of it here almost as they can be in Spain, for the Ministers and men in power are so well at ease, that they apprehend all things that may any way put the affairs



out of the channel they run in at present. I think I shall not conclude ill in telling you that Madame is the most satisfied in the world with you."

*Endorsed*: Answered 17. [o.s.]

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]70, June 25, Paris.—"This acknowledgeth your Lordship's of June the 10th [o.s.], wherein you recommend to me the business of Sir Christopher\* Wray. I had already done all I could towards the breaking of the marriage, which is so foul a thing that it cannot but end to the satisfaction of all the young gentleman's friends, the laws of this country being all so positive against such kind of marriages. And for the kinsman that was the contriver of it, no doubt but the law will be very severe against him also.

"The news that we have out of the Straits is that Mr. de Vivonne is now certainly put to sea with 17 galleys, and order[ed] to join with eight men-of-war before Tunis. They say his Christian Majesty is resolved to bring that people to a more advantageous peace, or else to do them all the mischief that he can. As for our fleet in those parts, Sir Thomas Allen himself has sent letters to Mr. Wren, so I will pretend to give no account of it. The Spanish galleons are arrived at Cadiz, they say with twelve millions for the King of Spain.

"There died here some time since a G[u]ernsey merchant, who has left an estate to a considerable value in goods, which [h]is heirs claim, and I gave them all the assistance I could, the *droit d'aubeine*, as you will find by all our treaties, having no power upon the inhabitants of that island. Notwithstanding this, they cannot get possession, but are afraid of being condemned. I am afraid also that they may be willing enough to discourage and destroy them, because of the great trade they drive of stockings, which is contrary to the great design of the same manufacture that is set up here. I give your Lordship this account, that you may accordingly say what you think fit to the French Ambassador, I having done all I can here with Mr. de Lionne in their behalf."

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]70, June 28, Paris.—"There is little this post worth troubling your Lordship with, except that there passed last night an express from Spain to the Constable in Flanders, with the orders for his return to Madrid. I was told at the same time that the government of the Low Countries is like to be put into the Count de Monteyrie's hands till they have made choice of some other person to succeed the Constable. I sent to the Spanish Resident to know, whether by this courier he had no news of the Queen's resolution concerning the Arbitrage. He tells me that this day sennight they expect to be able to send him her Majesty's final resolution upon that affair. The Constable passes through France incognito, without seeing the King, because the Grandees are not admitted to be covered. The King is still at Versailles, where he takes the waters for vapours that he is troubled with. They talk as if in the autumn he might go to Bourbon."

\* *Sic*; *qu.* Sir Chichester.

## R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]70, July 5, Paris.—“This is only to acquaint your Lordship that I have received a letter directed to Sir Henry Jones, which came by a courier of the French Ambassador’s. Sir Henry Jones being not yet come to Paris, I opened it, and what his Majesty commands therein shall be punctually obeyed. I am in the greatest pain in the world for the King our master, to know how he does with this great affliction,\* which I am sure must be the greatest he ever had in his life.”

## R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]70, July 9, Paris.—“I writ yesterday to your Lordship by Mr. Howard, in answer to two of yours, the one by Sir Henry Jones, the other by the post. All the papers he had for Madame, he tells me, he returned by Mr. Russell, except one, which he has put into my hands, concerning Colombe. I desire to know from your Lordship what I am to do with it.

“I gave you an account last week of some rising in a part of Languedoc, called Vivares. They say it continues still, and that the rebels are got together to the number of ten thousand; that they are in great order, and observe a strict discipline, and have some reformed officers to head them. They have already killed some of the King’s Dragoons that set upon them; but the King having sent troops to reduce them, it is believed this business will end with a recruit for the galleys.

“The Constable of Castile is expected every day here incognito, on his journey to Spain. I am tomorrow to have a private audience from the King, and then I shall be able to give your Lordship an account of his Majesty’s commands in your last to me.”

*Endorsed:*  $\frac{9 \text{ July}}{29 \text{ June}}$ , 1670. R.  $\frac{13}{3}$  July. L. Ambr. Montegu.

## R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]70, July 16, Paris.—“This acknowledgeth your Lordship’s of June the 31 (*sic*). I was yesterday at St. Germain’s, where, after an audience of ceremony upon this sad occasion, I made those other compliments to his most Christian Majesty which in the King’s name you ordered me to do, and which were received with all the satisfaction imaginable. I also delivered the *mémoire* concerning Mr. Westcombe’s business, which I have already several times solicited, but could never get any justice done him, the adverse party having prepossessed Mr. Colbert with the right of their cause.

“Here is likewise depending a cause of the G[u]ernsey merchants, there being a stop put upon the heirs of one of that island that died here, they pretending that whatever he has left is forfeited to the King, which is contrary to all the treaties that ever were made between the two Crowns. It concerns the trade of the whole island, and if they are cast, they will be discouraged from trading any more with this country. They desire your Lordship would speak of it to the French Ambassador.”

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\* The death of his sister, the Duchess of Orleans, who was suspected to have been poisoned.

## R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]70, July 19, Paris.—“This acknowledgeth two of your Lordship’s of July the 4th [o.s.]. I received also one from his Majesty with his own hand. I desire your Lordship to present my humble duty to his Majesty, and to assure him that what he commands me shall be punctually obeyed; and by Sir Allen Apsley I will take the boldness to write to his Majesty and give him a further account of some things that I omitted by my Lord Alesbury. What your Lordship recommends to me concerning the Turkey Company, and the ill usage they receive in their port (*sic*) of letters, I will be very careful to do them all the right that can be, and to give you a speedy account of it.

“I have not yet taken any notice to your Lordship of an order I received from you in the King’s name in a letter of June the 23rd, but having been a witness myself how obliging his most Christian Majesty’s behaviour was towards the King our master, and supposing also that, upon further information, his own mind might alter as to the suspicion of poison, I did delay doing what you ordered me till the next post; which, considering the orders I received the next post, it is well I was guilty of that neglect.

“I expect every post to give an answer to the memorial concerning Mr. Westcomb’s business, the King having delivered the memorial I gave him to Mr. Colbert, with a recommendation to see all the justice done that the case required.

“I carried Mr. Hamilton yesterday to the King; he will I suppose give your Lordship an account himself how well the compliment he made in our master’s name was received.

[P.S.] “I have by my Lord Alesbury sent your Lordship a ring of Madame’s, which I took for the King.”

*Endorsed by Lord A.:* Answered 14. [o.s.]

## VOL. II.

## R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]70, July 19, Paris.—“My servant in England writes me word that your Lordship has done me the favour to procure me a warrant for the five hundred pound you were so kind as to get me for my journey into Flanders. I have here sent a bill of it, which if your Lordship pleases to sign, it will procure me a speedier payment from the Commissionaires, or else I must have a fresh privy seal, which will be chargeable and tedious. I have included also the horses for the King of Poland; I gave him four in the King’s name; you may perhaps think them dear, but I have had the misfortune to have the disease amongst my horses, and all mine are dead, in four or five days’ time; and having, before I knew of this mischance, sent the King of Poland word of the King’s intention, I was forced to buy horses for him of a horse courser, which I assure your Lordship cost me one with another three score and ten louis d’ors.”

*Endorsed:* Answered 14. [o.s.]



## R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]70, July 22, Paris.—“In a day or two the little Princess \* will set forward for England; and Madame de Borde will take the same conveniency of coming, which Sir Allen Apsley upon your recommendation has offered her with [all] manner of civility. I have persuaded her to come without father or mother or husband, so that she will be less troublesome to those that are to have a care of [her]; she reckons, as with reason, upon your Lordship as the chief. You will be able to do it the better, because she is not the first in that place that you have had a care of. You must also think of providing her some place to lie in, for she is so much a stranger that she will not know which way to turn herself; and in case of necessity I have written to a servant of my sister’s in Newport Street, to accommodate her with everything till she can be better provided.”

## R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]70, July 23, Paris.—“This acknowledgeth your Lordship’s of July the 7th [o.s.] I cannot but still confirm to you the little hopes I have of prevailing with his most Christian Majesty to admit of the States General into the Arbitrage. Mr. de Lionne two days since in the King’s name acquainted the Spanish Resident that he would never consent that the Dutch should be admitted into the Arbitrage, they being so highly suspected to be partial against his interest; telling him at the same time that by the King’s order he had writ the same thing to the Ambassador at Madrid, to acquaint the Queen with his Majesty’s positive resolution in this affair.

“Mr. de Lionne also makes another objection to me as great as that of admitting the States General, which is, that the Queen of Spain proposes the referring all differences concerning the limits to be decided by the three *Arbitres* of the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle; by which general terms of ‘differences’ and ‘limits’ they suppose here the Spaniards include their *contreprétensions*, so much insisted upon at Lisle, and which here they will not hear of; and therefore, when his most Christian Majesty first consented to the Arbitrage of the King our master and the Crown of Swedland, it was only for the pretensions upon Condé, Linke, and the appurtenances to Newport, all which were particularly specified in the *mémoire* I then sent your Lordship.

“This is, in short, my Lord, the best account I can give you at present of the disposition of this Court as to this affair. For my own particular[i]ty, I have used all the arguments I can think of, and will add all those you have or you shall think fit from time to time to furnish me with, to persuade them here to consent to a fair determination of this matter.

[P.S.] “Mr. Richard sets forward for England in a day or two, and promises me to give your Lordship all manner of satisfaction in all things that relate to the post office.”

## R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]70, July 23, Paris.—“This bearer, Mr. Winter, is I suppose so well known to your Lordship, both upon his father’s account and his own, who have both been long servants of the Queen [Henrietta Maria], and suffered more than any by her death, that I am confident your Lordship,

\* Anne, daughter of James, Duke of York. She had been under the care of “Madame.” (S.P. Dom.)

that has afforded your kindness and protection to most of her family, will be so generous as to do the same thing to him; indeed, it is a shame that a person who had the honour to serve the King's mother in so honourable an employment should not have some care taken of him; and I think he has had the misfortune to fare worse than any of the family. He will explain his business better to you himself."

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]70, July 25, Paris.—"I have not much to trouble you with by Mr. Richard, intending to write to your Lordship more at large by Sir Allen Apsley. This is only at the desire of Mr. Richard, who desires to be recommended to your Lordship's favour, intending to submit himself wholly to you to do what you please with him."

*Endorsed*: My Ld. Am. Montegu, by Mons<sup>r</sup>. Richards.

[WALTER MONTAGU] to the KING.

1670, July 26, "Incurables."—"I am persuaded, Sir, nothing can afford you more comfort than the occasions of performing the purposes of your dearest sister; wherefore I conceive it a service to you the minding you of an earnest request she either had already motioned to you, or was at the time of her surprise actually intending the proposal: which was, in consideration of the esteem she had of my Lord your Ambassador here, to advance his father to the dignity of an Earldom upon the first promotion you should make in that kind.

"Wherefore, Sir, if this desire of hers was not imparted to you from herself by reason of the sad interception, you may be pleased to rest assured of this her special and earnest intention, and to make all the most advantageous returns she could to my Lord Ambassador, for whom I suppose her esteem was sufficiently expressed at her meeting with you.

"This part of testimony I am obliged to perform, and though nothing else can weigh with you joined to the consideration of your blessed sister's desire, yet, Sir, the obligation upon all our family may be exposed as a lower motive to this your grace and goodness; and truly, Sir, it will reach even unto my Incurable constitution, which shall be zealously applied to the remedy of all your infirmities with that devotion [which] is due to such an application."

*In W. Montagu's hand, not signed. Addressed*: For the King.  
*Endorsed by Lord A.*: Ld. Ab. Montegu to the King.

[R. MONTAGU] to the KING.

[16]70, July 29, Paris.—"Sir, I am to return you my most humble thanks for your most gracious letter. I wish I may be able ever to serve your Majesty in anything answerable to the respect and duty I owe you. As for what you are pleased to command me in your letter, I shall obey it very faithfully. I have already acquainted your Majesty and my Lord Arlington with the principallest things that Madame was pleased to recommend to me; so I will only beg your Majesty's pardon for this boldness, and to honour me with the belief that I am in all things perfectly devoted to your service."

*In R. Montagu's hand, not signed. Addressed*: For the King.  
*Endorsed by Lord A.*: My Ld. Amb. Montegu.

## R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]70, July 30, Paris.—“This acknowledgeth your Lordship’s of July the 14th [o.s.]. I have already delivered a *mémoire* to the King about Mr. Westcomb’s business. I hope the letter to Mr. d’Alegre, which I have also received, will give it more dispatch. I shall address myself also to his most Christian [Majesty] about the edict you mention, forbidding all trade with the Leeward Islands, as also about another business of more consequence; I receiving complaints from all the English merchants how that all their seamen are forced from them in the French ports by the officers of the Admiralty. I have sent your Lordship the original letters, that you may see the business more at large.

“I gave your Lordship an account in a former letter, how that some merchants of the Island of Guernsey were hindered inheriting of one of their countrymen. The business was heard, and all that he left adjudged to be the King’s by the *Droit d’Aubaine*, notwithstanding all our Treaties of Commerce are to the contrary, and a particular clause for the merchants of the island[s] of Jersey and Guernsey. Besides, I have since procured an order from the King that however they are condemned by the law, that yet the goods may be restored to the poor people; but there is a clause inserted in the order which mentions that this shall be without consequence for the time to come. Therefore there must be great care taken in our new Treaty of Commerce, or else all the trade of these islands will be utterly destroyed, which is a thing they drive enough at here.

“I had yesterday a great deal of discourse with Mr. de Lionne about the admitting of the States General into the Arbitrage, as the Queen of Spain proposes it. I do not find the least inclination in the King and Ministers here to allow of it; and for his last and strongest argument, he told me that the King his master made it a point of honour, and that he had so publicly declared, that the States of Holland should never meddle in his interest; that he neither could nor would go from what he had resolved. They say the King’s troops have met with some of the Rebels in Vivares, and have killed 50 or 60 of them.

“The King here expresses great satisfaction in the King our master’s kindness to him in sending him a man of that importance and consideration as my Lord of Buckingham.

[P.S.] “The little Princess set out on Monday for England, and was presented at her coming away by the King with a present worth four thousand pistoles.”

## R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]70, Aug. 9.—“Your Lordship’s being in the country and my being at St. Germain’s was the occasion of my not writing to you the last post. By the former I gave you an account that I was upon delivering in a *mémoire* about the complaint you ordered me to make about the proclamation put out by his Christian Majesty, forbidding all kind of commerce in the Leeward Islands; to which his Christian Majesty answered me that he had explained the meaning of that proclamation to the officers and governors in those parts, in favour of the King our master’s subjects, and that he had ordered his Ambassador to give the King all manner of satisfaction in that point, as well as in the other, of having our seamen either forced away or enticed whenever they come into the French ports. Mr. d’Alegre has also promised me upon the letter I gave him all the dispatch and justice that depends on him in Mr. Westcomb’s business.



“My Lord of Buckingham is not yet arrived, but I expect him every day, and shall be as serviceable to him as I can during his stay in this place.”

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]70, Aug. 13, Paris.—“This may perhaps find you returned to London. My Lord Duke of Buckingham is here ever since Monday, and is just now in his taylor’s hands, fitting himself to go this night to St. Germain’s. The Conte de Gramont has been already to compliment him from the King. There is a lodging furnished for him in the King’s own house at St. Germain’s; one of the King’s coaches and eight footmen ordered always to wait on him, and a table to be kept for him whilst he is there; and there is no doubt but that all the honour that can be done to him will be done.

“I do not wait upon him to St. Germain’s, because, if I go along with him, he having no character, it would take a great deal of[f] the honour that will be done to him; and I suppose it is the King’s meaning, as well as it is my own inclination, to contribute all I can to his satisfaction and good usage whilst he stays in this Court. I received two of your Lordship’s from Euston, which I shall answer by the first safe conveniency.”

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]70, Aug. 19, Paris.—“Whatever there is considerable or worth your knowing, I presume your Lordship will have it from my Lord of Buckingham, who is still at St. Germaine’s, and continues to be treated by the King with all the kindness imaginable. I have ordered a letter to be sent to Mr. Williamson, by which, if you please to call for it, you will see how ill the merchants of England are used here, and how likely they are to be discouraged from trading if there be not some speedy remedy taken for them; your Lordship will do what you think most fit in it.”

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]70, Aug. 30.—“This acknowledgeth your Lordship’s of August the 15th [o.s.] The Duke of Buckingham is this day a-going to St. Germain’s to take his leave, as also to speak of businesses you recommended to him. You may by this time have had a more particular account of the business of Lorraine than I can give you, his Christian Majesty intending to dispatch a courier to the King our master, to give him an account of the whole affair. The Duke of Lorraine they say is fled with four hundred horse, there being twelve hundred sent to take him. The whole army has order to march into his country, and I believe will quarter there for some time.”

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]70, Sept. 3, Paris.—“This acknowledgeth your Lordship’s of August the 18th [o.s.]. My Lord of Buckingham told me yesterday that he had already spoke to the King concerning the ill usage of our merchants in the sale of woollen cloths, and that he has hopes of having it remedied. However, I shall lose no time on my part, but I

will give in a memorial to the King of their grievances, and endeavour to send your Lordship an answer of it by the next post. My Lord Duke will not be able to get away yet these five or six days, all the regales that are intended for him not being yet at an end.

"I do not doubt but that you have heard from Sir William Temple how they are alarmed in Holland at the march of the French army. The Duke of Lorraine they say is fled into the Franch Counté; he sent a letter to his sister, old Madame d'Orleans, for his Christian Majesty, which he refused to receive. This is all the account I can give you of this affair.

"Mr. d'Angeau is a-preparing to go Ambassador into Swedland. The Dutch Ambassador, who is arrived here, is preparing for his entry. The Dauphin is much mended, upon which I believe the Court will shortly remove to Chambor."

#### R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]70, Sept. 6, Paris.—"I am this day a-going to St. Germain's to an audience upon the complaints your Lordship sent me last post of the ill-usage of the English merchants in France. My Lord of Buckingham tells me that he has already prepared the King in the matter, so that I hope I may give you by the next a good account of it. His Grace intends I believe on Tuesday or Wednesday next to set forward towards England. The French army continues still their march towards Lorraine, and tomorrow Mr. le Due leaves this place to command all the French horse in this expedition."

#### R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]70, Sept. 6, Paris.—"The Duke of Buckingham intending in a day or two to set out for England, and there being occasion of a much greater expense than the money he brought over will furnish to, I thought myself obliged, both for the King's honour as well as his, to serve him in the helping him to what money was necessary to bring him off clear here. Sir Thomas Bond, upon my entreaty and personal security, has supplied him, upon condition that Sir Stephen Fox or Alderman Backwell accept the bills that my Lord Duke shall draw upon them. I hope you will not disapprove of this, my Lord Duke having promised that whatever the King shall think too much he will pay himself."

#### R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]70, Sept. 15, Paris.—"I will not undertake to give your Lordship any account of my Lord Duke of Buckingham's negotiation; he will do it himself by word of mouth much better. All I will say of it is this: never any man in the world was used so well as he was here, which is much to the honour of our master that sent him, and shows how desirous the King of France is of making a stricter friendship and alliance with the King; and doubtless in this conjuncture we may obtain from the French the advantageousest terms that can be for England.

"Mr. Colbert is the occasion I believe of all the ill-usage our English merchants receive in France, to weary them out of the trade, and to encourage his own manufactures. My Lord Duke has discoursed the matter here thoroughly with the King, and I think has partly convinced him how impossible it is for him to have what he desires from England

till he has first satisfied the nation of his good intentions towards them, by not pressing so hard upon us in point of trade. According as the negotiation his Grace has begun shall continue, I hope your Lordship will give me that part in it as one that is in the place I am in may reasonable (*sic*) expect; and I persuade myself you have so good an opinion of me as to believe I may acquit myself as well of it as the French Ambassador that is in England."

R. MONTAGU to LORD [ARLINGTON].

[16]70, Sept. 15, Paris.—“Before I say anything of public affairs, I will trouble you with something that relates to myself, and that troubles me extremely. It was the letter your Lordship writ to my Lord Abbot Montagu concerning me, by which I see your Lordship is not yet thoroughly satisfied with me, though I hoped Father Patricke had done me that good office long before this time. As for all the obligations I have to your Lordship, I am sure I never was failing towards you in the least, either in acknowledging them publicly, or doing and contriving privately with all persons that I have ever had to do with everything that might be for your service or advantage. And as for myself, I have always flattered myself with the opinion that you were still kind to me, so much that in all my concerns I have never desired anybody's help or favour but yours, Madame only excepted; which I thought your Lordship would be glad of, and was a consideration of you that I owed you, knowing how much trouble and clamour you had already brought upon yourself for my sake, and for the endeavouring to do me good; and I presumed there could never be a better pretence or countenance for any good turn you would do me, than her interesting herself for me. This I assure you, my Lord, has always been my conduct towards your Lordship; perhaps I have had very ill offices done me towards you, but if you will give yourself the trouble of examining all my actions, you will find you have not in the world a truer servant than myself; and whenever I am so unfortunate as to lose your kindness, you shall never see me value anybody's else.

“I cannot but know from all hands the ill offices the French Ambassador endeavours to do me. I confess he has reason to do it (*sic*), for at my first coming hither you know how ridiculous his behaviour, and foolish, it was towards you. I did not spare him at all, and I am sure, if his conduct had not altered, he had been recalled; for you may remember I writ you word that Mr. de Lionne told [me?] that they must first try to mend him before they changed him.

“I desire some instructions from your Lordship what language to hold to the Dutch Ambassador in this conjuncture, lest he should be unsatisfied with me too.

“As for my Lord of Buckingham, I have done all that man can do to send him away well satisfied with me; if I have succeeded I shall think I have done no small matter. Upon all discourses I have had with him concerning your Lordship, I find he pretends to be very fair, but I cannot but let you know that he has a great opinion of my Lord Ashley, Orery, and Sir Thomas Osburne. Your best way with him, if I may advise you, is to let him see you do not want him much; for I am confident you are much the stronger of the two, and whilst he knows that, there is no danger of him.

“Mr. Porter, that delivers you this, will give you by word of mouth a perfect account of all he has done here, which will be very necessary for you to know as soon as you can; therefore pray give him an audience. You may believe him, for he has as great a respect for you



as can be, and relies altogether upon your favour; I thought this a better way than writing a long, tedious letter, and there are many circumstances that cannot be writ.

“The poor Conte de Gramont has had a troublesome journey of it, as Mr. Porter and he himself will tell you; and I think, if I had not done him some service, he had come off very ill. I was extreme glad to do it, because I am persuaded the poor man loves you extremely. There will be no hurt in hearing all he says to you, so long as you say nothing to him again; which is a caution very impertinent in me to give so wise a man as you, but I hope you will excuse me for it, when I do it out of no other reason but the concern I have for your service, which I shall always have, with all the truth and sincerity imaginable.

[P.S.] “Pray burn this letter.”

R. MONTAGU to LORD [ARLINGTON].

[16]70, Sept. 17, Paris.—“I could not give your Lordship any answer [account?] these two last posts of the answer that his Christian Majesty gave me to the complaint I made him concerning the ill usage of the King our master’s subjects in their trade of woollen manufactures with this country. I put my complaint into a memorial, the copy of which I send your Lordship. All the answer I could get from the King then, were great professions of kindness in general to the whole English nation, and he referred me to Mr. de Lionne for the rest; who confirmed again to me all that the King had said, assuring me that the King our master should soon be satisfied with the kind usage of all his subjects in France. I pressed extremely for an answer in writing, such as might be showed our merchants, or else I told him I was confident that upon promises made at large they would not be encouraged enough to continue their trade; but I never could obtain it of him.

“His Majesty must consider of some way of redressing this grievance, or else in a short time all the trade of England with these parts will certainly be destroyed. My Lord Duke of Buckingham has discoursed this affair at large both with the King and Ministers; you will before the receipt of this, I believe, have an account of it from his Grace.

“The Dauphin continues yet ill, which makes the journey to Chambour uncertain. What news there is from Lorraine I have ordered to be sent your Lordship.”

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]70, Sept. 20, Paris.—“I presume by this time my Lord Duke of Buckingham is arrived, and has given you an account of all the affairs of this country. The affairs of Lorraine do not go on so easily as was at first imagined. The Mareschal de Crequi has set down before Espinall; they say that place intends to hold out as long as it can, and that the other towns are in the same resolution. The King has sent to the Prince Charles to come and take possession of that Government; upon his refusal there is a report as if it should be given to the Duke of Guise as the nearest prince of that family. If the Dauphin does not grow worse the journey to Chambour is resolved upon the 2nd of the next month.”

## R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]70, Sept. 24, Paris.—“I have little news to write to your Lordship this post; I am just come from St. Germain’s, where the last letters from Lorraine gave an account how the Mareschal de Crequi was before Espinall, and intended to open the trenches next day. They think that there may be in all four thousand men in the town, and that they will defend themselves. The King has sent express orders that if they hold out any longer, that all in the town be made prisoners of war. There is yet no news of what Prince Charles will do. The Duke of Lorraine has sent to offer his demission of the Duchy in what form the King pleaseth.

“The Dutch Ambassador, that has been some time in town, has not yet seen the King or any of the Ministers by reason of the gout, nor will not, till after the journey of Chambor. I hear by all, that all his discourses are very submissive, and [he] gives to understand that his masters’ desires are always to keep fair with this Court. I have not seen him yet because of his indisposition.

[P.S.] “I writ some time since to Mr. Godolphin, because I would not give your Lordship the trouble, that Mademoiselle Querewalle, that is to come to be maid of honour to the Queen, is ready to come over. She only expects a yacht to meet her at Deipe, which she desires his Majesty would give order for.”

## R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]70, Sept. 27, Paris.—“This acknowledgeth your Lordship’s of Sept. the 12th [o.s.], with an account of my Lord Duke of Buckingham’s safe arrival. As to the business of the Leeward Islands, I do not doubt but his Majesty will have full satisfaction; and perhaps the same as to the woollen manufactures, if your Lordship presseth the business home with the French Ambassador, now it is so well begun. The last news out of Lorraine, from before Espinall, is that the French had taken the lower town, and in a few days they concluded the other would yield. There was yesterday an alarm at Court of several persons of quality being killed, but since there is a courier come that says there is nobody of note so much as hurt. The Dauphin has been these four days without any fever, so that the 2nd of this [next?] month the King intends to begin his journey for Chambor, which in all will last but three weeks, during which time your Lordship must expect little news from this place. You have by this time I suppose the Conte de Molina with you, who passed through Paris and stayed but a night, and saw nobody.”

*Endorsed*: Answered Sept. 22, 70. [o.s.]

## R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]70, Oct. 20, Paris.—“This acknowledgeth the last I received from your Lordship by a safe hand. I will not trouble your Lordship with any compliments, but only acknowledge the obligation I have to you in being so just to me as not to let all the ill offices which I perceive people have endeavoured to do me make any impression in you to my disadvantage. A man that is absent can have no other security but the good opinion which I hope you have of me; and if you continue so kind to me as to judge of me by my behaviour towards you, and all my proceedings in everything that relates to your interest, I promise myself that you will always reckon upon me as one of the men

in the world that wishes you the best, and are of the faithfullest of all your servants and acquaintances; and I am confident you cannot accuse me of having ever acted to the contrary.

“Since I left England I hear that Secretary Trevor has not been the man he ought to be towards your Lordship, considering that he owes all his fortune and preferment wholly to you. You know, my Lord, I was always so much concerned for you, that I was one of the first that gave you warning of him, and one of the first that suspected what I see since has followed; and I am sure no man spared him less than I did. Upon that occasion some time past my Lord of Buckingham and your Lordship were upon ill terms too; that perhaps might have been a conjuncture too for my enemies to do me ill offices with you; but I can safely say I never writ three letters to him since I left England, for I know him too well ever to expose myself to be obliged by him. Whilst he was here in France I endeavoured to carry myself so to him as you told me was the King’s pleasure I should do, but of the least interest or concern of my own I never opened my mouth.

“I hope Mr Porter has given you an account of many passages which are impossible to write, and which may be of use to your Lordship to know. I will, according to the liberty you give me in your last of asking you questions, ask you whether you judge of this country according to the relation the Duke of Buckingham gave you of it. If you do, you will be mistaken in many things, as they will be here by what he told them of England, for he has given the King of France the character[s] of all our Court, not as they are, but as he himself thinks of them; so that he has not done much hurt, for he has given as wrong measures here as he has given you.

“The French are already impatient that the Treaty between the two Crowns is not yet signed, and they are so fully persuaded that it will be soon done now they have got the Duke of Buckingham for it—who they think rules all—that they think it needless to gratify us with any of those things in point of trade which we seem to desire of them; and let me say what I can, they put me off to the conclusion of the great affair, as they call it. And since there is yet nothing mitigated in their rigour towards all our English manufactures, I am convinced that Mr. Colbert is not so much frightened as the Duke of Buckingham imagined he was at his great power and credit with his Christian Majesty. I am not foolish enough to advise anything; I can only tell you what I see here, that it is impossible for any prince in the world to be more esteemed and respected than the King our master is abroad, nor more apprehended than he is, by the French, and upon this foot we ought to treat with them.

“The Dutch Ambassador has been with Mr. de Lionn[e], and was so high with him that Mr. de Lionn[e] told one, from whom I had it again, that the Dutch Ambassador did not speak to him in a style af [as] if the Triple Alliance were like quickly to be broke. When I see him, I shall hold that language to him that your Lordship directs me, and desire of your Lordship from time to time, as you have an occasion, to direct me what language I had best hold here; for I think the wisest thing I can do is to say what you bid me say, and then I cannot be in the wrong. I have the cipher you mention, and shall make use of it upon occasion, without trusting any servant.”

R. MONTAGU TO LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]70, Dec. 10, Paris.—“You may I suppose have heard from other hands, or from the French Ambassador, of his most Christian Majesty’s



intention to make a journey into Flanders on the 20th of April next. The occasion of the journey they say is to see all the fortifications in that country finished by the end of the summer; and he intends to make his own soldiers work, that they may have the advantage of gaining that money. He will have with him forty thousand foot. He goes first directly to Dunkerque, where the army is to camp for six weeks, and from thence remove to Acte for six weeks more. There will also at the same time be another camp about Sedan of ten thousand horse. I will make no politic reflections upon this, but only give you this account just as I have it."

R. MONTAGU to [LORD ARLINGTON].

[16]70, Dec. 11, Paris.—"I am so afraid of entering into the politics that I dare hardly venture to write anything to you but matter of fact. I gave your Lordship an account in my last by the post of the King's journey on the 20th of April into Flanders, which by most people here is interpreted to be made out of a design to alarm both the Spaniard and the Dutch, and to put them both to vast expenses, whereas his army costs him no more there than it would do in another place. If there be any further design in it, your Lordship knows it much better than I, and I must hope to hear of it from you, and not your Lordship from me.

"You cannot imagine how blanc this Court were at the news that came out of England of the Parliament's readiness to supply our master with what money he desired; I could hardly make them believe it. I suppose they do imagine that if the King be put into so good a condition, by the affections of his subjects at home, he will have less need, and not have so great dependencies upon his neighbours abroad; or they imagine that, being now upon equal terms with the King here, it will cost them more before they can get him of their side.

"There is nothing so certain, my Lord, that notwithstanding all the greatness and strength of France that you both know and hear talked of, it will be impossible for them to go on with any of their great designs if they cannot have the English of their side. I am sure your Lordship is wise enough, whatever part we take, to make the advantageousest terms that can be, both for the King and nation; so I will say no more to you upon this subject.

"I am informed that there has been a gentleman of the Duke of Buckingham's in Paris these two days, lately come out of England; what his business may be I know not. I only give you this notice of it; if you knew not of his coming, pray be so kind to me as not to seem to know of it from me; according as I hear more of him I will give you notice.

"As for the affairs of this Court, Madame de Montespane and her friends are in the greatest power; the government of Gueinne [Guienne] given to the Mareschal d'Albret, her great friend, and the marriage of Mr. de Nevers to her niece, have given her so much credit that the Ministers themselves make court to her.

"Everybody here, I mean people of note, talk much more favourably of your Lordship than they did at my first coming, Mr. de Turenne particularly; I think it is partly artificially to dishearten the Dutch and the Spaniards; but I always make them this answer, that I am confident you never were nor never will be either Spaniard or French, but as you see what is most your master's inclination and interest.

"I have encouraged my Lord Abbot Montagu to send the King his pictures and statues upon the terms you proposed. He desired also a

note under the King's hand. I have also offered him my own security, which may be better to anybody when it is upon the King's account than if it were upon my own; so that whenever his Majesty pleaseth to send for the pictures, I am confident he may have them.

"I have sent your Lordship some gloves and essenc[es] by this bearer, which I hope you will do me the favour to accept of, they being of so small a value that you may do it without scruple. Be pleased also to believe that no man in the world wishes you more happiness."

R. MONTAGU to LORD [ARLINGTON].

[16]70, Dec. 14, Paris.—"I presume you may by this time have received a letter that I writ your Lordship by Mr. Howard's governor, wherein I told your Lordship that there was a servant of the Duke of Buckingham's privately in Paris. Since that, I writ to your Lordship in cipher,\* but I, not being very perfect in that way of writing, am afraid you may not have found the cipher right. I would not therefore neglect this opportunity of letting you know what I know—not that I wish my Lord Duke any harm, for I hope what he has done is with the King's and your Lordship's knowledge. However, I am bound before all other considerations, by the duty I owe the King my master, and my friendship and service to your Lordship, not to conceal a thing which may be of great consequence; if not, I am sure there can be no hurt in it.

"As I told your Lordship in my former, there is one Douty, a servant of his, in Paris; at his arrival here, he took a private scurvy lodging by the Rue St. Honoré. I knew of his being in town by chance, and had him watched. He went once to Mr. de Lionn[e]'s, and another time to Mr. Colbert's. After he had been here three or four days, being weary of so solitary a life as the secrecy of his business I suppose required, he sent to one Smith, a musician of the Duke's, that he left here to perfect himself. This fellow being for these two months in great distress for want of money, I bad my servants to make him eat at my house, which bred a friendship between him and Mr. Vernon, my secretary; so that he, knowing of Douty's being in town, and meeting Mr. Vernon in the street, asked him, 'Whither do you think I am a-going?' and told him he was a-going to see Douty, who was come to town, and asked him whether he would go with him. He said, with all his heart.

"When they came to Douty's lodging, and that he saw Mr. Vernon come in with Smith, he was the most out of countenance that could be, for he had, it seems, sent for Smith as his fellow servant, intending to recommend his being in town to him as a thing to be kept secret. Mr. Vernon fell into discourse with him about his coming to town, and about his business. He said that my Lord Duke knew nothing of his coming, but that he came to see a brother of his at St. Omer's; and that meeting Mr. Bond, Sir Thomas Bond's brother, at Calice, he found him so good company that he was resolved to come with him to Paris.

"After other discourse, Mr. Vernon asked him whether they should not drink a glass of wine before they parted. Douty told him he would come to see him at my house, but he did not know [how] to come, having no recommendations from the Duke to me. He answered him, he might come without seeing me. So at night he came; and drinking with my servants he had forgot that in the morning the occasion of his journey was to see his brother at St. Omer's, and the temptation of

\* Not found.

Mr. Bond's good company; and the reason of his coming now was to buy clothes for my Lord Duke and my Lady Shrosbery, and that he had bills to take money to pay for them, and twenty other frivolous excuses I cannot remember.

"But the next morning he went to an English fellow's house here in Paris, who was the Duchess of Buckingham's footman, and is married, and washes linen here, for it was him that he trusted to take the lodging, and that he sent to Smith; and told him he would cut his throat for that he had betrayed him to the Ambassador's people; that they all knew of his being in town, and so was forced to go see them; and swore therefore he would be the death of him. This poor man came in a fright, and told Robing Nott, a servant of mine, of the danger he was in.

"He says he is to return in haste, so may be he may be back as soon as you receive this. I will venture to make no reflections upon the journey, but being uncertain whether it may no[t] be by the King's or your Lordship's knowledge that the Duke has sent him, I will let him carry back the answers to the letters he has brought, lest you might interpret it to my curiosity of knowing something I should not know, as much as to my diligence in the King's service.

"I was forced to trust the Conte de Gramont with his being here, for fear that his servants that come to my house and seeing him there should have told him; whereas, now that I have trusted him with it, though he is not naturally very discreet, yet I do believe he loves the King our master so well that he will speak of nothing that may be against his service. This comes by his servant, who comes about some business of his own. He tells me whatever you think fit to write shall come safe by him, and you may dispatch him when you please.

[P.S.] "I forgot to tell you that, to disguise himself, Douty, though he has a great head of hair, puts on a periwig."

*On a separate slip of paper:—*

"I will tell your Lordship news which you will wonder at. Mr. de Lozun, otherwise Peguillin, is to marry la Grande Mademoiselle on Sunday next. This morning Mr. de Crequi, Mr. de Montaulier, the Mareschal d'Albret, and Mr. de Gitry asked the King's consent, who has given it. He will sign the contract, and M[onsieu]r also, and all the Princes of the Blood. She gives him all her estate, in case she has no children."

[THE COUNT DE GRAMMONT] to LORD ARLINGTON.

1670, Dec. 16, Paris.—"Le Mareschal de Gramont, quy connoit bien nostre Cour, m'a dit quil ny auoit pas grande chose a faire pour les courtisans sils n'estoient recommandés par certaines puissances; et quil estoit persuadez que sy le Roy d'Angleterre vouloit parler au Roy en faueur de la Comtesse de Gramont et de moy, que nos affaires en yroit mieux. Je luy ay respondu que cestoit assuré que le Roy d'Angleterre auoit assés de bonté pour faire les choses quy pourroient seruir a me faire du bien. 'Je vous conseille,' me dit il, 'dy trauailler avec empressement, et ne laissés pas perdre cette occasion, quy me paroist fauorable.' Il fault a ce qu'on dit que le Roy parle a Mr. Colbert, Ambassadeur, afin quil escriue icy l'amitié quil a pour moy, et combien les interestz de la Comtesse luy sont cher par lhonneur qu'elle a de luy appartenir, et par les services que luy ont rendu tous ces [ses] proches, et par la tendre amitié que Madame auoit pour elle.



“ Enfin, mon cher Milor, c'est a vous a faire que la chose reussisse autement pour vostre amy. Je vous prie de dire au Roy quil est obligé a quelque chose de plus pour moy que pour les autres, puisque toute la France c'est [sait] bien que je pris autement ces [ses] interestz durant la guerre [de] Polande, et que je failly a estre chassé. Conclusion, il fault que Mr. Colbert escriue icy apres que le Roy luy aura parlé dans des termes trespessantz, et que le Roy vostre maistre enuoye vostre lettre a son Ambassadeur dans le meme sens, adressante au Roy. Il a de lesprit; il tournera cela comme il voudra. Encore vne fois, le Roy y est obligé par tous les services que je luy ay rendu.

“ Mon petit neveu Mr. de Lauzun espouze dimanche la grande Mademoiselle. Vous croirés peut estre que je suis deuenus foux de vous mander cela, mais il ny a rien de sy vray. Cela fait vn grand bruict icy. Jay dy toutes les particularités a vostre Ambassadeur, quy vous le[s] mandera. Ne dittes pas que c'est moy quy vous a mandé cette nouvelle.”

*Not signed. Addressed: Pour le Milor Arlinton.*

*Endorsed: Count de Grammon[t].*

#### R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]70, Dec. 17, Paris.—“ This acknowledgeth your Lordship's of Dec, the 1st [o.s.]; I shall use all the diligence I can to give your Lordship an account of what you desire. The Dutch Ambassador here is very much unsatisfied, and desires to be gone as soon as his masters will give him leave. This Court at present is taken up wholly with the discourse of Mr. de Lauzun's marriage with Mademoiselle, which is to be concluded on Sunday. She will take the name of Madame de Montpensier, and he of Mr. de Montpensier.

“ I am sorry for the ill news your Lordship tells me of the money matters; I hope before the receipt of this times will be mended, and the Parliament will have finished the King's supply, that his Majesty's fleet may be in as good a forwardness as the King's here, for which there is no cost spared, and all other expenses suspended till that be finished.”

#### R. MONTAGU to [LORD ARLINGTON].

[16]70, Dec. 20.—“ In my last I gave your Lordship an account of that which was the greatest news of this place, which was Mr. de Lauzun's marriage with Mademoiselle; the breaking of it does now afford as much discourse as the other did; for on Thursday night last, after that Mademoiselle had signed the contract, and had given him the principality of Dombes and the duchy of Montpensier, the King sent for her, as she supposed, to sign the contract also. She found the King in his closet with Mr. le Prince. He told her that he had considered seriously of this matter, and saw that such a marriage was as dishonourable for him as for her in the world, especially since it was with a man that was believed his favourite; that he was therefore resolved to show everybody that he was not his favourite to that degree, and so commanded her to think no more of the marriage; that if she was so set upon marrying, he gave her leave to choose any gentleman in France, and he would give his consent, provided it were with one that the world might think he had not recommended, for he would have no hand in an

action so much below anybody of the Royal family. For Mr. de Lauzun, the King told him that since he had hindered him of so great a fortune, he gave him his word that he would have such a care of him as that he should be no loser.

“For other public news, the Emperor’s envoyé is arrived here; he has seen Mr. de Lionne, but has not yet had audience of the King. Yesterday the Guinny Ambassador had his audience in great state.”

R. MONTAGU to LORD [ARLINGTON].

[16]70, Dec. 24, Paris.—“The ill weather has hindered the post from coming, so that this week we have heard nothing from your Lordship. Two days since the Emperor’s envoyé had his first audience from the King, where, after he had made the usual compliments, he told the King that he had some business of great consequence to communicate to his Majesty from the Emperor his master and some other Princes of the Empire; and that he might be the less troublesome to his Majesty, he desired him to appoint any of his Ministers to treat with him.

“The King answered him that he might, if he would, tell him his business himself; either then, or whenever else he would, he should be ready to hear him; but that if he might beforehand guess at his business, he hoped that it was nothing concerning the Duke of Lorraine; that he relied so much upon the Emperor’s friendship as to believe he would not interest himself for that Duke against him, who had always been so ready to help him, and should still, whenever the Emperor should have any occasion of his assistance; and as for the other Princes of the Empire, whenever they should meddle in an affair which he thought did not concern them, he should not consider them enough as to do anything upon their account. The envoyé told him that he was not yet perfect enough in his instructions to trouble his Majesty at that time, and that he would in a few days desire another audience.

“I thought it necessary to give your Lordship this account, hearing that the Duke of Lorraine has an envoyé in England.

I hear that my Lord Breerton passed at  
 [P.S.] “454 134 248 585 275 327 327 58 855 816 921  
 Calais & was coming towards Paris  
 160 391 155 624 680 818 431 515 589 58 888 921 687  
 I shall have as strict an eye as I can upon his  
 726 337 687 454 687 4 84 170 697, 8, 337 461 10 422  
 actions if he comes.  
 149 44 687 350 599 697 534 34 431 545 697 449 69  
 115.”\*

R. MONTAGU to LORD [ARLINGTON].

[16]70, Dec. 27, Paris.—“This acknowledgeth your Lordship’s of Dec. the 12th [o.s.], with the good news of the Parliament’s having voted, and fixed the King’s supply. The Court here has gone to spend the holidays at Versailles. The preparing of a great fleet against spring goes on very fast in this country, and, as I told your Lordship before, all other payments and expenses are suspended till that be finished. For town news, there is none so much talked of as the great affliction that Mademoiselle is in for the breaking of her marriage with Mr. de Lauzun.”

\* Deciphered between the lines by Lord Arlington’s secretary.

## R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]70[-1], Jan. 3, Paris.—“I received lately by one Mr. Andrewes a letter from his Majesty, commanding me in his name to give him all the assistance I can in the solicitation of a debt he pretends due to him from his most Christian Majesty. I shall serve him all I can, but his debt is very great and very old, which will be two great obstacles in this Court.

“The Emperor’s envoyé talks of leaving this place very quickly, and I believe without much success in his negociation. The Bishop of Paris is lately dead, and many pretenders to his bishopric; his place of Chancellour of the Order the King has given to Mr. de Louvoy, which is a present worth forty thousand pistoles in gold, it having been always sold as much.”

*Endorsed*: Jan. 3, 70.

## R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]70[-1], Jan. 7, Paris.—“This acknowledgeth your Lordship’s of Dec. the 22nd [o.s.]. I am sorry to hear that the pain in your leg has at last resolv’d itself to be the gout. The Duke of Lorraine’s ministers, which your Lordship tells me are very patient and very discreet, cannot do better than to continue in that humour, for I believe their affairs are in that posture as to make them have need of that quality above all others.

“The Emperor’s envoyé has at last declared his business to the King here—how that he came in the name of the Emperor and the Empire to desire his Majesty, upon their consideration, to restore Lorraine, it being a country that held of the Empire. The King answered him that he had so many good reasons and grounds to proceed with the Duke of Lorraine as he had done, that the world need not wonder at it. As for the restitution of Lorraine, if he would do it for anybody’s sake, he would do it for the Emperor’s; but that he was resolv’d not [to] restore it at the request of any prince or potentate of Europe; but that if any of the Princes of that House had a mind to be restored to it again, they should come and live in his Court, and by their behaviour deserve it of him. And after the King had told him this, he told him he might return to his master when he pleased, for he could give him no other answer.

“For the envoyé himself (though, may be, you may hear reports to the contrary), the King has treated him with all kindness and courtesy imaginable. He has sent an express to the Emperor to know whether he shall come back or no.”

*Endorsed*: Jan. 7, 70.

## R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]70[-1], Jan. 10, Paris.—“The letters being not yet come out of England, I have none of your Lordship’s to acknowledge. Since my last I have seen the Dutch Ambassador, who tells me that he has order from his masters to desire of his Christian Majesty to give another year for the deciding of the differences that arise from the pretensions of France and Spain in Flanders, and that he only expects to hear from their Ambassador at Madrid, that the Queen does desist from the counter-pretensions, which in this Court will never be allowed of. He



asked me whether I would not join with him in this demand. I told him I had no orders yet, and that I must know the King my master's pleasure before I could stir in such an affair. Your Lordship will be pleased to give me the King's orders in it.

"I am informed that the King here has already, or will in a day or two, send express orders to all his ports neither to carry or receive any merchandise out of Holland. This sudden resolution is supposed to be taken upon the great impositions lately laid upon all French commodities in Holland, as also to prevent the great benefit the Dutch make by furnishing France with fish against Lent."

*Endorsed by Lord A.:* Jan. 10,  $\frac{70}{71}$ .

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]71, Jan. 17, Paris.—"I have not time to say much to your Lordship, the post being ready to go away; which I have stayed to give you an account of the audience I had this morning from the King. According to the orders I received from your Lordship in yours of Dec. the 27th [o.s.], I acquainted Mr. de Lionne with the commands I had from the King my master to desire of his most Christian Majesty a prolongation of the term formerly granted for the deciding of the differences between the two Crowns; and though it could not but be confessed that the Spaniards were to blame not to have put an end to them this last year past, yet, for the quiet of Christendom and the particular satisfaction of the King my master, I hoped the King here would consent to it; which his Majesty has done this morning, having given me his word that he will allow one whole year more for the deciding of the same differences which he referred last year to the King our master and the Crown of Swedeland. Next post I shall send you the answer in writing."

*Endorsed by Lord A.:* Jan. 17,  $\frac{70}{71}$  (?). Answered 16 [o.s.].

R. MONTAGU to LORD [ARLINGTON].

[16]70[-1], Jan. 17, Paris.—"The French Ambassadrice having given me notice that there was a courier going into England, I thought I might venture to write by him, to acquaint you that I have seen the treaty lately made between England and France, and I think it the most advantageous that ever yet we made with France. By all that I can guess, the Dutch are in the greatest se[c]urity in the world, and suspect nothing less. I see the Dutch Ambassador often, and he has showed me several of his letters, and some since Mr. Van Beunen's being returned from England, and they all seem to be the most assured and satisfied of us that can be. I will always live in the same good intelligence with him, that he may have no reason to suspect anything. I can assure you, you have carried the business so well and so secretly, that there is [are] not five people here that do not believe we shall fall out with France.

"I have told Mr. de Lionne that there is nothing more likely to discover the business than the not sending over the money very privately, for there are both here and in England many people that do not wish the union between the two Kings; and if I may venture to advise, it were much safer and would be much more secret if the money that is to be paid in February were put into Spanish pistoles, which should be weight (*sic*), and then put into some *ballot* of merchandise, and conveyed from hence all the way by water into England. It may be done at the same

time that the person that the King sends over to fetch my Lord Abbot Mountagu's statues and pictures, and he nor nobody living know of it. You will excuse the liberty I take to propose this, but I am sure, as Mr. de Lionne was telling me that they proposed to have it sent by bills of exchange, it will be impossible that so great a sum can be returned and the Dutch not find it out, who have spies and intelligence amongst all the banquiers of the world; and the Dutch Ambassador himself told me some days ago, which I advertised Mr. de Lionne of, that they once suspected that the French had returned great sums of money into England, but upon inquiry amongst the merchants, as they had strictly done, they were convinced there was no such thing."

*Endorsed by Lord A.:* Jan. 17,  $\frac{7}{7}$ .

W[ALTER] MONTAGU to LORD [ARLINGTON].

[16]71,\* Jan. 21, . . . —“Pray, my Lord, send hither the person you design for the safe conveyance of the commodities, since he requires but the Secretaryship, not the Treasury, for his dispatch. I cannot understand the delay. . . . My Lord Ambassador hath performed the good offices for the Count d'Albon, and received a very hopeful answer. . . .”

R. MONTAGU to LORD [ARLINGTON].

[16]71,† Jan. 21, Paris.—“This is only to send your Lordship the enclosed *mémoire*, which I received yesterday from Mr. de Lionne. You will find by the manner that it is framed that there is an exclusion given to all other pretensions of the Spaniards of what nature soever, which I hope will make them submit to the Arbitrage in the manner that France proposes it. Since these delays have produced no better an effect, the Court this day goes to Vincennes for three days, where there will be all sorts of *divertissements* to entertain the Emperor's envoyé.”

*Endorsed by Lord A.:* Jan. 21, s.n., 71.

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]71, Jan. 28, Paris.—“I received yesterday your Lordship's by the Count de Gramont's courier. I wish the King our master's good offices may take effect, for certainly no man can be worse than he is here at present. I believe I am not myself much better at the Duke of Buckingham's court; for I have been advertised from intimate friends of his how much he is privately my enemy, and the resolution he has of being as he calls it revenged of me for advertising of you concerning the courier he sent into France. I must undergo his displeasure as well as I can, but if the thing were to do again, I would do just as I did, and as I think it is my duty to do in the station I am in. When he was in France, nobody could do another more real services than I did, but courtesies are never reckoned as anything with him. In himself, I fear him very little, and with the King much less, for I know he is of so just a nature as that an ill office can do a man no hurt with him, whilst a man does his duty honestly and faithfully, which certainly I had not done, should I have concealed the Duke of Buckingham's sending a

\* Arranged with the letters of 1672. (No. 169.)

† Arranged with the letters of 1672. (No. 170.)

courier privately here, though perhaps there was no hurt in it, and that he did not do it without the King's and your Lordship's privity to it. Your Lordship I am confident is so kind to me as to say all that is necessary to the King in my behalf upon this affair, and so I leave it.

"I acquainted your Lordship by the French Ambassador's courier that Mr. de Lionne had showed me the Treaty. I have also spoke with the King concerning it, who is the most pleased man that ever I saw with this conjunction with England.

"Here is in this Court an agent from the Duke of Bran[d]enburgh, who says that his master is ready to enter into a strict alliance with France as soon as he shall see that the King of England will do so too. Mr. de Lionne has therefore pressed me to tell him of this Treaty, which I have hitherto delayed, expecting to hear from your Lordship; but upon the receipt of your last, I am convinced that I may safely do it. I shall be extreme glad when your Lordship sends me orders to come for England, that I may be more particularly instructed of everything. I am very u[n]willing to trouble you with any complaints, but I am in the greatest necessity and want of money that can be, having not had one penny from the King these ten months; my credit is quite at an end."

*Endorsed by Lord A.'s secretary: Jan. 28, 1671.*

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]71, Feb. 14, Paris.—"The post is not this week come in from England, so that I have received nothing from your Lordship. I acquainted you in my last that there was a courier arrived from the Emperor, and, as I am informed, with instructions to his envoyé here to continue his solicitations for the restoration of Lorraine; the Emperor alleging that he cannot take off his protection from a prince whose state is a fief of the Empire, which by his oath as Emperor he is obliged to, and by not doing it, he should disengage all the Princes of the Empire from assisting him in his wars against the Turk, which he is so exposed to. By what I can see, these new instances will have no better success than the former.

"The town here is filled with the discourse of the retiring of the Duchess de la Valliere, who on Ash Wednesday morning went into the monastery at Chaleot, and writ a letter to the King that she had left all her jewels and whatever she had received from him, desiring no other favour from him but the liberty of continuing there. The King sent the Mareschal de Bellefonds twice to persuade her to come back, but he could not prevail. At last he sent Mr. Colbert, who brought her that night to Versailles—whether it is to continue there nobody yet knows."

*Endorsed: Feb. 14, 71.*

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]71, Feb. 21, Paris.—"I had nothing last post worth acquainting you Lordship with. We are here in expectation of the answer his most Christian Majesty will give the Emperor's envoyé concerning the affairs of Lorraine, but the King has deferred the giving him audience till his return to St. Germain's, which will be on Monday. I have lately seen the Dutch Ambassador, who seemed much dissatisfied with the scruples made in England, of admitting the Emperor into the Triple Alliance; but when I showed him the copy of your Lordship's letter to the Baron d'Isola, he confessed himself that the reasons alleged therein were so good that he had nothing to reply.



"I am extremely solicited by one Mr. Andrewes, an English merchant, who has a pretension in this Court depending for a debt due to him many years past from the Crown of France. I have done him all the service I can here. Your Lordship I believe may help him better with your recommendations to the French Ambassador. My Lord Abbot Montagu and Sir Thomas Bond I think are a-packiug up the pictures to be sent to his Majesty by the first opportunity."

*Endorsed*: Feb. 21,  $\frac{70}{11}$ .

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]71, Feb. 24, Paris.—"I have sent my servant into England, hoping by this time money will be a little more current than it has been all this year. Sir Thomas Bond thinks of removing himself in the spring, and protests he has furnished as far as either his stock or credit will give him leave. I would therefore be in a condition of clearing all my troublesome or clamorous debts against the journey of Flanders, that I may find no stop when your Lordship shall send to me to come into England, which I desire may be at the same time that the King here begins his journey, which will be the 20th of April, the style of this place, that so I may handsomely avoid all the expense of that journey.

"All the account that I can give you of affairs here is, that never people were so much pleased with anything as they are here with the alliance with England; I mean those who know the secret, but it is communicated to very few. Mr. de Turenne is one of those who upon all occasions owns a particular esteem for your Lordship, and makes great professions of being your servant.

"Here is a great discourse here (*sic*) of Mr. Colbert's returning, and one Mr. Commartin's coming into England in his place; he is a man of the robe, but in very good esteem with everybody. Mr. d'Angean, that is named for the embassy of Swede, doth also *brigue* very much to come into England; but you will have more satisfaction if it prove to be the former.

"I have sent a coach with one that I have sent for the Queen, which I had here of a person of quality; it has never been much used, but the worse it is the better your Lordship may accept of it. If your Lordship likes it when you see it, it is at your service, and you will do me a great deal of honour to use it. For my own particular, I am over-stocked with coaches, and therefore I do as when a country is over-peopled, transplant; and I send it before the Act comes out, or else the custom would cost more than it is worth.

"I hope, if I come into England, your Lordship will prevail with his Majesty that I may not, for the time I stay, give much attendance at Court, but that I may have leave to spend most of my time with my father."

*Endorsed by Lord A.*: Feb. 24, 70.

W[ALTER] MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]71, Feb. 28, Incura[bles, Paris].—"I presume Sir Tho. Bond hath given you an account of the pursuance of your orders in the dispatch committed to him. . . . I have received some days since a desire from my Lord Clarendon to procure him a *sauvegarde* for his remove to Burbon [Bourbon] this spring, being now very much oppressed by his gout. You will not wonder he should desire a declining of

such surgeons as he met at Évreux, who treated him for the stone rather than the gout, against which he desireth the State's intervention, which humanity is easily granted here. I cannot apprehend that this approach of some days' journey should offend or fright our Parliament critics. As for your nature, I can answer myself upon the same motives as I may of the King's charity; so that I conceive this account to you sufficient discharge for me. We hope to hear now quickly of your settlement of your Parliament debates."

*Endorsed by Lord A.:* Feb. 28, 70. Ld. Ab[bot] Montegu.

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]71, March 4, Paris.—“I acquainted your Lordship in my last that in a few days the Emperor's envoyé was to have an audience from the King according to the new instructions which he has from Vienna. He was on Saturday last at St. Germain's, where having again demanded in the name of the Emperor and the Empire the restitution of Lorraine, the answer that the King gave him was this: that as he had all the regard imaginable to the Emperor's recommendation, so he hoped the Emperor would not press him in a thing which his honour obliged him to refuse; that the Emperor himself could not more compassionate the Duke of Lorraine's condition than he did; but that the foresaid Duke had so highly offended him that he was resolved not to restore him his country at the instance of what prince soever; but that when either he or his nephew should make their submission to him, that then he would re-establish him, and let him know that it was out of consideration and friendship he had for the Emperor that he did him that grace.

“Mr. de Wendisgrafts seems very well satisfied with this answer, and has sent back a courier advising that the Duke of Lorraine should make all submissions necessary, but not to come in person, fearing, if he should, that he would spoil all. This account I had from Mr. de Wendisgrafts himself, whom I met at the Dutch Ambassador's, being desirous to give your Lordship a true account of this matter.”

*Endorsed by Lord A.:* March 4, 71.

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]71, March 21, Paris.—“I have acquainted my Lord Abbot Montagu that the King is pleased not to disapprove of my Lord Clarendon's coming to Bourbon. This day Sir Thomas Bond has made an end of packing up all the pictures of St. Martin's, and they only stay for a pass, which I shall procure in a day or two.

“There is one thing yet there which I wish with all my heart the King had, which is, the *orengerie*; it is one of the finest in France—the biggest, and the most trees. I have been talking with Sir Thomas Bond about them, and the charge of bringing them will not be above a hundred and fifty pound, and the price not above three hundred, which is not a quarter of what they cost. Several people are about them, but I will endeavour that he may not dispose of them till I hear from you his Majesty's pleasure. He would have offered them at the same time he did the pictures, but that he cannot be persuaded that they can be safely conveyed, which I see no difficulty in.

“You have I suppose heard last post of the disgrace of Mr. de Cesar (?) for cheating the King at play. The manner of his cheating was thus.

He had corrupted the cart[e]-maker and dice-maker, who not only (*sic*) at the King's play, but furnished false cart[e]s and dice at all the great houses in France."

*Endorsed*: March 21,  $\frac{70}{71}$  (?). Answered 20th. [o.s.]

W[ALTER] MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]71, Mar. 22, Incur[ables, Paris].—"This is only to acquaint you that Sir Tho. Bond is now at S. Martin's packing up the King's commodities, so that he hopeth to dispatch them this day or tomorrow."

P.S., referring to a proposed accommodation with S[ir] Ha. Wood.

*Endorsed*: Lord Ab[bot] Montague, Mar. 22,  $\frac{70}{71}$ .

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]71, March 24, Paris.—"I am so glad to find by your Lordship's of March the 9th [o.s.] that the King's business is in so good a way of being finished. The King's journey here is put off till the 23rd of the next month. Mr. Colbert, after the holidays, goes to Rochefort to see in what condition the fleet is. The Archbishop of Tholouze is recalled out of Spain, and the Marquis de Villar, who was formerly there, is talked of to go in his place."

*Endorsed*: Mar. 24, 70.

W[ALTER] MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]71, April 1.—"This is only a letter of advice upon the figures of exchange now on their journey." . . . .

*Endorsed*: Depends upon your Lordship for payment for his pictures.

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]71, April 1, Paris.—"There is no news stirring here worth the giving your Lordship the trouble of a letter. This day Mr. Colbert has begun his journey to Rochfort, to be back time enough to accompany the King into Flanders, and in a day or two Mr. de Louvoy goes into Lorraine to conduct most of the army that is there, except the horse, to Dunkerque. The King here has ordered some new levies of men; Mr. de Magelotty is going into Italy to raise three thousand foot, and some others they say are to be raised in the Duke of Savoy's country, but nobody is yet named for that employment."

*Endorsed*: Answered March 30. [o.s.]

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]71, April 8, Paris.—"This acknowledgeth your Lordship's of March the 23rd [o.s.], with his Majesty's leave to return for some time into England. I propose to myself to begin my journey from hence about the 20th of this month, French style. The Court here beginning their journey the 23rd, I am willing to be before them, because of the trouble that there would be of getting horses at the same time. I hear nothing yet of my Lcrd of Ossery, though I expect him every day;



your Lordship may be assured of all the service I can do him in this place. I am just now a-going to Versailles, to deliver his Majesty's letters to the King, for the Prince de Ligny. I have done him all the service I can, and shall renew the King my master's recommendations."

*Endorsed*: Answered 3rd April.

W[ALTER] MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]71, April 25, Incura[bles, Paris.]—"The sadness of this embassy will be well wasted before the arrival of this *pesame*,\* wherefore I shall not need to treat of that subject; but there is one part of this commission will bring I fear some troublesome condolence, being the repeating of our dearest Madame's loss by a solicitation relating to it. . . . I am assured of your civility to the person of this bearer; . . . there comes with him a nephew of the Marquis de Fenelon, a very dear friend of mine."

R. MONTAGU to LORD [ARLINGTON].

[16]71, Sept. 4, Calais.—"I arrived here on Wednesday last at night, this being Saturday, having been kept from Monday by reason of the ill weather at sea from landing. The next morning after my arrival I intended to go to Dunquerque, but I heard here that Mr. d'Estrades was gone towards Ipres with a thousand horse, to secure the passage of some ammunition that was to go for Lisle, and pass over some of the Spanish dominions, which they heard the Spaniards would refuse; but whether it was that the French were too strong or no, they met no opposition in their way. Yesterday Mr. d'Estrades returned to Dunquerque, where I met him, and after having delivered him his Majesty's and your Lordship's letter, we fell into discourse together, of which I will give you the best and shortest account I can.

"He began first with great professions of his zeal and devotion to the King our master's service; and from that fell into great complaints of the ill offices the Duke of Buckingham had done him to the King here, to the utter ruin of his fortune, by assuring the King that if he had been addressed to in the business of Dunquerque, that he would have helped his Majesty to it two millions cheaper, and that certainly Mr. d'Estrades and the Chancellor had a great sum of money out of it. This he desires the King will keep secret, till there happens some favourable conjuncture wherein he may desire the King to justify him to the King his master.

"From this he fell to talk of the present alliance that is like to be between France and England, but by his discourse I perceive he knows nothing but by guess, and by some discourses held to him by the Prince of Condé, who certainly is trusted with all the secret. He desired me to advise the King, in whatever treaty he made with France, though they might pretend all their designs [to be?] against Holland, to look to have it specified in the treaty; that in case the Spaniards should be involved, as he concluded certainly they would, what share in the division he should have of Flanders, and that Ostend, Blankenberg, and Brudges would be the most advantageous for the Crown of England.

\* A compliment of condolence. (Spanish.)

"I find by his discourse that it is the Prince de Condé's opinion that the Spaniards will never be kept from siding with the Hollander, and that the French themselves will not be sorry to have (*sic*) them, when once they are sure of the English, that they may have a good pretence to take the rest of Flanders. Therefore, my Lord, I do not think Mr. d'Estrades' advice altogether improper, for in case of accidents there will be no hurt for us to provide for ourselves.

"He intimated also another thing to me, that the King should never hearken to the parting with Tangiers, for he knew that Mr. Colbert's heart was set upon it, and that to his knowledge there was [were] those about the King of England that had engaged, when time should serve, to persuade him to part with it. But he proposeth on the other side that if ever we join with France against Spain, that we should propose the French taking Porto Longone, and putting it into our hands; which, he says, with Tangiers, will make the King master of the Mediterranean as much as he is of the Ocean.

"These are projects a great way off. Just now the news is come of Mr. de Lionn[e]'s death of a fever in twelve days. Mr. de Courtin is named in two or three letters that I have seen to succeed him in that of *Secrétaire pour les affaires estranger*[e]s, which they talk of dividing from that of Secretary of State, which his son hath.

"Tomorrow I set out early for Paris, and hope to be there in four days; from whence I hope to be able to give you a better account of everything."

#### R. MONTAGU TO LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]71, Sept. 16, Paris.—"I would not omit this opportunity, it coming by a safe hand, to acquaint your Lordship that now is the time of proposing to the King here the remitting of our levies of four thousand men, to which the treaty binds us, and in the[ir] stead give leave to his Christian Majesty to raise ten thousand or less Englishmen at his own cost. The commissions will in a few days be given out for all the stranger troops that are to be raised; therefore this proposition must be made before they are too far engaged in those levies. I will do it so that the King our master shall not be at all suspected to have any design of breaking his word in anything of the Treaty he is engaged in. I must only desire that in case they should from hence look upon this as an officious project of mine, that his Majesty will be pleased to own it as a thing that will extremely accommodate his affairs."

*Endorsed by Lord A.:* Acknow[ledged] 11. [o.s.]

#### R. MONTAGU TO [the KING].

[16]71, Sept. 23, Paris.—"In order to the commands your Majesty was pleased to give me at my coming away, I have endeavoured to the best of my skill to bring to pass the proposition I made your Majesty of getting the King here to release that Article of the Treaty which obligeth you to furnish six or at least four thousand foot at your own expenses.

"At my arrival here, I discoursed with Mr. de Turenne and some others that I knew were trusted with the secret, but they all discouraged me from making any such proposition, telling me that it would put scruples and jealousies into the King's head here, as if your Majesty were wavering in your resolutions of going on with the war, as it is

agreed on by the Treaty on both parts. Mr. de Lozune, on the other side, told me that the Duke of Buckingham had engaged to bring over so good men that he thought it would be impossible to prevail with the King to release you of your engagement.

"Upon this, I thought there was no way so likely to bring this business about as to address myself to Mr. de Louvoy, and endeavoured to prepare him beforehand by some persons that have a great influence over him, and I hope it has succeeded to your Majesty's satisfaction. Yesterday he came to me from the King, to let me know that the King his master was so willing to accommodate your Majesty in everything that he did for the first year of the war release your Majesty from your promise of sending any land forces at your own expenses; and though he engaged to do it but for one year, Mr. de Louvoy intimated to me that there was no doubt but that if your affairs required it, that you should find the same compliance for the time to come.

"At the time I proposed this I assured the King that your Majesty would permit him to make levies of English in your country, in case he desired it, though it should be to the number of ten thousand. To which Mr. de Louvoy has also now replied, that his master has such a value of the English, and thinks it may be a terror to his enemies to have English in his army, that he doth intend to raise some, but will not yet resolve of the number till he can tell upon what terms he may raise them, and upon what pay, when they are once raised, they may be kept up; and withall recommended to me to desire your Majesty, that as he is willing to spare your purse, that you will also be so kind to him as, in the raising of men, [to] order it so that he may have them upon reasonable terms; which if that can be, he believes he shall constantly entertain a body of English, which should always be ready for your service if ever you have occasion for them.

"Therefore, if I may be so bold as to advise your Majesty, you cannot do anything more advantageous to yourself than to facilitate the French King's levies, because, if once they are on foot and upon reasonable terms, you may be confident, as long as this war lasts, of being eased of the burthen of paying any forces yourself, which will be an expense of very near four score thousand pound a year saved, and a very popular thing to your people and Parliament.

"I must give your Majesty an account of one great motive that has induced them here to release your Majesty of the expense of these land forces, and the entertaining them at their own. But I must first beg of you, Sir, not to believe that [it] is out of malice to the Duke of Buckingham, who is not my friend, for I only tell you what Mr. de Louvoy told me. He says they conceive your Majesty to be under an engagement to give him the command of those forces you were obliged to send over; and that they have conceived so ill an opinion of him, for his last behaviour towards you in the Parliament, that they do not look upon him as a man well-affected to Monarchy, and that consequently [he is?] likely to play a thousand tricks when once he had such an authority in his hands; and that they knew for certain that he and his friends desired to keep well with the Presbyterian and fanatic party, who never were well-affected to a French alliance, and could never be persuaded that they would join unanimously for the destruction of Holland, which is a Commonwealth, and such as they believe they wish in England, if they had the power to compass it.

"He told me at the same time that they were also alarmed at a news of the French Ambassador's, of my Lord Asheley's being to be *surintendant des finances, créature de Mr. de Buckingham*, because they are afraid your affairs would be in people's hands they cannot think at



bottom well-affected either to Monarchy or the great design you are now upon. He concluded by telling me—*‘Monsieur, par ce que nous avons remarqué de Mr. de Boukingamm, nous le croyons un homme incompatible, et nous ne voulons point qui [L] fasse le méchant icy comme il fait en Angleterre.’*

“I told [him], upon all this discourse, that I believed it was natural for your Majesty, if the Duke of Buckingham did not command the forces that were to come into France, to desire it might be the Duke of Monmouth, who would be followed by all the young nobility of England; and did therefore conceive that his Christian Majesty would do you a kindness not to engage to anybody for the command of those English he should raise till he first knew whether you cared to have it for the Duke of Monmouth; so that [it] is in your Majesty’s power to do what you please, because, till you have declared your pleasure, he will keep himself free from all engagements.

“There is one thing more that I was desired to recommend to you—that in case the French King should make any levies in England, that you would mingle amongst the new raised men some old soldiers, that they may be the sooner disciplined and in order for service.”

R. MONTAGU to LORD [ARLINGTON].

[16]71, Sept. 23, Paris.—“I have neglected writing these two or three posts because I have been at Versailles following the business I am now giving you an account of. Your Lordship may remember that I proposed to the King our master my trying here to get his Christian Majesty to release him of the engagement he lay under of furnishing six or four thousand foot at least at his own charges, and upon the relinquishing that, his Majesty would give his consent to the raising, if he required, ten thousand foot in his country.

“The proposition I made has been very well received, and yesterday Mr. de Louvoy came to me from the King to tell me that I might let my master know, that he did relinquish him of his promise of sending any land forces, but he desired it might be but for the first year. But it was accompanied with such circumstances and expressions, that I see he only has this reserve, to keep it in his power to oblige our master the next year in the same manner.

“As to the levies I offered should be permitted in England, Mr. de Louvoy tells me the King has a great mind to raise men, but that they are frightened with the excessive pay of the English, that they will give them more than any strangers have, except the Suisse; and therefore desires to learn at what rate they may have men, both as to the levy-money and the constant pay when once they are raised, which I desire your Lordship will be pleased to let me know, because the King here expects an account of it by the return of my courier.

“The French Ambassador has order also to let the King know his most Christian Majesty’s compliance in this business; as also to ask the King’s advice, how the Duke of Buckingham is to be managed in this affair, because, though it be very advantageous to our master, they think he may be discontented at it, since there will be no troops for him to command. I have writ to his Majesty at large of this matter, and presuming he will show you my letter, it will be but a repetition to enlarge more upon it. I must only give you an account how I came to succeed in this matter.

“I have had formerly a private commerce with a sister of Madame de Fresnoy. (Madame de Fresnoy is one of the handsomest women in

France, wife to a *commy* of Mr. de Louvoy. She is his mistress, and governs him.) So I renewed my acquaintance with this sister, finding that nobody could do this business with the King but Mr. de Louvoy, nor nobody with Mr. de Louvoy but Madame de Fresnoy; and told her that I had a business with Mr. de Louvoy, which if she could prevail with her sister to dispose him to, I would make them both from my master a considerable present. She hearkened to the proposition, and told me she would speak to her sister.

“A day or two after she came to me again, and told me her sister was very willing to undertake anything she could, but that she must have some rise (*sic*) or some pretence to speak to Mr. de Louvoy from me; that I might now upon my arrival make her a visit, and, if I had brought any bagatelles out of England, send her some. So the next day I took a pretence to visit her upon an accident that happened as I came over into England. She was then a-going to Dunkirque, and passing by Calais, hearing there was a yacht in the port, she had a curiosity to see it; and when she was aboard, she bid the captain tell me, that if I had been there, she would have gone with me into England.

“When I was with her, I found she had a mind to give me an opportunity of speaking to her. I told her I had a business of importance with Mr. de Louvoy that concerned the King my master; that if she would dispose him to help me in it, I would acknowledge her favour in the manner as I had told her sister. She bid me next day send her anything that I had brought out of England, to give an opportunity of speaking to him of my civility to her. So accordingly I sent her some slight things to the value of ten or twelve pound.

“Two or three days after, she sent me word she had done me all kind of good offices to Mr. de Louvoy, and that he was in a disposition to do anything he could to show his respect to so great a King as the King our master. I met him afterwards at Court, and he made me the same compliments; and two or three days after, I proposed this thing to him, which has taken effect as you see, when neither Mr. de Turenne nor Mr. de Lozun durst open their mouth in it.

“This day the sister was with me, who tells me she hears Mr. de Louvoy has given me contentment in what I desired of him; and as you may imagine she desired I should make my words good, and gave me to understand that her sister was not altogether ignorant of what passed, for she said, ‘*Jay ouy dire quon a espargnée près d’un million au Roy [d’] Angleterre.*’ I understood her language, and found it was to increase the present. I told her, as soon as I could hear out of England, I durst be responsible to her for a jewel of two thousand crowns, and to her sister one of six thousand, or, if they would the money, to please themselves. I have not money enough to do it here, but I can borrow it if you let me know the King approves of it, and will give order to Sir Stephen Fox to accept the bills payable at two months’ sight. I hope the King will not think it money flung away, and I ventured nothing except the business were done; and without this I do not see how I could have succeeded; and this two thousand pound may save the King in the war he is engaged in above five hundred thousand; for if the King will be firm to his point and always complain of his necessities, he need never be at the expense of sending one land-man into France.

“I have also given the King here an account, why there is no Ambassador yet gone out of England into Spain. They approve of the reason, and think, though the Spaniards do see the Hollanders attacked, they are so slow a-resolving they will never take party [part in?]; the first campaign; and when the success of that is seen, it will be time enough to send an Ambassador to them.

“Mr. de Turenne has been with me about his niece, and says the King of France will *dote* her, if the King will consent the Duke of York should do her the honour to marry her. I said that was a proposition to be made when we knew what that portion was to be; and that the King was offered for him all the great matches in Christendom. This was all I thought fit to say without further order; but I know from other hands the King here thinks of proposing his cousin Madame de Guize.

“This letter of mine, after the King has seen it, I conjure you to burn; and if there be any need of showing at the Council of foreign affairs what I have writ, it is but having the substance transcribed as if it came in cipher, and leave out what concerns the women and the Duke of Buckingham. If Mr. Perwich stays, as I believe he will, to see his friends, pray dispatch an express to me, because the King here stops his other levies till he knows upon what terms he may raise men in England.

[P.S.] “The Conte de Seaux has been sick ever since I came; he pretends it is for love, and some of his friends have been very inquisitive how Mademoiselle de Queroalle governs herself in England. I gave them an answer that will not conduce much to the Conte’s recovery”

#### R. MONTAGU TO LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]71, Oct. 10, Paris.—“Since my last to your Lordship I received one from Mr. Perwich at Euston, and do expect with great impatience the resolution that will be taken concerning any levies that may be made in England. If you please to give me some directions in it, and leave it to me, I do not [doubt?] but to make a capitulation that shall be both for the satisfaction of the English and French; but then I must have powers sent me in such a form as your Lordship knows is requisite in those occasions.

“The marriage that you have heard so much talked on between Monsieur and the Elector Palatine’s daughter, is now concluded. She is to change her religion at Metz, where all M[onsieur]r[’s] family goes to receive her; and at Chaloon Monsieur goes and marries her. She will be here by the 16th of November.”

#### R. MONTAGU TO LORD [ARLINGTON].

[16]71, Dec. 1, Paris.—“I think I may by this way venture to say what is not very fit to say by the post. I am confident you have heard already of the great differences between Mr. Colbert and Mr. de Louvoy. The occasion was this. About a month since the King command[ed] Mr. de Louvoy to make a state of the expense of the war, which (*sic*) the ordinary and extraordinary expense amounted to six and thirty millions. The King signed it without consulting Mr. Colbert; which dissatisfied him so much that he told the King it was impossible for him to find the money. The King bid him consider well what he said, for if he could not, he would find those that could. Mr. Colbert was absent at Paris some eight days from Court, and after having writ to the King twice or thrice, returned and said he did make no doubt but to find the money his Majesty expected.

“It is believed, if he had stayed away a little longer, that he had been quite disgraced; for Mr. de Louvoy had three or four men ready that would have undertaken constantly to have advanced the King the money necessary for the war; and the King has lately, as I know for certain from one that was present, used some expressions as if he were weary



of being in the hands and power of one man, for his finances, saying, 'It is as bad as to have Mr. Frucet (?) *surintendant* again.' And in discourse with Mr. de Louvoy about several things, I found him extol extremely the method he hears we have in England, of having more than one person charged with that care.

"Madame de Montespan is in greater credit with the King than ever, which supports Mr. de Louvoy extremely, he being altogether in her interest; and now it is concluded that Madame de Montespan has been the ruin of Mr. de Lozune, they having a great while been ill together. But some will have it, that it is for some discontented letters of his, that were intercepted, to the Duke of Buckingham; but I look upon that as a very foolish report.

"As soon as my Lord Sunderland is dispatched from hence, I will come over, there being several things necessary for his Majesty to know, and to take his measures by, before he engages in this great affair, which I am confident will be the advantageousest that ever happened to England."

#### R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]71, Dec. 9, Paris.—"I have just now received news of my Lord Sunderland's being near this place, and expect him today at dinner. This is therefore only to give you an account of that of which I suppose you may be as impatient of in England as they are here; and by the next there may be matter furnished for a longer letter."

#### THOMAS CHUDLEIGH to LORD ARLINGTON.

1671, Dec.  $\frac{12}{2}$ , Saturday, Paris.— . . . "My Lord Ambassador [Sunderland] arrived safe hither on Wednesday last, and yesterday ended all his business at the Court, at St. Germain's, and does now mind nothing more than preparations for his speedy departure, which will be on Tuesday next; and I can assure your Lordship that my Lord Ambassador is so very desirous to make all the speed possible, that he neither regards cost nor trouble; and the day's light, which confines the meanest labourer's toil and drudgery, does not limit his Excellency's travail." . . .

*Endorsed by Lord A.:* Mr. Chidley.

*Contents docketed by his Lordship's secretary.*

#### R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]71, Dec. 12, Paris.—"I received your Lordship's of Nov. the 28th [o.s.] by my Lord Sunderland, and according to his Majesty's commands have endeavoured to give him all the dispatch that can be in this Court. Yesterday I waited on him to St. Germain's. I leave it to him to give you an account of what he did there. He will be going from hence in two days at the farthest; and I have obtained an order from Mr. de Louvoy upon all the roads to furnish him with all conveniencies for his journey. I have also received the cipher, which I will endeavour to employ the next post, and give you an account of the other things you recommend to me in your letter, of which I could not yesterday discourse with either the King or the Ministers."

## R. MONTAGU TO LORD [ARLINGTON].

[16]71, Dec. [15] 16, Tuesday noon, Paris.—“ Your Lordship’s of Dec. the 1st [o.s.] came to me last night at about 11 a’clock. I have ever since been thinking and contriving which way to bring to pass what his Majesty commands me to attempt, which would be the greatest joy in the world to me, if I could succeed in it ; but I confess I see of all hands very great difficulties, and the chief is, I am afraid the King here has not so much money as the world does imagine. But since you give me leave to give my opinion in a matter of this importance, I think there can be nothing in the world so wise as not to have communicated anything of this to the French Ambassador, who most certainly for many reasons would rather hinder such a thing than promote it, and I am sure was in his heart, as his brother is here, much dissatisfied with the last point I gained, of releasing his Majesty from sending over any levies.

“ But I should, however, before the return of this courier, have attempted something in it, but **that** I have discovered for certain that the Duke of Buckingham, upon his great dissatisfaction of losing his command by the late release of the levies, did give notice to the King here that that condescension was very unnecessary, and a thing our master neither desired before it was granted, nor valued it since, but a mere malicious project of yours and mine, to put him out of so honourable a post as that might have proved to him.

“ This suspicion, which I tell you he has given the King of me, may perhaps, when I propose the thing to him, make the King think it is some other officious project of mine, to ingratiate myself with my master ; and therefore, to credit me more, I have taken the liberty to send you a copy of a letter which it will be necessary the King should write himself ; if there is anything in the style not after the manner that Kings write to one another, it is easily mended. But I have framed it directly to the King’s humour here, and I am confident, if there be any way of doing it, [it] must be this.

“ I will not communicate the thing here to any of the Ministers, but go directly to him with the letter ; and to speak, as one ought to do always, respectfully of Kings, he often takes a pride and vanity to do things of his own head ; and I am verily persuaded that this way it may be brought about, because I have always made it my business to insinuate to him the great confidence my master had of him, and how he desired that all things of importance might pass first between themselves, which he seemed to be much pleased withall.

“ I have therefore sent back my servant with all speed, and if you approve of what I propose, you will send me another express in all haste, before the holy days here come on, which is very soon, and an ill time for business. As soon as I hear from you again, I intend to come myself, and let you know the success I have, and several other things of consequence for his Majesty’s service.

“ As for the two things you mind me of to speak to the Ministers, in case this great point be gained, to be left out of the new treaty, that will be a new matter to gain, except we can bring them now to release the levies for all following years, and always during the war give us money instead of ships.

“ I saw a letter of Mr. de Pompone of Nov. the 21st, wherein he seems to have some more hopes of his negotiation than formerly, and upon that resolved to stay some days longer to see whether he could conclude anything.

“ Will Perwich showed me just now\* a letter from Mr. Ellis, where he mentions the French Ambassador's coming, which I should be sorry for in this conjuncture. Therefore pray, if you can, amuse him till you have sent me an answer to this letter. It is not, my Lord, that I am fond of engrossing to myself this negociation, for it is so difficult that one has not much reason to be fond of it; but I cannot help repeating to you again that this way that I propose of the King's writing himself, is the only way to effect it; and I am sure the propounding it, or making the least overture any other way, will dissatisfy them, and make them think at least that those who propound it are not very well affected to them, nor to this alliance; whereas whatever passeth *teste a teste* between the two Kings will never be taken ill.

“ My Lord Sunderland is gone post this morning. It is perhaps impertinent in me to mind anyone so careful as your Lordship, but methinks it were not improper, in case we should be involved in a war with Spain, to have some treaty with France upon that, as well as we have upon that of Hollande. I expect your Lordship's further directions, and I hope you will not disapprove of the reasons why I have deferred stirring this matter yet, since perhaps the success may make amends for the time that is lost, which need not be above eight days, since the moon shines and the couriers may ride faster.”

*Endorsed by Lord Arlington*: Decemb. 16, 71. My Ld. Ambassador, by Mr. Not. Answered by another express, Alexander.

[Proposed letter from CHARLES II. to LOUIS XIV.]

[1671, Dec.]—“ Par la confiance que J'ay en vostre amitié Je me crois obligé de vous communiquer l'estat de mes affaires, lesquelles presentement vous devez regarder comme les vostres, puisque je n'ay autre dessein que de les accommoder; de maniere a pouvoir mieux abaisser nos ennemis communs. L'Alliance qui est aller (?) entre nous est assurément la plus avantageuse qui de long temps ay[*i*] esté faite pour nostre couronne, et Je conte autant sur la bonne foy et le merite que J'ay remarqué en vostre personne que sur la puissance de vos armes; mais dans mon Royaume il y peut avoir des esprits jaloux de vostre gloire et de la meinne (*sic*), et qui par consequence peuvent disposer l'esprit de mes peuples a né point si bein (*sic*) gonster l'estroit[e] union dans laquelle ils me verront bein tost avec vous. C'est pourquoy il faut prendre toutes les precautions necessaires, pour n'estre point au commencement interrompu dans un sy grande dessein. J'apprends certainement que nos ennemis, et principalement par mer, seront bein plus fort que Je ne me l'estois imaginé, sans rein (*sic*) dire des espagnols, des desseins desquells nous sommes encor incertains. Il me faut absolument, pour soutenir cette guerre avec honneur et seurté, un nombre des (*sic*) mes propres vaisseaux toutes seules egale a celle que Je m'estois proposé conjointement avec les vostres, lesquelles, par bein des raisons, que J'ay commandé a mon Ambassadeur, en qui Je prends entier confiance, de vous expliquer, seront mieux employé pour cette année, et plus au prejudice de nos ennemis, dans la mer Mediterranée. Je ne scay sy apres toutes les grandes despences que vous aves faite, vous pourriez encor fournir quatre millions de livres que il me faut pour augmenter ma flote, de trente vaisseaux. Je ne pretends pas, comme faisoient autre fois les Rois, qui par ruses et par des traittes tiroient le plus d'avantage que ils pouvoient les uns des autres; Je vous parle de bonne foy, et Je vous propose ceey comme une chose auey necessaire pour vostre service que

\* There is an asterisk here in MS.



le meinne, et comme mon bon frere Je ne doute point que vous ne fassies la dedans tout ce que vostre amitié pour moy et vostre grande capacité vous conseillera ; et apres que par la bouche de mon Ambassadeur vous aures entendu au long les raisons pressant[e]s qui mont porté a vous faire cette proposition, Je luy ay ordonné de me venir rendre conte luy mesme ; vous assureant toujours que rein ne changera les mesures que nous avons prise ensemble, ny la parole que Je vous ay donné."

*In R. Montagu's hand.*

R. MONTAGU to LORD [ARLINGTON].

[16]71, Dec. 23, Paris.—“Your Lordship's of Dec. the 8th [o.s.] came last night to my hands. I am a-going this day to St. Germain's, and will give the speediest account that can be of what his Majesty commands me in your letter, as also observe all the other directions you give me. The courier you mention that you sent to Madrid passed by here three days after he had left London. I furnished him with what money he desired, and I believe by this time he may be at his journey's end.

“The report of Mr. de Lauzun's attempting to kill himself is not true. He had an indisposition upon him at the time he was arrested, of which he was ill by the way, and that I take it to be the occasion of the report. One of his charges, as you may have heard, the government of Berry, is disposed of to the Prince de Marcillac, which is a sign he is not like soon to come into favour again.

“The 5th of the next month the King here goes into Champagne, where he will make a review of most of his army. He will be out in all some ten or twelve days. The politicians will have it to be some great design, though I am confident there is nothing in it but barely what I tell your Lordship ; yet everybody is very busy providing their equipage, as if they were to go to the war.

“This day the Dutch Ambassador has an audience, wherein he will desire his most Christian Majesty to declare his intentions, and at the same time is to present to him an *envoyé* from the States-General, sent on purpose to offer all satisfaction and submission that his Majesty can desire. Your Lordship is like to hear from me very soon again.”

R. MONTAGU to LORD [ARLINGTON].

[16]71, Dec. 24, Paris.—“I was this morning at St. Germain's, and delivered his Majesty's letter to the King ; and after he had read it, he told me that the King my master referred him to me, to hear the reasons that moved him to make this proposition, but that the thing that the King my master desired was so impossible for him to do, that no reasons could prevail with him to do that which was not in his power ; that all his provisions for sea were already made, his men raised and in pay, and besides all that, he had no money. He added further that he did believe that the Duke of Buckingham might satisfy the King how impossible it was for him to do this, since so long ago as Dunkerque he had given him the same reasons and the same answer, when he came to him with the same proposition.

“Notwithstanding all this, I laid open to him at large all the arguments you had furnished me with, and added one of my own ; which was, that the King my master had a great deal of reason to fear that those seamen which used formerly to be employed when he set out his whole fleet of four score ships, when they saw themselves void of employment by our making use of a much less number than formerly we were used to do, might steal away and take employment with our enemies, and that the

Dutch would spare no cost to debauch them upon such an occasion ; and we hereafter, whenever there should be occasion of setting out a greater fleet, should be disappointed of those men we used to man our ships withall.

“ I trouble your Lordship with this account, that you may speak the same language to the French Ambassador, who you may be sure will not be long without being informed from hence of the proposition ; and pray in all your discourse to him persist still in the straits we are in, which I am afraid are but too true ; yet however, though not now, you may in some other time, and some other point, drive it to something, I found his Christian Majesty extremely perplexed and startled at the proposition, like as if he had some suspicion that our master might waver in his resolutions about this war, though I assured him that there was not the least of this in the case.

“ The conversation, which lasted an hour, ended with great compliments on his part to our King—how sorry he was that his affairs were not in a condition to comply with whatever he could desire of him, and assurances of his lasting friendship towards him.

“ I hope I need not trouble your Lordship to make any excuse to his Majesty for my ill success in this affair ; no man living would think himself happier than I should to succeed in anything his Majesty did me the honour to employ me in ; but for this, his Majesty may remember, when he did me the honour to speak to me of it when the French Court was at Dunkerque, I took the liberty to tell him then that I was confident he would never bring it about.

“ I have showed the Conde de Molina’s memorial to Mr. le Tellier, who in his son’s absence manages the foreign affairs. He seems to be very confident, though I see no reason why, that the Spaniards will be quiet. Mr. de Pompone is upon his way, and has gained of the Swedes, to engage to assist France in case the Emperor or any Princes of the Empire take part with Holland against them.”

#### R. MONTAGU to LORD [ARLINGTON].

[16]71, Dec. 24, Paris.—“ I am sorry my last dispatch by Robing Nott gave your Lordship that *ambarras* you mention, but I took it for granted that this proposition was not a thing communicated to the whole five that are of the French Treaty. I will not enlarge very much now, for I intend in three days after this courier to come myself. I had come now, but that I am willing to stay a little, and see whether upon second reflections the King will say anything to me upon my proposition.

“ As for what you desired of me concerning Mr. de Lauzun’s disgrace, I am informed from those that know something of that *ménage*, that Madame de Montespan, with whom he has been of late upon ill terms, had discovered that he had concerted with her husband to *enleve* her, and carry her out of the French dominions, and then put her into his hands ; and that this was to be done upon the first absence of the King. This is not improbable, considering the command he had in the Guards ; and besides, it is discovered that for above two months before his arrest he had given maintenance to fifty reformed officers, not telling them any design, but keeping them in hand that when the war came he would procure them some employment. This is not a thing talked of much here, and therefore pray let it not go further than to his Majesty.”

## R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]72, Feb. 12, Calais.—“I arrived here last night beyond my expectation, the wind proving fair to bring me from Dover. Your Lordship may remember the Duke of Buckingham’s great discontent upon the raising of the Duke of Munmouth’s regiment. At my coming hither I discovered his French *maistre d’hostel* newly come from Paris, I suppose sent by him to put in effect those propositions he made to the French Ambassador. I thought it my duty to his Majesty to acquaint your Lordship with this. I hope in three days to be at Paris, from whence you shall hear further.”

Endorsed by Lord A.: Feb. 12,  $\frac{7}{12}$ .

## R. MONTAGU to LORD [ARLINGTON].

[16]71[-2], Feb. 21, Paris.—“I am to make my excuses that I did not write to your Lordship last post in my own hand, but I was really so ill of a bruise in my arm that I could not do it. I was two days ago at St. Germain’s, where I had an audience of the King, who expressed to me to be extremely satisfied and obliged to the King my master for all that had passed in Mr. de Seneyley’s negotiation.

“I afterwards recommended to him the gaining of the Swedes, and showed him of how much consequence it was, both to England and France, not to lose the friendship of that Crown, and that we should certainly do it, if he would not give larger orders to his Ambassador there, and larger proffers to them; that the King my master had done his part much more liberally than in his condition could have been expected from him, in remitting and nulling a very just debt of above two hundred thousand crowns. In conclusion, my Lord, the King has assured me that if money can gain them, they shall not be lost.

“The next point I entertained him upon was the business of Commerce. I told him that he was partly engaged in his word, now that this other great Treaty is finished, to give the King and nation satisfaction in those points in which we are so essentially grieved, that all the treaties in the world without it could never last. He answered to that, that he would do beyond what could be expected from him, provided it were not in things that are so essential to his own country that he could not depart from them. I told him I had many arguments which were too long to trouble his Majesty with, which I would discourse with Mr. de Pomponne more at large, to whom he has referred me. I have all those you furnished me with put into French, and tomorrow I am to go to Mr. de Pomponne on purpose, and by the next I will give your Lordship an account of either the success or the objections to what I desire.

“The preparations here go on very vigorously both by sea and land. Yesterday the Count d’Estree was with me, mightily pleased with the honour of his employment; he goes tomorrow to Rochell, there to fit out the King’s ships with all speed. The Prince of Condé is to command the army towards Germany, his son under him, and the Mareschal de Crequy under him. Tomorrow, they say, all the other officers of all kind[s] will be declared.

“They are yet here very uncertain what Spain will do, and I can give them no account till I hear from your Lordship, because I have had no letters either from my Lord Sunderland or Sir William Godolphin, believing me, I suppose, yet in England. The Spanish Ambassador is yet in a *chambre garny*, and a white hat, and will not be in a black one till he hears what the Queen his mistress will do.



"They are here very impatient to have the Duke of Mounmouth's Regiment over, which I hope will not be long a-raising."

*Endorsed by Lord A.:* Feb. 21,  $\frac{7}{2}$ .

R. MONTAGU to LORD [ARLINGTON].

[16]72, Feb. 25, Paris.—"This acknowledgeth your Lordship's of Feb. the 8th [o.s.]; and as for the Duke of Richemond's business, which your Lordship recommends to me, I have served him in it all I can; and this morning Mr. Tartaro was with me, and tells me it is finished to his heart's desire.

"Now pray, my Lord, give me leave to recommend to you another business which concerns me nearer. I have not these eight months past been able to get from the Lords Commissionaires of the Treasury one penny of my daily entertainment; nor, since I have been Ambassador in France, have I been able to procure any money upon the King's assignments, which were so bad that I was forced to give my own bond joined with that (*sic*); all which now returns upon me; so that in effect I have served abroad these three years upon my own account. I beseech you, my Lord, to represent this to his Majesty. I have ordered my servant to deliver back at the Treasury Board the last quarter's orders they gave, and pray speak to the Lords to let me have it in money, or else I shall not know what to do.

"I have kept up my credit hitherto pretty well, but upon this noise of the Banquiers in England I am torn a-pieces by all that I owe money to; and besides, Lent is a-coming on, when I must be forced to buy all with ready money, there being but two or three allowed to sell meat, which serve the Hostell Dieu, and I can have no trust. Here is besides a new expense coming upon me, which is a mourning for Madame, the King of France his daughter, which cannot live they say till night. Do not be displeased with my servant for importuning you, since I do sincerely represent to you the extremity I am in.

"I did yesterday discourse at large with Mr. Pompone all those articles we are so grieved in, in our Trade. He has promised to represent all I said to him to the King, and in a few days to give me an answer.

"I will in three or four days send an express about all things relating to the Duke of Mounmouth and his Regiment; by that I shall write at large to your Lordship."

*Endorsed by Lord A.:* Feb. 25,  $\frac{7}{2}$ .

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]72, March 2, Paris.—"I was the last post at St. Germaine's, so I did not write to your Lordship. This acknowledgeth yours of Feb. the 15th [o.s.]. Since, Mr. de Villars' courier from Madrid arrived here with the news of the Queen of Spain's resolution of keeping firm to the Treaty of the Pyrenees, which she says allows her to help her allies. There has [have] been commissions given out for the raising of ten thousand foot more, and seven thousand horse, which pleaseth the sword-men mightily, for they conclude a war with Spain, and they think they can never have war enough.

"Mr. de Pompone tells me that the paper which I delivered him in to be showed his most Christian Majesty concerning our grievances in our commerce has been examined, and that Mr. Colbert, as a thing relating to his province, has transmitted it to his brother, who is charged with giving the King my master an account of it.

“The Bishop of Thoulouze was sent for in haste from the States of Languedoc, and yesterday, at his return to Court, he was welcomed with the Cardinal’s cap, upon the nomination of Poland, which surprises everybody to see him preferred to the Bishop of Laon; the Duc d’Estrees’ brother, who is Ambassador at Rome, and he himself upon the place soliciting his own promotion. In two days your Lordship shall hear from me more at large.

[P.S.] “Madame the King’s daughter died yesterday.”

*Endorsed:*  $\left. \begin{array}{l} 2 \text{ Mar.} \\ 20 \text{ Feb.} \end{array} \right\} 167\frac{1}{2}, \text{ Paris. Mr. Montagu. Answered 26.}$

R. MONTAGU TO LORD [ARLINGTON].

[16]72, March 7, Paris.—“I have not had an opportunity of writing to you by a safe hand since my coming hither till now, so that I will give you the best account I can how things go here. The politicians are extremely divided, as they are in all places, whether the alliance that is made with England be an advantageous one for France; and I find some that were the most violent for it at first something cooled since the news of the Spaniards assisting the Dutch, because they find, in case they should fall upon the Spaniards, which I confess I think they have a great mind to do, that we are not yet engaged by any treaty to side with them in that quarrel. But contrary though the King our master’s inclinations were to do it, they do not see how his interest could give him leave to go along with them upon that occasion.

“Most of the great people here, and the King himself, have been discoursing with me upon this matter, I suppose to see whether they could discover whether I knew what the King my master’s inclination was, in case they should find it an easier game to fall upon Flanders than Holland; to which I have never answered other ways than that I thought my master would be sorry to see the peace of Aix la Chapell broke; and I thought it better to do so because, whatever proposition of that nature they may have to make, you will understand the advantage or disadvantage of it much better than I can, and so I shall always refer them to your Lordship, who are so near the King as to be able to make what answer he shall judge most proper.

“I found at my return here, that they had been very uneasy upon the last proposition of turning the ships into money, and many here, the wisest of them, particularly Mr. de Turenne and Mr. Colbert, looked on it as a trick of ours, to find some pretext to draw off of them by degrees, rather than a thing we could desire or hope to have granted. But I have so clearly satisfied them that there was no such intention in it, and so convinced them of the sincerity of our master’s proceedings in all this affair, that now all their doubts are over. I have not omitted to value to them the business of the Banquiers, and the putting off of the Parliament, as counsels which were taken only in order to our friendship with them; and at the same time let them know that upon a stress we did reckon that his Christian Majesty must make an effort to supply us beyond what is stipulated in the Treaty, though we would call for it but in the most pressing occasions, and when it should be as necessary for them to give it as for us to receive it.

“I find, as to the business of the troops which we are dispensed from paying this year, that the next they will endeavour to put the charge upon the King our master; for I had it from one, that the King said it to, that if he liked the Duke of Monmouth’s Regiment, that he could next year have more that should cost him nothing, which I confess alarmed me very much; upon which I took an occasion, in discourse

with the King, to let him know that my master had that confidence in him and his kindness, that when the Treaty was made over anew, he had given order to have that article stand as if it were in its full force, though some of the Commissioners would have had it put out; and that my opinion being asked, I was of my master's opinion, because I had been a witness of his most Christian Majesty's good disposition to do anything that might accommodate the King's affairs, and that I durst answer it would continue so if there be again the like occasion of asking it. He replied to me in very obliging terms, so that I let that discourse fall, there being no necessity at present to do anything more in that matter. I only tell your Lordship this as a caution against any design which you know is likely that may be set a-foot to the contrary. In a few days all the officers will be named.

"At present the Prince of Condé is declared to go into Germany over the Icelle with forty thousand men, and under him the Mareschal de Bellefonds and d'Humiers are to command. The Mareschal de Crequy is to command an army of forty thousand men in Flanders, to have an eye upon the Spaniards, and to supply out of his army the other armies with fresh men, as they perish. The King himself will have an army of fifty thousand men, which Monsieur is to command, and under him Mr. de Turenne; and besides this there will be the Bishop of Calogn's and Bishop of Munster's army; and everything to supply these armies are [is] ready provided with the greatest care imaginable. There is [are] also orders sent into Catalogna to be upon their guard in case the Spaniards should attempt there, which I confess is not very likely. This is the best account I can give you of the war.

"For the Cabinet, Mr. de Pomponne is in great credit with the King and great esteem with everybody else; Mr. de Colbert much better than he was three months ago, and Madame de Montespan so well with the King, that he [she?] sends for any of the Ministers and has the letters read before her."

*Endorsed*: March 7, s.n.,  $\frac{7}{7}$ .

#### R. MONTAGU TO LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]72, March 9, Paris.—"This acknowledgeth your Lordship's of Feb. the 22nd [o.s.] by Mr. Digby, who arrived here last night. I was yesterday at Versailles to make the compliments of condolence. I am just now a-going again to prepare way for Mr. Digby, and, as his Majesty commands, will give your Lordship a speedy account. The Dutch Ambassador has his audience of *congé* on Monday.

[P.S.] "Mr. Digby tells me the Duke of Monmouth intends to clothe his regiment with yellow. I have sent a suit just as the King here would have them clothed; he must follow that pattern, or it will be ill taken here."

*Endorsed*: March 9, s.n.,  $\frac{7}{7}$ .

#### R. MONTAGU TO LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]72, March 11, Paris.—"This day I carried Mr. Digby to Versailles, and introduced him to the King. After he had delivered his Majesty's letter, which mentioned the expedient he was pleased to propose, the King referred us to Mr. Colbert, who he said he trusted to for the management of what related to the sea affairs, and that in the afternoon we should have a meeting with him, to give our reasons on both parts, which accordingly we have done.



“As to the expedient of the French ships taking English commissions and English colours, I find it a thing they do not at all relish; and when we alleged that an English squadron had formerly done the like under France, they replied to that, that it was a thing quite out of their memory, but however, unpracticable now, because that his Christian Majesty never could suffer his captains to take commissions but from himself, and that the English commissions were given the captains from the Admiral.

“When I saw this go down so ill, I thought the best way was to insist positively upon the words of the fifth article (*jouira aussy de l'honneur du pavillon, de saluts, et de toutes les autres autorités, prérogatives, et prééminences dont les Amiraux ont coutume de jouir*); to which words they give this interpretation, that they mean the *honours* of the *Amiraux* of France, which, since his R. H. [the Duke of York] takes a French commission, they look upon as the same thing; and that they never do with any of their ships salute their Admiral but with guns, and never with the flag or lowering of the topsail; to which I replied that the putting in of the word *pavillon* was very unnecessary, since they never made use of it, but that we put it in on purpose, because there is nor never was any other way of respecting or saluting the Admirals but by the lowering of the flag.

“I will not trouble your Lordship with all that was said, for the right is so much of our side that we could not want arguments to uphold it; but we concluded that we could upon no consideration depart from it, but [by?] the forenamed expedient. Upon which Mr. Colbert told us that there should be an article drawn up to settle this affair, which should imply that their Vice-Admiral should salute our Admiral with the flag and topsail and all other salutes, as the other Vice-Admirals of our own should do; and we engage that if ever it happens that we should send a squadron to them, that our Vice-Admiral should salute their Admiral as their own Vice-Admirals do. If the article be drawn up just as these words are, we shall either sign it, or Mr. Digby bring it for the Ambassador to sign there, for I would be very loath upon my own judgment to do anything that might not be entirely to the King my master's satisfaction.

“Now I have given your Lordship an account how this business is like to go, I will tell you my opinion from whence the dispute has risen. I am confident Mr. Colbert has flattered the King his master that he would save him the point of honour, which goeth hardly down with him, of striking sail, and that to do it by the *équivoque* of ‘*Amiraux*,’ interpreting it to France because his R. H. takes a French commission, which is the most ridiculous trick and design I ever saw, and he the most ashamed to see you will not let it pass in England. For the King of France, by what I can judge, he seems mighty desirous of avoiding all disputes with our master, and therefore puts the whole matter upon Mr. Colbert. I hope it will end well; we are appointed Sunday for the answer, and this is Friday. Mr. Godolphin will entertain your Lordship with many things better than a long letter.”

*Endorsed:* March 11, s.n.,  $\frac{7}{2}$ .

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

1672, March 14, Paris.—“This day Mr. Digby and I attended Mr. Colbert at Versailles, who told us that he had represented to the King his master what we had said to him at our last meeting concerning the

French Vice-Admirals saluting the Admiral of England with lowering the topsail and the flag, and that the King would give order to his Admiral to salute the English Admiral in the manner the King our master desired. I asked him whether there was any article to be drawn up in writing; he said his brother should have orders to do all that was requisite with his R. H. in that matter; by which I conjectured that he had a mind that his brother, who perhaps was a little in the wrong in the first starting of this dispute, should have the merit of setting it right again, and so thought it fit to press the matter no further; because your Lordship knows that the King has recommended to me in this conjuncture to show all manner of satisfaction of Mr. Colbert's proceedings. So we parted with all the expressions of kindness and friendship from both our masters. I do not doubt but the Ambassador will give his Majesty the same account of this as I do to your Lordship."

*Endorsed*:  $\frac{4}{14}$  Mar. 167 $\frac{1}{2}$ . R.  $\frac{6}{16}$ .

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]72, March 22, Paris.—“This acknowledgeth your Lordship's of March the 7th [o.s.]. I was just come from Versailles with Mr. Digby, who had been to take his leave. So upon the receipt of your Lordship's and the King's commands therein, I returned next morning to acquaint his most Christian Majesty with the King's desire, that Mr. Digby might have the same liberty of visiting the ports and ships as was allowed to Mr. de Segnelay in England; which he most readily consented to, and immediately ordered Mr. Colbert to give him letters of recommendations to that effect; so that this morning we expect them, and in the evening, I suppose, he may be going away.

“The great news here is from the Emperor's Court of the Grande Segnior's sending to him to have passage for his army against Poland, which they say the Emperor will refuse, and that he is raising forces to hinder the Turks' passage, which will put him out of a condition of helping the Hollanders. I hear by the Spanish Ambassador that the Empress is in danger of dying since her last lying in.”

*Endorsed*: March 22,  $\frac{7}{12}$ .

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]72, March 26, Paris.—“This acknowledgeth your Lordship's of March the 11th [o.s.]. Mr. Digby went from hence to visit the French fleet on Thursday last. The news your Lordship sends me of the taking the Dutch ships will be very welcome here, and much more than it was, I believe, to Mr. Meerman. The Dutch Ambassador has taken his leave of the King, and yesterday he was to take his leave of me with great expressions of his affections to England, and sorrow for the union we are in with France. He, having heard a report of the taking of the Dutch ships, has desired a pass of me for his goods, which I have promised to give him; and in return he has promised to send me one as soon as he is in Holland, but I hope we shall be enough master of the sea not to need it. Pray, my Lord, be pleased to think of my business in the Treasury, that I may be in a condition of moving at the same time the King doth.”

R. MONTAGU to LORD [ARLINGTON].

[16]72, March 26, Paris.—“This acknowledgeth your Lordship's of Feb. the 26th [o.s.], and your other by Mr. Blanford. I shall be very

punctual in observing what you recommend to me in both of them. I make no question but what I sent your Lordship by Mr. Digby's servant will give his Majesty full satisfaction as to the business he came about.

"The Dutch Ambassador, though I writ you word some days since\* [he] was to take his leave, is not yet gone, being hindered from it by some indiposition. Notwithstanding the ill answers this Court has received from Spain to their proposition of a neutrality, the Spanish Ambassador is a-preparing to make his entry, [and] talks of sending for his wife and settling here, which makes me hope that things keep quiet between them and France.

"I took the liberty to trouble your Lordship in one of my former letters concerning an order of mine from the Treasury for my entertainment from Midsummer last to Michaelmas, which is stopped and of no effect to me, by his Majesty's late resuming all those things into his own hands. My servant, that has solicited Mr. Treasurer in it, gives me little hopes, unless your Lordship does me the favour to move the King in it. If, for example sake, he shall not think fit publicly to change the order, any other way that he will please furnish me with the like sum will be as good to me; but I can no ways in the world make shift without it. I had spent the money here long before his Majesty stopped my assignments.

"I must be taking my leave here in a month, about which time the King will be going into the field, and I shall make but an ill figure, both for my master and myself, to be left in pawn; for though I may make a shift to come away without paying all my debts here, yet there are some that will be so clamorous and dishonourable that it will be impossible for me to stir till they are satisfied. I think seeing an Ambassador's debts paid when he comes away belongs to your province, like giving him instructions when he comes out; which is the reason of my taking this liberty with your Lordship."

*Endorsed*: March 26,  $\frac{7}{2}$  (sic).

#### R. MONTAGU TO LORD ARLINGTON.

16[72], April 1, Paris.—"This acknowledgeth your Lordship's of March the 12th [o.s.] by Mr. Sidney. By him also we had here the news of Sir Robert Holmes and my Lord of Osscry's engagement with the Smyrna fleet. The King told me yesterday that he was very well contented with the mutual papers exchanged concerning the flag. What else you recommend to me in your letter I shall be careful of, only, as to Dr. Colladon's business, he has the misfortune to have Madame de Tiange, Madame de Montespan's sister, for adversary. Tomorrow Mr. de Blanqueford sets out; I shall write to you more at large by him."

#### R. MONTAGU TO LORD [ARLINGTON].

[16]72, April 2, Paris.—"Mr. Blanquefort will give by word of mouth an account of everything in this country, and particularly in how great credit and value the King our master is here, which you ought particularly to joy in, since your Lordship's conduct and management has had so great a share in making it so. As to myself, I hope I shall come away with so good a character from this place, that I shall not have shamed my respondent, I mean yourself; and I confess I owe my

\* See the preceding letter, which bears the same date as this one.



being able to do so to the punctuality with which I have observed all your directions and instructions; and to conclude, my Lord, I would willingly *enterrer la synagouge (sic) avec honneur*, that is, come away and satisfy all my debts here either with money, and (*sic*) what cannot be done that way, I would do with fair words.

"I have, since my employment here, lived at much a greater rate than formerly the English Ambassadors used to do. At my coming hither I was guided by Madame, who for the King her brother's credit ordered me to do so, and I have been forced ever since to continue the same expense; and I flatter myself that by the access and introduction it has given me with all people here, that the King my master has been much better served by it; yet your Lordship can bear me witness that I have never troubled his Majesty for anything, nor in my three years' time had any extraordinary paid me, only for the mourning of the Queen Mother, and something for my journey into Flanders. I know how precious a thing ready money is now in England, and therefore in this conjuncture I would be as little pressing upon his Majesty as possible can be. All I desire is that he would be pleased to order my ordinary allowance to be paid me, of which one quarter's allowance is stopped by the last resuming of the assignments.

"The King goes from hence in the beginning of May, and it would look ill in the world for me to be long after. I will part with all my goods and find money, if you think fit, with some of my friends upon my present (*sic*), rather than stay in pawn here. I must put off all my family, and my allowance is to end at my coming into the King's presence, which will be in the middle of May. I hope his Majesty will continue it till Midsummer, which is not six weeks, that my family may have that time to provide for themselves.

"I hope you will not think this unreasonable, and as soon as you please to send me his Majesty's letter of revocation, I will take my *audience de congé*, and upon that your Lordship may send my Lord of Sunderland his Majesty's orders to come hither, and I will dispose of everything to make his entrance into this Court the easiest that can be, and the most for our Master's service. In the mean time Mr. Godolphin ought to be dispatched hither before the Court removes; and if before my coming away there be anything for your Lordship's own particular service, pray lay your commands upon me."

R. MONTAGU TO LORD [ARLINGTON].

[16]72, April 2, Paris.—"Your Lordship is not ignorant of all the ill offices the Duke of Buckingham has endeavoured to do me, and most particularly in things relating to my employment here of accusing me to be a Spaniard, and a man ill-affected to the union that we are at present in with France. Ever since the death of Mr. de Lionne, who was not at all my friend, I have found much more kindness, both from the King and Ministers, than I did in his lifetime, and upon all occasions have had all the expressions of his Majesty's good will here to me, and his desire to oblige me. I thought it ill manners, in the conjuncture of affairs, and the great friendship that is now between the two Kings, wholly to refuse the French King's kindness or good offices, and yet I thought it not a thing that an honest man or a true servant of the King my master, as I profess myself to be, and I hope he will always find me, could dispense withall; the accepting of any hidden or secret obligation which I must be ashamed to own to all the world.\* I have

\* This sentence appears to be incomplete.

therefore rather chose his recommendation for a thing which all the world must know of, in case the King my master thinks me worthy of it. I am not at all ashamed of my pretention, but in one point, lest you should take it ill of me to pretend to a thing which you have not, and which you deserve so much better, and can never fail of when you care to ask it of your master. You know me to be so true a servant of yours, and so steady in all your interests, that I flatter myself to believe you are so kind to me as that you will rather be glad than sorry at any advantage that happens to me, especially when it may be to put me in a condition of making some return of all the obligations I owe you; at least to help in keeping my corner against your enemies and mine. But that I may not be too tedious in my own concerns, I have desired Mr. Blanqueford, who owns most particular obligations to your Lordship, and is very much my friend, to discourse this whole matter to you; for there is no advantage in the world shall ever make me hazard your Lordship's not believing and being assured that I am, with all the truth that a man can be," (&c.)

*Endorsed by Lord A.:* Private.

R. MONTAGU TO LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]72, April 9, Paris.—“I should have acknowledged two or three of your Lordship's which I received together, but I have deferred it till now, to give you an account of what you recommended me therein. Sir William Lockart had a very good reception at Court; I contributed all I could to it by my good offices for the rest of his negociation. I suppose he has given you an account himself; you will also receive this post another from Mr. Digby, and I believe he himself will not be long after it, for I expect him here every day. The war has been proclaimed here against the Dutch; I have ordered the proclamation to be sent your Lordship. I only expect my letters of revocation and exchange, to take my leave. The King will be going himself in sixteen days at the furthest. I shall write to your Lordship more at large by Mr. Sidney.”

*Endorsed:*  $\frac{30 \text{ Mar.}}{9 \text{ Apr.}}$  1672. R.  $\frac{5}{15}$  Apr.

R. MONTAGU TO LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]72, April 12, Paris.—“This acknowledgeth your Lordship's of March the 28th [o.s.]. I was prepared for your Lordship's letter by one of the King my master's, which his most Christian Majesty did me the honour to show me this morning at St. Germain's, having sent to me to come to him. I saw also the Ambassador's to Mr. de Pompone, with all the reasons why the King would not grant what he was pleased to desire in my behalf; and methoughts (*sic*) there was never a good [reason?] but one, which was that your Lordship had not the Garter yourself, and it was writ after a manner as if the King intended it you. You know, my Lord, I have often put you in mind of getting it, and I dare say, should be gladder you had it than you yourself; and after that, I hope you will never be against my having it. In all things that concern my person or my fortune the King has showed me so little favour or good will, and yet I know not why, for I never displeased him, that I am obliged to take hold of a favourable conjuncture, or somebody's recommendation that he considers, for upon my own account I can never expect his Majesty will think I deserve anything.

[P.S.] "My servant sends me word that Mr. Treasurer tells him there is no hopes of my having that quarter's allowance paid that was stopped; if you are not pleased to find out some way of supplying me, I cannot stir from hence."

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]72, April 13, Paris.—"I suppose Mr. Sidny will be with you before this time, and will have given you an account of everything here. I will bring over your plate as soon as I can bring over myself, which I am impatient enough [for], for I would fain be with your Lordship. The King goes from hence certainly tomorrow fortnight, and I would willingly not be long after.

"When I was in England, I took the liberty to desire your Lordship, that if there were Commissionaires of the Prizes that I might be [one?]; you then thought that there would be none, but the Lovds of the Treasury. Since, I find, in the news-book, the Duke of Buck[ingham] and others made; I leave it to your Lordship to do what you think fit in it, and beg of you to believe that if I have any share in your favour and kindness, that it may never be employed for any of my concerns but to the greatest ease and conveniency that can be to your own. At the return from my Ambassy, such a distinction would do me credit in the world; and methinks it is natural and lies fair enough that since his Majesty has done me the honour to employ me or trust me in many things relating to the war, that I should have some share in the employments it produceth; for as for my office in the Wardrobe, you know with what difficulty I purchased it, to save my credit and [at] home and abroad; and yet, as the matter is ordered, it is so far from being a credit or advantage to me, that it has prejudiced me in both. If you have any other commands for me before I come away, be pleased to let me know them."

*Endorsed*: 13 April. R. 7.

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[1672, Oct.—,] London, Thursday night.—"The occasion of my giving your Lordship this trouble is to acquaint you that the Dean of Canterbury, Dr. Turner, is dead, so that there will be a prebendery (*sic*) vacant, one of the prebens (*sic*) being usually made Dean. If your Lordship please to remember the favour you were pleased to promise me in the behalf of Mr. Coale, my chaplain in France, you will particularly oblige me in it, and prefer a person that most of the clergy have a very good esteem of. I hope, my Lord, you will not think this an unreasonable request."

*Addressed*: For the Right Honourable the Earl of Arlington, principal Secretary of State to His Majesty. Euston.

*Endorsed*: Mr. Mountague, Oct. —, 72.

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[1672, Oct. 9,] London, Wednesday night.—"You have carried so many people along with you that is impossible to send you any news from the town, and if you went to be alone, I am confident you would have been that much more at Goring House than at Euston. I wish you



extreme ill weather for the credit of your seat, that the King may see how dry it is, and for the advantage of your servants to bring you back quickly, among the number of which," &c.

*Addressed as before. Endorsed by Lord A.:* Octob. 9, 72. Mr. Montegu. Answ. 11.

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]72, Dec. 20, French style, Paris.—“As I have not had the honour to hear from your Lordship since I came from England, so I have not often troubled you with any of mine, leaving all public affairs to my Lord Ambassador.\* As for my own particular, I desire you will do me the favour to present my humble duty to his Majesty, and let him know, according to the leave he was pleased to give me, I go tomorrow towards Italy, where I will ramble for two or three months. In the mean time, pray, my Lord, afford me your favour and good offices”

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[1673,] Jan. 16, French style, Marseilles.—“Anything I can write to you from these parts is of so little consequence to you that I trouble you but seldom. Yet considering how easy a thing it is to be forgot by you great men, I think it is necessary sometimes to put you in mind that one is alive. I intend, my Lord, for a little while to ramble in Italy, but I will not go to Rome, lest people should think I go about business.

“I have writ to my Lord Treasurer about my concerns in the Exchequer, for which I have as yet been as little pressing, and have had as ill luck, as anybody, though you and he both are pleased to be very kind to me. Pray, my Lord, give yourself the trouble to recommend my concerns to him with some warmth. I hope I may deserve this and all your other favours to me.”

*Endorsed by Lord A.:* Jan. 16, 72.

R. MONTAGU to LORD [ARLINGTON].

[1673,] April 15, Paris.—“I hope it may be now a favourable conjuncture for your Lordship to finish a thing for me which you have often told me you would use your uttermost endeavours to see done. It is the making my father an Earl. You know [how] long his Majesty has promised it me, and yet since that he has done the same thing for many others, and left me out. It is was (*sic*) also one of the last things he promised Madame, and methinks if it were but that alone, it might prevail against all the ill offices of my enemies, and the little merit I have of my own; though no man can better be a witness for me than your Lordship, how that I have not been unlucky in serving his Majesty in things that have been very advantageous and profitable to his public affairs, and in others that have concerned very nearly the honour of his own private person; and if I have ever offended him, it was only in an ambition of having a particular mark of his favour towards me, which is a fault very pardonable in any one that serves a Prince, particularly so great a one and so good a one as our master is. All my enemies give out I am disgraced; all my friends believe it, and with some reason, when they see his Majesty is not kind enough to me to make good a promise

\* Lord Sunderland. (State Papers, Foreign, France.)

to me, when he has done the same for others that were thought on much later. It will be the most seasonable favour in the world if you can obtain it for me now, and much more because I am absent, and will draw less inconvenience upon his Majesty from others who have any such pretensions; and it will be no discredit to your Lordship, but rather a mark to the world of the consideration his Majesty has of all your good services to him, in gratifying a person that makes profession of being," &c.

*Endorsed by Lord A.:* April 15, 73.

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON (Secretary).

[c. 1673 ?]\*—"Just now the Sergeant-at-Arms was with me with an order to go to the Tower. I am very willing to obey the King's commands, but the words of the order are drawn up, I suppose, with an intention of further inconvenience to me, for it is expressed, 'for challenging the Duke of Buckingham in the King's presence'; which interpretation to the word[s] 'Follow me,' was made by the Duke of Buck[ingham's] friends, whereas I meant nothing but the avoiding a noise in the King's presence. Therefore I desire, if it be possible, that the King may be moved to have the order altered, for you know the Duke of Buck[ingham's] *chicon* (?) enough, that if it be taken for granted I challenged in the King's presence, he may pursue it farther, and I do absolutely protest against any such thing."

M. DE BONNEVILLE to LORD ARLINGTON (Secretary).

[Bef. 1673 ?].—Was glad to hear from him by the Earl of Ossery. Is always ready to do what he can for those who have Lord A.'s recommendation. Believes the Earl is satisfied with his Majesty [of France]. He will give account of the state of affairs here, of which he is well informed.

*French.*

R. MONTAGU to LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]75, Aug. 8, London.—"I would not have been so long without congratulating my Lord Euston's changing of his name, if I had not hoped for the honour of seeing you at Euston myself. But since I am like to be prevented of that by some little affairs I have here, I hope you will believe, without the making any compliments, that no servant you have is better pleased than I am, with any advantages that happen to you or yours.

"Notwithstanding the quarrel between my Lady Duchess of Grafton and I [me], we want you extremely at Windsor. Though Sir George Cartret and my Lady are very constant there, I have not yet had any discourse with the gentleman I intended for very good reasons, which I will tell you when we meet. In the meantime I wish you may be very weary of the country."

*Addressed:* For the Earl of Arlington, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household—these. Euston.

*Endorsed by Lord A.:* Answ[ered].

## R. MONTAGU TO LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]77, Feb. 6, Paris.—“This acknowledgeth the honour of your Lordship’s with the enclosed to Mr. de Shoubergh, which I delivered him. The Duke of Grafton does mend every day in everything as much as you can wish, and really more than you could have expected. Mr. Perwich is at a stand, though he can seldom stand, for he is most eternally drunk. Therefore pray, my Lord, tell me in your next whether you are in jest or earnest concerned for him; if in earnest, I will do him all the service I can, though he can do me none. In a few days I hope to send over the Treaty Marine signed, and by that I will write to your Lordship what I cannot do by the post.”

*Endorsed*: Mr. Montague, Feb. 6, 7<sup>h</sup>; in answer to one from your Lordship.

## R. MONTAGU TO LORD ARLINGTON.

[16]77, March 8, Paris.—“I had the honour of your Lordship’s of March the 8th (*sic*), with the enclosed complaint, which I have put into a memorial and lodged with Mr. le Tellier, who assures me that the *armateur* shall be severely punished; but in these cases, that the *armateur* may have no excuse, it will be very necessary that an affidavit be sent over of what was done, or else the *armateur* may deny the fact, and there will be no proof against him sufficient to have him punished. I beseech your Lordship to assure his R. H. [the Duke of York] I shall be careful either in this or any other commands he shall be pleased to lay upon me.”

*Endorsed by Lord A.*: March 8, 77. Ld. Amb. Montegu.

## LORD DANBY TO [R. MONTAGU].\*

1677, Dec. 24, London.—“The French Ambassador has, by a courier which arrived here yesterday, given his Majesty an account of what the K[in]g of Fr[ance] has said to your Lordship (which I find the King expected to have received as early by an express from yourself). The principal part of it is an offer of a general suspension of arms for a year or 14 months, and about which you will receive orders how to behave yourself from the Secretaries of State.

“But the King has commanded me to let you know from him, that as to the manner of acting this business with the K[in]g of France, he would not only have you do it in the most respectful way that is possible, but to assure him that our master will take the two months’ respite of arms (while he can know the minds of the Confederates as to the general suspension) as an act of pure kindness to himself, and that he will employ that time even in his Parliament so as may put neither of them upon a necessity of a rupture, which the gaining of time can only avoid.

“For your better understanding of this, you must know that upon the Ambassador’s telling the King he had received powers as well as orders to give a general suspension, the King answered he should be glad of it, but that depended not upon him, but the Confederates, whose minds must first be known upon it; and in the mean time the K[in]g of Fr[ance] might possess himself of two or three towns more

\* The letter begins, “My Lord,” and ends “Your Excellency’s,” &c.



in Flanders while that was doing; so that unless he would stop his arms in all the Spanish Netherlands till the King could send to all the Confederates, this would rather be a furtherance to their destruction than their relief.

“To which the Ambassador replied, that he was ready to send his Majesty’s motion to his master, but surely there must be some inducement added to his master, or else it was but asking him to stay two months till they who are not yet in a posture of defence, might then be in a good one; so that he hoped, if the Confederates would not accept the general suspension at the end of two months, the King our master would concern himself no further for them.

“To this the King answered, he could not be tied by any means, but, as I have already writ he would take it for such a favour as should oblige him to make all the kind steps in return that could possibly consist with his safety, his principal aim being but to assure himself of that.

“Having explained the grounds upon which these orders are given, I am sure you will improve them to our master’s sense much better than I can direct.

“As I was writing this, I had the honour of yours of the  $\frac{1}{7}$ th from St. Germain’s, when you had not spoken to the King; and I had a letter from a servant of my son Dunblan’s, who was not then arrived at Paris, by which I perceive that I have already great obligations to thank you for on his part. I shall ease you of that trouble sooner than I intended, having by this post sent him orders to be at Calais the  $\frac{1}{2}$ th January, where a yacht shall be ready for him, and I do beg of you that you will help to get him out of Paris, where I am afraid he will be willing to loiter if he can. Pray by the first express let me know your thoughts fully as to our public matters, and whether you believe they will suffer it to go to a breach upon the proposals made by my Lord Feversham.

[P.S.] “I hear the deer at Abscourt are intended to be sold, and if true I desire that for the storing of Wimbleton I may have them all at the price others are to give, which will do me a great favour.

“Pray let me know whether my Lady Cleaveland comes for England, and when.”

LORD DANBY to [R. MONTAGU].\*

1677–8, Feb. 11, London.—“Monsieur Ruvigny, who will give you this letter, will also acquaint you what he has leave to say from our master to his, which is, that our master will do all he can to preserve the friendship betwixt the K[ing] of France and him, and to show it (though he had reason to expect that for his sake the K[ing] of France would have consented to the propositions sent by my Lord Feversham), that he will do what he can with the Pr[ince] of Orange to get him agree that Charlemont, or some other place of like consequence, may be given to the K[ing] of France in lieu of Tournay; and that if he can get the Prince to consent, he will make the peace notwithstanding the progress made by the Parliament here towards the war.

“He has power also to tell his master that our King will suffer no declaration of war to be [made] against him until he shall have an answer from the King of France upon this matter, provided that he do not besiege any place in the mean time, because our master cannot answer whether he shall be able to resist the importunity of his Par-

\*. The letter begins and ends like the preceding.

liament, in case they should see him taking of more towns. He is also to acquaint his master that the King has already sent Mr. Godolphin to the Prince of Orange, to know his mind; and that he expects the return of Mons. Ruvigny as soon as is possible.

"This matter is transacted with such secrecy here, that the Secretaries of State themselves know nothing of it, but believe the journey of Godolphin to be to adjust the matter of Ostend betwixt us and the Spaniard; and Mons. Ruvigny has taken leave of the King as going to his regiment, without any thoughts of returning hither; so that, although his Majesty has commanded me to charge you with strict secrecy, I know there would have been no need of that caution, from the nature of the business itself. Whether this will prove any expedient of accommodation I am not at all able to guess, neither on the part of France, nor of the Prince. In the mean time we go on with all preparations for war, and the great advances of the French army makes me fear there will not be time to get the peace, though all sides seem inclined to it."

## IV.—THE HOLLES MS.

This is a small quarto volume, containing copies of commissions to members of the Holles family, and of other documents, between 1614 and 1667. Many of the earlier copies appear to be in the handwriting of Sir Gervase Holles (see p. 154a of MS.), which is also found in the Holles Collections, in the Harley MS. 207.

There is a coat of arms at the beginning, similar to that in the MS. just mentioned, with many quarterings, and with this motto: *Nec pudore rubens, nec timore pallens, sic fidem teneo*. On the cover are another coat of arms, with the motto of the Garter, and a crest, with coronets over both. There are many blank leaves in the volume.

## COMMISSION TO SIR GEORGE HOLLES.

1614, [Aug. 29–] Sept. 8, n.s., the Leaguer, by Emmerick.—Appointment by his Excellency [the Stadtholder] of Captain Sir George Holles, as Serjeant Major of the Regiment of the Commander [Colonel] Horatio Vere.

1615, Jan. [21–]31, n.s., Gravenhage.—Confirmation of the foregoing appointment by the States General of the United Netherlands. It states that Sir Edward Vere had been promoted from “the condition of Serjeant Major” to the office of Lieutenant Colonel of the same Regiment, and the States confided “upon such his (Holles’s) dexterity and experience in the point of war;” with some instructions.

Sir George took “the oath of fidelity at hand of my Lords of the Council of State of the United Netherlands,” [24 Jan.–] 3 Feb. 1615, n.s.

“Translated out of the Netherlands speech into English by Edward Pulter, gent.”

## GERVASE HOLLES, Esq., J.P.

[1641,] 16 Charles I., March 19, Westminster.—Writ of *dedimus potestatem* to Sir Thomas Hutchinson and Robert Sutton, Esq., to take the oath of Gervase Holles, Esq., as one of the keepers of the King’s peace in co. Nottingham, according to the Act of 1 Eliz.

He was sworn before Hutchinson.

*Latin.*

## COMMISSION by the EARL OF LINDSEY.

1642, 18 Charles I., Aug. 13, Yorke.—“Robert, Earl of Lindsey, Lord Willughby of Willughby, Beke, and Eresby, Lord Great Chamberlain of England, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, one of his Majesty’s most honourable Privy Council, and Lieutenant General of all his Majesty’s forces, &c. :

“To Gervas Holles, Captain.

“By the authority and power given me from our Sovereign Lord King Charles, under the great Seal of England, as Lieutenant General of his Majesty’s forces, I do constitute and appoint you Captain of one Company of one hundred Foot under the Regiment of Sir Lewis Dives,



Knight, and Colonel of one thousand Foot; which Regiment, by virtue of his Majesty's Commission, is to be imprested and retained of such as will willingly and voluntarily serve for the defence of his Majesty's Royal person, the two Houses of Parliament, the Protestant Religion, the Laws of the Land, the Liberty and Propriety [property] of the Subject, and Privileges of Parliament. These are therefore to require you with all diligence and expedition to raise, levy, and bring your said Company of one hundred foot unto the Rendezvous at Nottingham, to take them into your charge, and cause them to be duly exercised in arms; commanding all inferior Officers and Soldiers of the said Company to obey you as their Captain, according to this Commission given you. And you are likewise to obey, observe, and follow such orders and directions as you shall from time to time receive from myself and the superior Officers of the said Regiment and Army, according to the discipline of War. Given under my hand and seal."

COMMISSION by the EARL OF LINDSEY.

1642, 18 Chas. I., Sept. 16, Derby.—“Robert, Earl of Lindsey [*&c.*, *as before*].

“To Gervase Holles, Serjeant Major.

“By the authority [*&c.*, *as before*], I do hereby constitute and appoint you Serjeant Major of one Regiment of one thousand Foot, and Captain of one Company of one hundred and forty Foot in that Regiment whereof Sir Lewis Dive (*sic*), Knight, is Colonel; which Regiment [*&c.*, *as before*], and to be at the Rendezvous at Shrewsbury. These are therefore to require you to take into your charge the said Regiment as Serjeant Major, and to cause the same to be duly exercised in arms; commanding as well Captains as subordinate Officers of the said Regiment to obey you as their Serjeant Major; and you likewise to levy, imprest, and raise the said Company of one hundred and forty men, and to bring them to the Rendezvous aforesaid; requiring all Officers and Soldiers of the same to obey you as their Captain, according to this Commission given you. And you are likewise [*&c.*, *as before*].”

ROYAL COMMISSION TO GERVASE HOLLES, Esq.

[1642,] 18 Chas. I., Dec. 7, Oxford.—“Whereas there are now at or near our City of London great forces levying and moneys raising by way of contribution and otherwise, towards the charge of raising and maintaining an Army or forces, by order of our two Houses of Parliament, not only without our consent, but contrary to several express commands published by several proclamations, letters, and otherwise; and the same forces are actually in so much forwardness as that there are great numbers both of horse and foot raised and marched into divers parts of this our Kingdom, and a General and other principal Officers declared over the same; which Army, what effects and consequences they may produce if timely care be not had, we know not; And therefore, for the defence of our royal person, the two Houses of Parliament, the Protestant Religion, the Laws of the Land, the Liberty and Propriety of the Subject, and Privileges of Parliament, we have present occasion to have in readiness divers Foot, well armed and furnished with all things necessary for such our service, to be employed for those purposes, in such sort as we under our royal hand and seal shall direct in due form of Law.

“We, trusting to your fidelity, diligence, and dexterity in such affairs, and intending to employ you for such our service, according to such directions as we shall so give unto you, Do by these presents will and

require you, and do give unto you full power and authority, for us and in our name, and for our service as aforesaid, to imprest, raise, enrol, and retain one Regiment of twelve hundred Foot, so furnished and armed as aforesaid, Officers therein comprised, wheresoever you shall be able within this our Kingdom of England or Dominion of Wales, who will willingly and voluntarily serve us as aforesaid, for such wages and entertainment by the month, week, or day, or for a longer or shorter time, as you on our behalf and they shall agree. And whatsoever you shall do herein for us and on our behalf we do promise and undertake to allow of and perform; And further do give unto you full power and authority, as Colonel, them to command, arm, discipline, train, and order in warlike manner, and with all possible expedition to conduct unto our royal Standard; Willing and commanding all Officers and Soldiers which by virtue hereof you shall retain, you to obey readily, to receive and accomplish your directions, commandments, and summons in all things hereto appertaining or necessary to be done; As also all Mayors, Sheriffs, Justices of Peace, Commissioners of Array, and all other our Officers and loving Subjects to be aiding and assisting herein both unto you and to all such Officers and other persons whom you shall appoint under your hand and seal, for the furthering and advancement of this our especial service; for which these shall be to you and to them and every of them a sufficient warrant. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patents (*sic*)."

"WILLYS."

*Stated to have been signed by the King, and to have passed under the Great Seal.*

[1642,] 18 Chas. I., COMMISSION OF ARRAY IN CO. LINCOLN.

King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c., To our right trusty and well-beloved Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Lindsey, Lord Great Chamberlain of England, our trusty and well-beloved Cousin and Councillor William, Earl of Newcastle, to our trusty and well-beloved Cousin Henry, Lord Viscount Newcastie, and our well-beloved Francis Fane, Knight of the Bath, Peregrine, Knight, Gervase Clifton, Knight and Baronet, John Monson, Knight and Baronet, Philip Tirwhit, Thomas Dalison, Baronets, Edward Hussey, Knight and Baronet, John Bolles, Baronet, William Thorold, Knight and Baronet, Robert Markham, Baronet, Walter Norton, Baronet, John Brooke, Charles Cavendish, Charles Hussey, William Pellham, Charles Bolle, Henry Radley, William Widderington, William Quadring, Gervase Neville, Gervase Scrope, Charles Dallison, Robert Tredway, William Cunney, John Burwell, Knights, Gervase Holles, Colonel John Farnery, Doctor of Law, Robert Bolles, Charles Dymock, Stephen Anderson, Christopher Berisford, Gervase Elvish, Francis Halton, Thomas Harrington, Edward Tourney, Edward Middlemore, William Booth, Arthur Readhead, Nightingale Yyme, and John Oldfield, Esquires, the Sheriff of the County of Lincoln for the time being, the Mayor of Grimsby, the Alderman of Grantham, the Warden of Louth for the time being, Richard Somerby, William Kent, and William Bishopp, Aldermen of Lincoln, greeting.

"Whereas there have been lately divers and sundry forces raised, and divers armies maintained and commanded, by our subjects of this realm, not only without our consent, but contrary to our commands expressed by several proclamations and otherwise, the fomentors of which rebellion (as it is sufficiently evident to the world) have drawn and led the same

against our person, given us battle, and (so far as in them lay) endeavoured to take away our life; which said forces are still rebelliously maintained against us, and other forces continually raising, and our people constrained to contribute toward the same, whereby our good subjects are charged in their estates by unusual and unlawful taxes and impositions; and to further their wicked designs the said persons have dispersed themselves into several counties, and have stirred up and raised, and do stir up and raise, discontented and ill-affected persons to join with them in their rebellion; in so much as almost the whole kingdom is at this present in an uproar, and in great danger of utter ruin and dissolution, if God out of his mercy prevent it not:

“We, therefore, taking into our consideration the charge which God and the laws of this kingdom have entrusted us with, and being tender of the good and tranquillity of our people, by maintaining the laws of the land, the Protestant religion, property of the subject, both in their persons and estates, and privileges of Parliament, have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant unto you, or any five of you (whereof you the Earl of Lindsey, the Earl of Newcastle, or Henry Viscount Newarke to be one, and, in the absence of you three, you, Sir Francis Fane, Sir Peregrine Bertie, Sir John Monson, Sir Philip Tirwhitt, Sir Edward Hussey, Sir John Bolles, Sir William Thorold, Sir Robert Markham, Sir Walter Norton, Sir Charles Hussey, Sir William Pellham, Sir Charles Bolle, Sir Charles Dallison, Charles Dymocke, or Christopher Berisford to be one), full power and authority for us and in our name, and for our service, to muster, summon, call together, and command the trained Bands of our County of Lincoln and the City of Lincoln and County of the same, and to lead and conduct them from place to place, as well within the said County of Lincoln and City of Lincoln as into any other adjacent county associating with you; and also to imprest, raise, enroll, and retain, within the places aforesaid or elsewhere within the kingdom of England, such and so many regiments, troops, and companies of horse and foot as you shall think convenient; and to nominate, place, and appoint such Colonels, officers, and commanders for the governing, leading, and commanding of them as you shall think fit and convenient; and to act and covenant with all such commanders, officers, and soldiers for their wages and entertainment by the month, week, or day, or any longer or shorter time, as you and they shall agree.

“And we further require you, and hereby give unto you, or any such five of you as aforesaid, and all those whom you shall employ herein, full power and authority to command, conduct, and lead all such forces and soldiers for the suppressing of all or any rebellions, insurrections, tumults, or assemblies which now are or hereafter shall be within the said County or City of Lincoln or places aforesaid, and to fight with, kill, slay, and destroy all such as shall make opposition herein; and also to take and seize into your hands all the Magazine of powder and shot, and all other ammunition which you shall find within the said County and City of Lincoln, and to employ the same in this our service; and also to apprehend all such person or persons now in rebellion or which shall be in rebellion against us, or have relieved, or shall by contribution of money, plate, horses, or otherwise relieve, any army or company of soldiers which have been or now be in arms, or which without our consent or authority shall be in arms, or shall contribute to the raising of any horse or foot without our command and assent, to the end they may be brought to condign punishment according to law.

“And that you may the more securely perform these our commands, we will and require all our Sheriffs of our Counties of Nottingham and



Rutland, and the Town of the County (*sic*) of Nottingham, and all other adjacent counties, which shall associate themselves with you, and all our loving subjects within the aforesaid places, to be aiding and assisting to you herein; and also that you in like manner, as occasion shall serve, and upon request by (*sic*) you made to them or any of them, be aiding and assisting to the said counties and places so associating, for the suppressing of all rebellions, insurrections, and unlawful assemblies as shall be or happen in the places aforesaid or any of them. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patents."

"Sub magno Sigillo."

"WILLYS."

#### COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

[1642,] 18 Chas. I., Dec. 28, Oxford.—Commission by Charles I. to Mountagu Earl of Lindsey, William Earl of Newcastle, Henry Viscount Newark, Sir Robert Heath, C.J.K.B., Sir John Bankes, C.J.C.P., Sir Edward Reve, J.C.P., the Justices of Assize, Sir Francis Fane, Sir Peregrine Bertie, and many others, including Gervase Holles, Esquire, appointing them Justices to inquire concerning treasons, misprisings of treasons, rebellions, insurrections, murders, felonies, &c. in the county of Lincoln. "Under the Great Seal."

"WILLYS."

*Latin, 7 pp.*

#### APPOINTMENT by the ROYAL COMMISSIONERS in LINCOLNSHIRE.

1642[-3], 18 Chas. I., Jan. 11.—"Whereas we have received his Majesty's Commission under the great Seal of England, dated the seven and twentieth day of December last, directed to the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Mountague Earl of Lindsey, Lord Great Chamberlain of England, William Earl of Newcastle, Henry Lord Viscount Newarke, Sir Francis Fane, Knight of the Bath, Sir Peregrine Berty, Knight, Sir Phillip Tyrwhit, Baronet, Sir Edward Hussey, Knight and Baronet, and to divers other Knights and Gentlemen of the County of Lincoln, thereby authorising them, or any five of them thereby limited, to raise forces for the suppression of all Rebellions, tumults, and unlawful assemblies, and for the settling the peace and quiet of the said County, preservation of the Religion established, the Laws of the Land, Propriety of the Subject, and just Privileges of Parliament; And for that purpose hath given power to them, or any five of them aforesaid, to make, nominate, and appoint Colonels, Captains, and other Officers for the raising, ordering, and conducting of such forces:

"We, therefore, whose hands and seals are hereunto put and subscribed (being Commissioners in the same Commission named, and hereunto thereby authorised), Do hereby constitute and appoint you, Gervas Holles, Esquire, Colonel of one Regiment of twelve hundred Foot; the which Regiment we do hereby, by virtue of his Majesty's said Commission, give you power forthwith to retain of such as will willingly and voluntarily serve his Majesty for his pay, and for the defence of his royal person, the preservation of the Religion established, the Laws of the Land, Proprieties (*sic*) of the Subject, and just Privileges of Parliament; and to cause them to be duly exercised in arms.

"And we do likewise, by the authority aforesaid, give unto you full power and authority to command, conduct, and lead all such Forces and Soldiers as you are hereby authorised to raise for the suppressing of all or any Rebellions, Insurrections, tumults, or assemblies which now are, or hereafter shall be, within the said County of Lincoln, and to fight

with, kill, slay, and destroy all such as shall make opposition herein; and also to take and seize into your hands for his Majesty's use and service all such Magazines, Powder, Shot, Arms, and all other Ammunition which you shall find within the said County in the hands of any person disaffected to his Majesty.

"And further hereby we command all other inferior Officers and Soldiers of your Regiment you respectively to obey as their Colonel, and you yourself diligently to execute and observe such order[s] and directions as from time to time you shall receive from us, or other our fellow Commissioners thereto by the said Commission authorised, according to occasion and the discipline of war, and in all things to govern yourself as unto your duty and place of Colonel of one Regiment of Foot doth of right appertain and belong. Given under our hands and seals."

"It is hereby declared, that whereas the said Colonel Holles hath a Commission from his Majesty for the raising and levying Forces to be brought to his Majesty's Standard: It is the intention both of the said Colonel Holles, and of all the Commissioners by whom this present Commission is signed, That if his Majesty shall (at any time hereafter) call the said Colonel Holles out of this County, or he relinquish this employment, that all the Men, Arms, and Ammunition under the command and regiment of the said Colonel Holles be left in this County for the service of the same, to be delivered over to such other Colonel as the Commissioners shall authorise for the same.

"Signed and sealed by—

Edward Heron, Vic. [Sheriff.]	
Philip Tirwhit	} Baronets.
William Thorold	
Charles Dalison	} Knights.
Robert Tredwey	
William Quadring	
Edward Tourney	} Esquires.
Francis Halton	
Thomas Harington	
Edward Midlemore	
Christopher Berisford	

#### ROYAL COMMISSION TO COLONEL JERVACE HOLLIS.

[1644.] 20 Chas. I., April 6, Oxford.—"Whereas a great and rebellious Army hath been raised against us under the command of Robert Devereux, late Earl of Essex, which Army hath not only several times endeavoured to take our life from us in set Battles, but the same and other Forces, raised by divers traitorous and seditious persons under the name of King and Parliament, and cherished and maintained by the disloyal and rebellious City of London and other parts of the Kingdom, have committed all the acts of outrage, robbery, and murder upon our good Subjects throughout the Kingdom, and do still continue the same, and thereby endeavour to effect their damnable design to destroy us and our posterity, and to change the present Government both of Church and State into Anarchy, Tyranny, and Confusion:

"For prevention whereof, and for the defence of our own royal person and posterity, the true reformed Protestant Religion, and the Laws of the Land, the Liberty and Propriety of our Subjects, the just Privileges of Parliament, and the defence and security of our good Town of Lynne Regis, in our County of Norfolk, and the Country adjacent, We, being resolved to settle and appoint a Governor with such number of soldiers as may at all times be of force sufficient to defend the said Town and

the Inhabitants thereof, as likewise any other of our good Subjects of that our County, against all attempts that shall or may be made against it or them by the traitorous proceedings of any now or hereafter in actual Rebellion, or bearing arms against us or without our authority, and trusting in your abilities, fidelity, and experience in military affairs, do by these presents constitute and appoint you Governor and Commander in chief of all such Forces and Regiments of our Army as either already are or hereafter shall be brought into the said Town for the defence thereof; commanding all Officers and Soldiers of the same you to obey and observe as their Governor and Commander in chief, and you to command and govern them there as you shall find best for our service and the defence and security of the said Town and Country adjacent; requiring the Mayor of the said Town, and all other Officers and Inhabitants thereof, to accept, receive, and acknowledge you as Governor; as likewise the Sheriff of our said County, our Commissioners of Array, Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Bailiffs, Constables, and all other our Ministers and loving Subjects to be helping, aiding, and assisting to you in anything that may concern our service.

“And if any attempt shall be made against the said Town or the Forces therein, we do hereby authorise you, by the best ways and means you may, and with all the force you can make, to resist and oppose such attempt, and to kill and slay all such as shall rebelliously and traitorously disturb the peace and security of that our Town and Garrison therein. And finally you are from time to time to obey such orders and directions as from time to time you shall receive from ourself, our Lieutenant General, or other your superior Officer or Officers; and to do, perform, and execute all such duties as by your place of Governor and Commander in chief you ought to do and perform. And for so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patents.”

“Sub magno Sigillo.”

“WILLYS.”\*

#### GERVASE HOLLES and VENICE.

1615.—Proposals made by Gervase Holles, English Colonel, to Signor Battista Nani, Venetian Ambassador in France, for the raising of two thousand men for the service of the Venetian Republic for four years. He will conduct the regiment to Holland before 1st April next. If the war of the Venetians with the Turks is not finished at the end of the term, the said men will continue in their service. Twenty-one “conditions” are appended.

*Latin, 6 pp.*

#### GERVASE HOLLES to SIGNOR BATTISTA NANI.

1646, March 26, London.—He and other gentlemen were anxious to serve under the standard of the Venetian Republic against the common enemy of Christians, but their efforts have been abortive. The Earl of Clare has left no stone unturned, but they could not overcome the opposition of the Turkish merchants.

*Latin.*

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\* Cf. Addit. Charters, 2015, which is on parchment, and may be the original, but it is not signed or sealed; the seal may, however, have been lost.



## NANI TO HOLLES.

1646, April 6, Paris.—Hopes for better times, when they shall be able to give effect to their good intentions for the service of Christianity and the Republic. Is well acquainted with the obstacles, and convinced that Holles and his relatives and friends have done all in their power.

*Latin.*

## GERVASE HOLLES and FRANCE.

1646, June 3, London.—Articles and conditions accorded by Mons. de Sabran, Resident for the most Christian King in England, with the consent of that King and his mother the Queen Regent, to Mr. Gervase Holles, Colonel, now in London, for the levy of a foot Regiment of eleven hundred men, English subjects, for their Majesties' service—not including the officers. 35s. is to be paid for every soldier brought to Calais, without any other armour than a sword; in all, 1925*l.* (*sic*), whereof 500*l.* is to be paid in advance, in London. They are to serve the King of France against all men, except against their own country. The amounts of the stipends of all the officers are specified. Regulations are given for the conduct of the regiment in camp and in battle. The Colonel is to execute ordinary justice, as accustomed in regiments of his own nation, and to have the appointment of officers under him.

*French, 9 pp. Signed by Holles and Sabran, in the presence of Josua Mainet, notary, M. Basire, Jo. Warner.*

## GERVASE HOLLES and FRANCE.

1646, June 3, London.—Attestation by Melchior de Sabran, Resident for the King of France in England, that Colonel Gervase Holles has been received into the service of the King and Queen Regent of France; to the intent that he may present this document and his petition to the Parliament of England, with whose consent he made an offer to the Resident for a levy of infantry, of which he has had long experience; and that he may obtain power to make such levy, as already granted by the Parliament of Spain, and as a mark of neutrality and of good will to France, which is well disposed towards the welfare and repose of this State.

*French, 2 pp.*

## COMMISSION by CHARLES II.

1649, 1 Chas. II., June 14, Breda.

“CHARLES R.

“Charles, by the grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c., To our trusty and wellbeloved Colonel Gervase Holles, and to all others to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Know ye that we, reposing trust and confidence in the courage, conduct, experience, and good affection of you, the said Colonel Gervase Holles, Do by these presents nominate, constitute, and appoint you to be a Colonel of a Regiment of Horse and of a Regiment of Foot, to be raised and levied for our service in the County of Lincoln; Giving you hereby power and authority to raise within the said County as great a Regiment of Horse, and as great a Regiment of Foot, as you can procure for our service; and to command and order in all things both the said Regiments, with all the officers and soldiers thereof, according

to the custom of war, and as belongeth to the office and duty of a Colonel: and to nominate and appoint all Officers necessary for the conduct and command of the said Regiment under you. And we further hereby give you power and authority to seize and possess to our use, by force of arms or otherways, as you shall think fit, any fortified towns, places, forts, or castles within the said County of Lincoln, now in the possession of the Rebels, or of any having authority from them; and to keep and defend the same for our service; To which end we authorise you to hold and exercise the place of Governor of any town, castle, place, or fort that you shall seize by virtue hereof, and to put such garrisons in the same as shall be necessary for our service and for the defence thereof. Provided that you do not put this our Commission in execution until you receive particular Instructions from us, to the end that you may do it seasonably, and for the greater advantage of our service; and that you obey such orders as you shall receive from time to time from us, and from such superior Officers as we shall appoint."

"Sub privato Sigillo."

CHARLES II. to SIR EDWARD WALKER, Garter King of Arms.

1649, 1 Chas. II., Oct. 4, Castle Elizabeth, Jersey.

"By the King.

"Whereas, since the beginning of the late horrid Rebellion in our Kingdom of England, we have had ample testimony of the approved fidelity and integrity of our trusty and wellbeloved Gervase Holles of Grimsby Magna, in our County of Lincoln, Esq., and particularly that he hath with much courage and ability behaved himself in the several commands he held in the Wars in the service of our most dear and Royal father, of ever blessed memory, against the Rebels in that our Kingdom; and being willing to give him some honorary reward to testify the same to posterity: Our will and pleasure therefore is, that you forthwith prepare fit for our Royal signature a Grant expressing his Descent and Family, and the services done by him, and therein to authorise him and his descendants, by way of distinction from other[s] of his Family who bear for their Arms, Ermine two piles sable, to bear for his and their proper Arms, In a field or, two piles gules. And for your so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant. Given at our Court in the Castle Elizabeth, in our Isle of Jersey."

CHARLES II. to SIR RICHARD LANE, Keeper of the Great Seal.

1649, 1 Chas. II., Dec. 1, Castle Elizabeth.

"By the King.

"Whereas we have (in consideration of the approved fidelity and courage of our trusty and wellbeloved Subject Gervase Holles of Grimsby Magna, in the County of Lincoln, Esq.) caused a Grant to be prepared (which we have already signed) expressing his Descent and Family, and the many great and faithful services done by him in the late Wars against the bloody Rebels of England; and for a reward and testimony thereof to posterity have authorised him to vary his Arms from the rest of his Family, being Ermine two piles sable, and to bear for the future In a field gold two piles gules: Our will and pleasure therefore is, and we do hereby will and authorise you forthwith for us to affix our Great Seal to the said Grant, as if the same had been done and passed in our presence. And for so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant. Given at our Court, at Castle Elizabeth."

## CHARLES II. and COL. GERVASE HOLLES.

1649, 1 Chas. II., Dec. 2, Castle Elizabeth, Jersey.

“CHARLES R. “Instructions for our trusty and wellbeloved Colonel Gervase Holles.\*

“Whereas we have caused to be delivered to you, under our Signet and sign manual, five Commissions or Warrants for receiving of such moneys as shall by our well-affected Subjects in our Counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, and Rutland be voluntarily contributed towards our present support and assistance, as well for regaining our Crown and Kingdom of England, as for freeing our Subjects there from the present tyranny and power usurped over them by their fellow Subjects; We have thought it requisite, for your better proceedings and performance of the trust and confidence we repose in you in a business of that nature, to give you these ensuing Instructions, viz.

“That you be careful to dispose of our said Commissions or Warrants to persons of known fidelity, secrecy, and industry; and that you enjoin them in our name not to acquaint any person with the same, but only such, of whom they may have good reason to expect to receive some considerable sum for our use.

“That you require them (when they receive any money from any person) not only to give a note for the receipt of so much, but to take from the said person a subscription in a book or paper of such name as the person shall think fit to set down, and will be known by, expressing the sum he hath delivered for our service.

“That you call upon each of the said Commissioners or Receivers to send you quarterly an account of what sums they have received for us, together with a list of the names which are subscribed, that thereby we may not only have a due account what sums are received, but may likewise, by the names subscribed (though it shall not be the parties’ own), be in due time truly informed of their right names, that so we may, upon any good occasion, acknowledge to them or theirs, how acceptable such their reasonable assistance is to us.

“You are to fix and settle a correspondency with the persons with whom you entrust our said Warrant[s] or Commission[s] in our said several Counties, and to desire them from time to time to send you an account of their proceedings respectively, together with advertisement of such occurrences and affairs concerning the parts where they are employed, as they shall conceive fit to be communicated by you to us; and either by letters, or by calling some one or more of them over to you, to consider and advise with them what may be the most probable expedient and means to put our well-affected Subjects in those Counties in a readiness to serve us upon any occasion.

“For the better management and expedition of this service, so much importing us, we conceive it requisite that you remain in some parts in the Low Countries, which you shall find most convenient, and that you cause such moneys as shall be contributed in England to be thither transmitted over to you by bills of exchange or otherwise; and that you likewise from time to time transmit such sums as you shall receive for our use to such person as by command from us you shall be directed.

“You are from time to time to send advertisement to Secretary Nicholas touching the progress of this our business, what sums are received upon any of our said Commissions, and what else you receive or understand from the aforesaid persons, relating to our affairs, that so we may

\* There is a rough draft of these, with corrections and additions by Secretary Nicholas, in the Egerton MS. 2542, f. 26.



be duly acquainted how that our service proceeds, and give such further order therein as shall be requisite. For all which this shall be your sufficient warrant. Given at our Court at Castle Elizabeth, in our Isle of Jersey, the second day of December in the first year of our Reign. 1649.

“Sub privato Sigillo.”

COMMISSION to ———.

1649, 1 Chas. II., Dec. 2, Castle Elizabeth, Jersey.

“CHARLES R.

“Charles, by the grace of God King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. Being well assured of the good affections of very many of our faithful Subjects of our County of Lincoln, to serve us in their persons, when it shall be seasonable, and in the mean time with their purses and fortunes, by supplying us with moneys for our present support and better enabling us to regain our Crown and Kingdom of England, and to free them from the tyranny wherewith they are at present oppressed by their fellow Subjects, if such a way were prescribed for the doing thereof whereby they might be assured that their supplies to us should not be discovered to the ruin of them and their families, and that such supplies shall be faithfully conveyed to our hands and employed to the uses intended without diversion; And reposing especial trust and confidence in your integrity, courage, and discretion, we have made choice of you for this our so important service, and do give you power and authority for us, and in our name, in as private a manner as you can, to acquaint all or any of our good and well-affected Subjects within the Division of Lindsey, in our said County of Lincoln, singly one by one, with our present condition, and to let them know how seasonable and acceptable such supplies will now be unto us, which they shall willingly and cheerfully afford; and to receive from them such sums of money for our use as they shall severally be contented to advance, for supply of our necessities, giving a note under your hand to each person for so much as you shall receive from them respectively, and taking from each person that shall contribute a subscription, either in his own name, or in such other name as he will be known by, what sum he doth deliver you; a transcript of which note, so subscribed, you are to send to the Gentleman who delivers this to you, and with whom you are to correspond, that the same may be transmitted to us, or to such persons as we by Instruction have or shall direct. And we authorise you in our name to assure each person that shall thus contribute for this our service, that what they shall do herein, shall be so secretly managed, as that no discovery thereof shall be made to their prejudice, and so faithfully transmitted to us, and to our use (according to such Instructions as we shall give you), that their affections to us, thus expressed, shall not fail to be particularly taken notice of and gratefully remembered by us on all occasions.

“And we do hereby charge and require you faithfully and with all privacy to perform this trust on your part, assuring you and all others whom it may concern, that no person doth at present know of this Commission given to you, but the person whose name with this you shall receive, and of whose being acquainted with this business you may according to your discretion communicate with those with whom you shall treat, and one of our Privy Council, whom he will make known to you, and for whose secrecy in it we will be responsible. And for the better transaction of this business, we advise you to fix a correspondency with the said person, through whose hands we expect from you an exact

account from time to time of this business. And for what you shall do herein this shall be your sufficient warrant. Given at our Court, at Castle Elizabeth, in our Isle of Jersey, the 2nd day of December in the first year of our reign. 1649.

“Sub privato Sigillo.”

“To our trusty and wellbeloved ———.”

GRANT OF ARMS to GERVASE HOLLES.

1649, 1 Chas. II., Dec. 4, Castle Elizabeth, Jersey.

“CAROLUS R.

“Carolus, Dei gratia Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Rex, Fidei Defensor, &c., Omnibus ad quos præsentis literæ nostræ pervenerint, salutem. Cum ex parte dilecti et fidelis nostri Geruasij Holles de Grimsby Magna, in Comitatu Lincolnæ, Armigeri, accepimus, quod ipse Geruasius sit filius et hæres Frescheville Holles, Armigeri, et Elizabethæ vxoris ejus, filiæ et hæredis Johannis Kingston de Grimsby Magna, in Comitatu Lincolnæ, Armigeri; quiquidem Frescheville Holles fuit filius et hæres Geruasij Holles, Militis, et Franciscæ vxoris ejus, filiæ Petri Frescheville de Staely, in Comitatu Derbiæ, Armigeri; et prædictus Geruasius fuit filius natu secundus Willelmi Holles, Militis, et Annæ vxoris ejus, vnus filiarum et cohæredum Johannis Denzell de Denzell, in Comitatu Cornubiæ, Seruientis ad Legem; quiquidem Willelmus Holles per prædictam Annam habuit Denzell Holles, Armigerum, filium et hæredem suum, fratrem natu majorem prædicti Geruasij, et patrem charissimi consanguinei nostri Johannis, nuper Comitit de Clare, defuncti.

“Cumque plures ex eodem illustrissimo stemmate consanguinei per filios natu minores descendentes in Armorum suorum Scutis eadem hactenus Insignia gestauerint, vizt, in solo Scuti erminei duo pila nigra depicta (Anglicè, in a feild *ermine* two piles *sable*), atque asterisci aliaque discrimina in Scutis ea de causa vulgò apposita in sobole tam numerosa non sufficiunt, quo separales affinum et agnatorum stirpes alterutro et mutuò inter se per eadem Insignia discernantur.

“Cumque prædictus Geruasius Holles in nuper[r]imis Parlamenti comitijs nascenti imprimis seditioni fortiter et diu restiterit; et postquam bellum nefarium per Rebelles excitatum fuit, prædictus Geruasius cum copijs suis benè instructis ad beatissimum Patrem nostrum continuò se contulerit, et ut Tribunus Militum siue Colonellus in Exercitu dicti Patris nostri militauerit, et in notissimis contra Rebelles proelijs de Kenton, Banbury, Branford, Newarke, Atherton, Bradford, et Newbery strenuè et feliciter demicauerit, et Castrum de Beluoir per Rebelles possessum cum Patris nostri copijs, quibus ipse præfuit, expugnauerit. Et cum tandem summa rerum Rebelles in Anglia potirentur, ipse idem Geruasius obsidionem illam Colchestriensem virtute et fortitudine obsessorum celeberriman perpessus est, et tandem per diuersas incarcerationones, exhæreditationem, amissionem bonorum, et plurima pericula in subsidium nostrum denuò se jam contulerit.

“Sciatis igitur, quod nos, omni stirpium incertitudini in Illustribus Familijs occurrere volentes, et prædictum Geruasium Holles ea fauoris et benevolentia nostræ tessera insigniri cupientes, quâ spectata ejusdem virtus magis magisque innotescat, et posteris memoria ejus et merita celebrentur, ex plenitudine potestatis nostræ Regiæ, ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris, dedimus et concessimus, ac per præsentem pro nobis, hæredibus, et successoribus nostris damus et concedimus, præfato Geruasio Holles, et hæredibus suis imperpetuum, Quod ipsi et eorum descendentes imposterum gestare possint et valeant imperpetuum pro

Armīs et Insignibus Familiæ suæ, In solo Scuti aurei duo pila rubricata (Anglicè, two piles *gules* in a field *or*), prout in margine præsentium [p. 160] vivis coloribus depinguntur; sub quibusquidem Insignibus in vexillis cohortis suæ ijsdem coloribus depictis prædictus Geruasius in exercitibus præcharissimi Patris nostri tam strenuè militauerit.

“Et vterius dedimus et concessimus, ac per præsentēs pro nobis, hæredibus, et successoribus nostris damus et concedimus, præfato Geruasio Holles et hæredibus suis, Quod ipsi et eorum descendentes Arma et Insignia prædicta sic ut præfertur descripta, cum omnibus alijs Antecessorum suorum Insignibus quaternatim, vel aliter, insculptis, secundum leges [et] consuetudines Angliæ fæciales in ea parte vsitatas, imposterum gestare possint et valeant, absque impedimento nostri, hæredum vel successorum nostrorum, vel aliorum Officiariorum vel Ministrorum nostrorum quorumcunque.

“Mandamus etiam tenore præsentium omnibus et singulis Armorum Regibus, Heraldis, et Fæcialibus nostris quibuscunque, Quod de tempore in tempus describent et explicant, vel describi et explicari faciant (Anglicè, that they blazon or cause to be blazoned), Arma siue Insignia prædicti Geruasij Holles et omnium aliorum de stirpe sua oriundorum, secundum tenorem et effectum harum nostrarum Literarum Patentium. In cuius rei testimonium has Literas nostras fieri fecimus Patentes. Teste Meipso, apud Castrum Elizabeth, in Insula nostra Jersey, quarto die mensis Decembris, anno Domini Millesimo sexcentesimo quadragésimo nono, annoque regni nostri primo.

“Per ipsum Regem, manu sua propria.

“Sub Magno Sigillo.”

#### SAFE-CONDUCT FOR GERVASE HOLLES.

1649, Dec. 4, Jersey.—“Carolus Secundus, Dei gratia Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Rex, Fidei Defensor, &c., serenissimis Imperatoribus, Regibus, Principibus; reverendissimis, eelsissimis, et illustrissimis Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Ducibus, Marchionibus, Comitibus, Ordinibus, Dynastis, Thalassiarhis, eorumque vices gerentibus; itemque Exercituum Ducibus, Strategis; regionum, vrbinum, arcium, oppidorum, portuum, nauium, viarumque gubernatoribus, et præfectis; alijsue quouis Magistratûs munere fungentibus, ad quos præsentēs nostræ salui conductûs literæ peruenient, salutem.

“Quum illustris et nobilis vir, admodum nobis dilectus, Geruasius Holles rei nostræ prououendæ gratia in Belgiam profecturus sit, omnes et singulos quorum suprâ honoris causa mentionem fecimus amicè et obdixè rogamus, vt dicto Geruasio Holles, cum famulis reliquoque impedimento ipsius, liberam, tutam, et expeditam eundi, redeundi, morandiuè vllibi locorum protestatem et facultatem concedant; eique omni ope, opera, humanitatis, amicitia, tutelæ, et protectionis officio faueant, et (si opus sit) subueniant et auxiliarentur. Nos quidem officiorum vicissitudine, tantundem postulante nostris partibus non defuturos sub chirographo sigilloque nostris hisce literis appositis pollicemur. Datum in Insula Cæsariensi, quarto die Decembris, anno Domini 1649.

“Sub priuato Sigillo.

CAROLUS R.”

#### CHARLES II. to COL. GERVASE HOLLES.

1650 [-1], March 11, St. Johnston's.

CHARLES R.

“Trusty and wellbeloued, we greet you well. We have received your address by Fanshawe, and return our thanks to you and your



faithful countrymen for your loyal affections, endeavours, and readiness to serve us: referring you and them touching particular directions and authorities to our Right Trusty and wellbeloved Sir Edward Nicholas, our principal Secretary of State, to be by him put into a way where to receive the same, and to such others as you shall at any time understand to be commissioned from us for those parts. And so we bid you heartily farewell. From our Court at St. Johnston's, the 11th of March 1650.

“To our trusty and wellbeloved Colonel Jervais Holles.”

COMMISSION TO COL. GERVASE HOLLES.

1658[-9], 9 Chas. II., Jan. 16, Bruges.

“CHARLES R.

“Charles, by the grace of God King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defeuder of the Faith, &c., To our trusty and wellbeloved Colonel Gervase Holles, greeting. We do by these presents constitute and appoint you to be Colonel of a Regiment of Foot; giving you power and authority to levy the full number of one thousand men, and to constitute such Officers as shall be necessary for the conduct of the said Regiment, and to command and order the same in all things for our service according to the laws and customs of war; and therewith to fight, kill, and destroy all who are in arms against us; and to seize on any fort, castle, town, or city in rebellion against us, and the same to keep and defend for us and in our name. And all Officers and Soldiers of the said Regiment are to obey you as their Colonel, as you are to obey all your superior Officers. Given at our Court at Bruges, the 16th day of January 1658, in the ninth year of our reign.

“Sub privato Sigillo.”

COMMISSION TO COL. GERVASE HOLLES.

1658[-9], 9 Chas. II., Jan. 16, Bruges.

“CHARLES R.

“Charles, by the grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c., To our trusty and wellbeloved Colonel Gervase Holles, greeting. We do by these presents constitute and appoint you to be Colonel of a Regiment of Horse; giving you hereby full power and authority to levy the full number of five hundred men, besides Officers, for the said Regiment; and to command and order the same in all things for our service according to the laws and customs of war; and to constitute and appoint all such Officers as shall be necessary for the command of the said Regiment; and with the same to fight, kill, and destroy” [&c., as above].

GERVASE HOLLES, Master of Requests.

1660, June 6.—“At the Court at Whitehall, the 6th of June 1660. Present:

Lord Great Chamberlain.	Earl of Northumberland.
Earl of Southampton.	Earl of Leicester.
Earl of Norwich.	Earl of St. Albans.
Lord Viscount Say and Seale.	Lord Wentworth.
Lord Roberts.	Lord Seamor.
Lord Culpeper.	Mr. Denzill Holles.
Mr. Secretary Nicholas.	Mr. Secretary Morris.
Mr. Arthur Annesley.	Sir Anthony Ashly Cooper.

Colonel Charles Howard.

“This day Gervase Holles, Esq., was sworn one of the Masters of Requests to his Majesty in ordinary, in the presence of their Lordships, according to his Majesty’s pleasure in that behalf, signified by Sir Edward Nicholas, Knight, his Majesty’s Principal Secretary of State.

“Examinate per G. Lane.”

*This is followed by the form of “The Oath of a Master of the Requests.”*

#### GRANT TO GERVASE HOLLES.

[1661,] 12 Chas. II., 12 Jan., Westminster.—Letters patent, granting to Gervase Holles, Esq., one of the Masters of Requests, for his faithful service in many affairs and for the exercise of the said office, an annuity of 100*l.* from Lady Day last, during his life.

*Latin.*

#### CREATION OF LORD HOLLES.

[1661,] 13 Chas. II., April 20, Palace of Westminster.—Letters patent creating Denzell Holles, Esquire, Baron Holles of Ifield in co. Sussex, in tail male. Mention is made of his father Sir John Holles, who was created by James I. Baron Houghton of Houghton, in co. Notts, and afterwards Earl of Clare; and of his grandfather Denzell Holles (son of Sir William Holles of Houghton), whose wife was Eleanor, daughter of Edmund Lord Sheffield by Anne, daughter of John de Vere, fifteenth Earl of Oxford; and to the services of the family in opposing the rebellious Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland in the reign of Elizabeth, in the household of King Charles I. while Duke of York, in the army (*legione*) of Henry late Earl of Oxford under Horatio Lord Vere of Tilbury, in the cause of the King’s aunt, the Queen of Bohemia, and her children, in the King’s adversity, and in his Restoration. Witnesses: James Duke of York, James Duke of Ormonde, George Duke of Albemarle, Mountague Earl of Lindsey, Algernon Earl of Northumberland, Edward Earl of Manchester, and others.

*Latin, 5 pp.*

#### COMMISSIONS by the DUKE OF ALBEMARLE.

1662[–3], 14 Chas. II., Jan. 2, the Cockpit.—Commission by George Duke of Albemarle, Captain General and Commander in chief of H.M. forces, to Fretchevill Holles, Esquire, Captain. As Lord Lieutenant of Middlesex and the Borough of Southwark, appointed by the King under the Act of Parliament for ordering the forces of the kingdom, the Duke appoints Holles “Captain of a company of foot raised or to be raised in Long-acre or thereabouts in the Regiment of Westminster and the Liberty thereof, of which Colonel William Howard is Colonel.” He is to exercise the officers and soldiers.

1664, 16 Chas. II., Oct. 7, the Cockpit.—Commission by the same to the same, to be “Major to the Right Honble. William Lord Craven his Regiment in the Militia of foot raised or to be raised within the City of Westminster and the Liberties thereof,” and Captain of a company therein.”

1667, 19 Chas. II., Sept. 23, the Cockpit.—Commission by the same as Captain General, &c., to Sir Freschevill Holles to be Captain of the company of foot late under the command of Captain Busbridge, deceased, in the Duke’s own Regiment of H.M. Foot Guards.

## CERTIFICATE FOR FRESCHVILLE HOLLES.

1664, Sept. 26.—“These are to certify that Frescheville Hollis, Esq., is sworn and admitted in the place and quality of one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty’s most honourable Privy Chamber in Extraordinary. By virtue of which place he is to enjoy all rights and privileges thereto belonging. His person is not to be arrested or detained without leave first had and obtained of me; neither is he to bear any public office whatsoever, nor to be empanelled on any Inquest or Jury, nor be warned to attend at Assizes or Sessions, whereby he may pretend excuse to neglect his Majesty’s service, but is to attend the same according to his oath and duty. And all persons are required to forbear the infringing of the freedoms and privileges of the said Frescheville Hollis, as they will answer the contrary at their perils. Given under my hand and seal, this 26th day of September 1664, in the 16th year of his Majesty’s reign.

“E. MANCHESTER.”

*Sketch of seal of arms.*

## LETTERS OF REPRISALS.

1664[–5], o.s., 17 Chas. II., Feb. 18, High Court of Admiralty, London.—Licence by James Duke of York and Albany, Earl of Ulster, Lord High Admiral, &c., to Freschevill Holles to set forth to sea the ship called the *Panther Frigate*, under his own command; to set upon, take, and apprehend the ships, goods, moneys, and merchandise of the subjects of the United Provinces; to bring the same into any port of England or Ireland; and, after judgment given in the Admiralty Court, to retain the same as lawful prize, &c. *Begins*: “Whereas my Sovereign Lord and Brother Charles the Second, . . . having taken into his royal consideration the injuries, affronts, and spoils done by the East and West India Companies, and other the subjects of the States of the United Provinces, unto and upon the ships, goods, and persons of his subjects, extending to their grievous damages, and amounting to vast sums.”

8½ pp.

## COMMISSION FOR MAJOR FRESCHVILLE HOLLES.

1665, Oct. 2, aboard the *Prince*.—Commission by Edward Earl of Sandwich, Admiral of the Narrow Seas and of his Majesty’s Fleet for this present Expedition, to Major Frescheville Holles, as Captain of his Majesty’s frigate the *Anthelope*. To obey orders from his Royal Highness, &c.

*Sketch of seal of arms.*

## COMMISSION FOR CAPT. FRESCHVILLE HOLLES.

1666, June 8, on board the *Royal Charles*.—Commission by Prince Rupert, Count Palatine of the Rhine, Duke of Bavaria and Cumberland, &c., and George Duke of Albemarle, &c., Admirals of his Majesty’s Fleet for this present Expedition, to Capt. Fre[s]cheville Hollis, as Captain (or Commander) of the ship *Henrietta*; granted by authority from James, Duke of York and Albany, Lord High Admiral.

*Sketches of two seals of arms.*



## COMMISSION for SIR FRESCHEVILLE HOLLES.

1666, Sept. 20, on board the *Royal Charles*.—Commission by Prince Rupert, Admiral of his Majesty's Fleet for this present Expedition, to Sir Fre[s]cheville Holles, Knight, as Captain of his Majesty's ship the *Cambridge*; granted by authority of James Duke of York, &c.

## COMMISSION for SIR FRESCHEVILLE HOLLES.

1666[-7], Jan. 4, Whitehall.—Commission by James Duke of York and Albany, Earl of Ulster, Lord High Admiral, &c., to Sir Frescheville Holles, as Captain of his Majesty's ship *Cambridge*, for this present Expedition.

*Sketch of seal of arms.*

## WARRANT by JAMES DUKE OF YORK, &amp;c.

1667, June 10, St. James's.—“Whereas for the good of his Majesty's service I have ordered the Fireships named in the margent (*Providence, Expedition, Woodmerchant, Goldenhand, White-fortune, De Ruyter*) to be fitted in the River of Thames, of all which I have thought fit to give the command unto Sir Frescheville Holles, Knight: These are therefore to will and require the respective Commanders of the said Fireships to receive, observe, and execute such orders as they shall receive from the said Sir Frescheville Holles for his Majesty's service, whereof they are not to fail. And for so doing this shall be their warrant.”

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The Commissioners think it probable that you may feel an interest in this object and be willing to assist in the attainment of it; and with that view they desire to lay before you an outline of the course which they usually follow.

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To avoid any possible apprehension that the examination of papers by the Commissioners may extend to title-deeds or documents of present legal value, positive instructions are given to every person who inspects MSS. on their behalf that nothing relating to the titles of existing owners is to be divulged, and that if in the course of his work any modern title-deeds or papers of a private character chance to come before him, they are to be instantly put aside, and are not to be examined or calendared under any pretence whatever.

The object of the Commission is solely the discovery of unknown historical and literary materials, and in all their proceedings the Commissioners will direct their attention to that object exclusively.

In practice it has been found more satisfactory, when the collection of manuscripts is a large one, for the inspector to make a selection therefrom at the place of deposit and to obtain the owner's consent to remove the selected papers to the Public Record Office in London, where they can be more fully dealt with, and where they are preserved with the same care as if they formed part of the muniments of the realm, during the term of their examination. Among the numerous owners of MSS. who have allowed their family papers of historical interest to be temporarily removed from their muniment rooms and lent to the Commissioners to facilitate the preparation of a report may be named: The Duke of Rutland, the Duke of Portland, the Marquess of Salisbury, the Marquess Townshend, the Marquess of Ailesbury, the Earl of Dartmouth, the Earl of Carlisle, the Earl of Lindsey, the Earl of Ancaster, the Earl of Lonsdale, Lord Brayce, Lord Hothfield, Lord Kenyon, Mrs. Stopford Sackville, the Right Hon. F. J. Savile Foljambe, Mr. le Fleming, of Rydal, Mr. Leyborne Popham, of Littlecote, and Mr. Fortescue, of Dropmore.

The costs of inspections, reports and calendars, and the conveyance of documents, will be defrayed at the public expense, without any charge to owners.

The Commissioners will also, if so requested, give their advice as to the best means of repairing and preserving any papers or MSS. which may be in a state of decay, and are of historical or literary value.

The Commissioners will feel much obliged if you will communicate to them the names of any gentlemen who may be able and willing to assist in obtaining the objects for which this Commission has been issued.

J. J. CARTWRIGHT,  
Secretary.

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HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

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REPORT

ON THE

MANUSCRIPTS

OF

THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH & QUEENSBERRY,  
K.G., K.T.,

PRESERVED AT

MONTAGU HOUSE, WHITEHALL.

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VOL. II.

PART 1. — 2

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## INTRODUCTION.

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SEVERAL of the more important series of letters in this collection were edited by Archdeacon Coxe in 1821, and portions of one series, the Vernon Letters, by G. R. P. James in 1841; but the editors left entirely untouched many other interesting letters and papers, which are dealt with in the present volume.

Much has been written of the political life and character of Charles Talbot, Earl and Duke of Shrewsbury, but little seems to have been known about his early days, when he was a minor under the guardianship of the Earl of Cardigan, his grandfather, and others. Here we have a series of his letters to Sir John Talbot, his uncle, beginning in 1673, when he was thirteen years old, selections from which are given.

In 1674, with James Morgan, apparently his tutor or "governor," the young Earl embarked somewhere in the Thames, and sailed round Margate to Dieppe, whence he travelled by way of Rouen to Paris. He was sent there for the purpose of studying in "Navarre College," but as he was "not inclined to shut himself up in the walls of it," a lodging was found for him outside. While on his travels many years afterwards he met a French Bishop who had been a fellow student of his "at Navarre," but failed to recognise him. He had not been in Paris many months before he caught the smallpox, which his tutor regarded merely as "a debt most men are solvable for."

Although so young, the Earl showed great solicitude in respect of his mother, which was natural under the circumstances. In 1675 he relates with great satisfaction that she had entered the "monastery" of Maubuisson, the Abbess of which was Prince Rupert's sister (Louisa). In this connexion sundry references are made to Abbot Montagu, who has been frequently mentioned in the first volume of this Report. The Abbot did his best to second the desire of the Countess Dowager to obtain, through Lord Arlington, the honour of kissing the hands of Queen

Catherine, in order "to wash out the particular blot that lay upon her." She had her wish, and was received at Court. A year later she married Mr. George Rodney Bridges, without the knowledge of Shrewsbury, who resented being kept in the dark as to these matters. In fact, his early letters show that he was not at all likely to be influenced in later life by his mother in favour of James II., as has been suggested.

In 1676 the Earl's guardians were endeavouring to arrange a match for him with the daughter of Lord Northampton, and Sir John Talbot requested him to come over and see the young lady, which the Earl acquiesced in, after much grumbling at the trouble of the journey. Apparently no engagement took place, as he was back again in Paris in the autumn, preparing for his "exercise" at the Academy, for which it was necessary that he should have a coach bearing his arms, and a coachman in livery. The coach was obtained, but in 1678 the Earl was still in doubt as to what kind of livery he should choose. At that time he had received "commands" from James, Duke of York, to attend him in the expected war in Flanders. His grandfather obtained the Duke's consent to his returning to England, in the hope of preventing his taking part in the campaign. The Earl was however resolved to go, and made his preparations, but there is only one letter from him while he was in Flanders.

These early letters show the Earl to have been a young man of great independence of character, and quite capable of managing his own affairs, in which he resented too much interference on the part of his guardians. He had decided opinions on all subjects, from matrimony to periwigs. After 1678 we learn little more about him from these papers till the Revolution.

Nor have many fresh particulars been found as to Shrewsbury's leading part in bringing about that great event, but there are several important papers illustrating the events preceding and following it. The Earl of Clarendon, in a letter to the Princess of Orange, narrates for the Prince's information the proceedings of the Archbishop and the six Bishops in opposition to James's order for the reading in all churches of his Declaration of Indulgence.

A letter from William of Orange is dated 2nd November, 1688, but November is clearly a mistake for December, as he did not



land at Torbay till 5th November. If, as is probable, it was addressed to Shrewsbury, it shows that the Earl had been negotiating with the Corporation of Bristol for a supply of money, of which the Prince stood in great need. The letter also relates to certain military arrangements. Subsequently Shrewsbury himself refers to a number of gentlemen who came to him at Exeter at this time in support of William.

James II.'s final letter of instructions to the Earl of Middleton from Rochester, just before his flight, came into this collection accidentally. Many other allusions to the late King and his partisans occur. On his arrival at Kinsale in March, 1689, Lord Tyrconnell wrote to the Duke of Hamilton and the Earl of Perth, urging them to be faithful to him. Shortly after, from Dublin Castle, James sent military commissions to the Earl of Balcarras and Viscount Dundee, the terms of which are set out. These and other commissions to persons both in England and Scotland are alluded to in Colonel Parker's subsequent "information."

The doubts respecting the birth of "the Prince of Wales" are insisted on in the Declaration "proposed" to be made by the Prince of Orange in 1688; and two papers give circumstantial particulars of statements made by a certain Lady Ivy that the supposed Prince was really the son of her daughter Lady Clarke, wife of Sir Robert Clarke, born in June, 1688. Sir Robert is said to have fled to France with King James, and to have been followed by his wife. From Shrewsbury's Journal (p. 788) it appears that the Pope prepared "*fascie* or clouts" for the new Prince, but they were "never sent."

During Shrewsbury's first Secretaryship he seems to have destroyed most of his correspondence; at any rate we have here little besides the letters and drafts of letters between King William and certain Scottish noblemen in 1689, and letters from one M. de Fontenay, relating to some design of a "party" in Britany and Poitou, apparently for seizing Quimperlé and Port Louis, which Shrewsbury describes as "la grande affaire."

Between 1690 and 1693 Shrewsbury preserved not a single letter. From March, 1694, when he became Secretary of State for the second time, his correspondence has been preserved perhaps entirely, down to the time when he left England in 1700.

The letters of Mrs. Villiers and Mrs. Lundee, written by King William's desire, after his own persuasions had failed, to induce Shrewsbury again to accept the office of Secretary, have been mostly printed by Coxe, but not all; the rest are now published. The ladies requested Shrewsbury to burn their letters, which he promised to do, but evidently forgot his promise.

During the first three years of his second Secretaryship the Duke, as he was now created, appears to have assiduously attended to his duties. All the letters and papers he received are endorsed with the names of the writers and the dates of their writing and reception, either, as is most usual, in his own hand, or in that of a secretary, and he kept drafts or copies of his own letters. Thus we have a large quantity of his own handwriting, much of it very hurriedly and carelessly written, and difficult to read, especially the minutes which he took as Secretary at meetings of the Council, similar to those formerly taken by Secretary Cecil in the reign of Elizabeth, now among the State Papers. The notes of the examinations of many Jacobite prisoners (p. 319) are also in his hand.

His reasons for disliking the responsibilities of office are forcibly stated in a letter of 1st August, 1695: "I never yet was a month in business without wishing thirty times to be out of it. Even when things go the best, it has its disgusts; but to be in a post where much good is expected, and see how little one is able to do, is hardly to be borne." At the same time he was afraid to retire, for fear of making "room for knavery and treachery."

In 1694 and 1695 Shrewsbury occasionally complained of lameness owing to gout, and of bad eyesight, and in October, 1696, he fell from his horse while hunting, and burst a blood vessel. After that date he was constantly lamenting his ill-health and blood-spitting, and frequently absented himself from London, the air of which he found injurious to his lungs. These absences were however ascribed by his enemies to political reasons.

The accident occurred shortly after the accusations made against him by Sir John Fenwick of having been in correspondence with Lord Middleton, who had, after remaining in England for some time after the Revolution, finally taken up his residence at the Court of St. Germain. There is a copy of

Sir John's "information" in Shrewsbury's own hand, the original having been sent to him by the King, and probably returned. In a letter to the Earl of Portland he says that Fenwick's story was as wonderful to him as if he had been accused of coining, and that, if it were true, he should deserve worse than its inventor intended him.

The accusation of his having accepted the Secretaryship in 1694 by the desire of King James seems absurd in face of the manifest reluctance with which he was persuaded to resume the office. From a later paper (p. 434) it would appear that this very objection was suggested to Fenwick, when he could only say that William might have had some information of the Duke's "dealings," and was thus able to "constrain" him to re-enter his service. The story was revived by Lord Peterborough (formerly Monmouth) in August, 1699, at his long interview with Secretary Vernon.

On 6th November, 1696, Shrewsbury was completely exonerated in the House of Commons from the charges made against him, as Henry Guy relates. "It was impossible," he tells the Duke, "for any person to have had a greater vindication than was given to you, and I am sure others fared well for your sake; for I do from my heart believe that all were sensible of the villainy of the accusation, and the innocence of yourself, and do therefore hope that this whole matter will make as little impression on you as it did on them." His stepfather, Mr. Bridges, a member of the House, also wrote to him about "the right the House did him." Bridges was certainly not a Jacobite, whatever his wife, the Countess Dowager, may have been. She is referred to several times at this date, but not as taking part in politics, though Shrewsbury was cautioned that all his letters left for her at a certain house had been opened (p. 435).

The Duke's continued absence from London was however adversely commented on. Even Portland wrote to him on the subject on 18th November: "Si j'estois dans votre place, et dans votre circonstance, rien ne m'empecheroit de venir à Londres quant ma vie seroit en danger, de peur que par mon absence je ne souffrisse quelque prejudice en ce qui m'est plus cher que la vie mesme." But a fortnight later Shrewsbury still protested his inability to move from his house at Eyford, in Gloucestershire, after making several attempts.



From Marlborough, Bridges, and others he received reports of the further proceedings against Fenwick in the House of Lords, in December and January, in which the Earl of Monmouth became involved by his own folly in endeavouring to incriminate Shrewsbury. On 16th January, 1697, Godolphin and Guy announce their termination, and that Shrewsbury's "innocence is at last rescued from the malice of ill men." Wharton, Sunderland, and Rochester also congratulated him on the result, but Sunderland added, "for God's sake come to us as soon as you are able."

Shrewsbury at last came to London in March, and took up his residence at Hyde Park Lodge, but was back again at Eyford at the beginning of May, having had a relapse of his "old distemper." He came to town again in July, and remained there busily attending to the duties of his office till the middle of August, when he had another relapse, and returned to the country, being urged by the King to use "all those methods and remedies" which were most conducive to his recovery.

He was in London once more before long, and met the King at his coming home after signing the Treaty of Ryswick; but on 25th November he writes to Galway that he found himself worse, and could breathe only in the country air; "so that," he says, "I can be esteemed nothing but a corpse, half buried already, and expecting the consummation of that entire ceremony; it will not therefore become my circumstances to meddle much in politics." To this Galway replied: "*Je n'ay jamais receu une lettre qui m'ait touché si vivement; il semble que ce soit un adieu.*"

At this time Vernon, who had been Under-Secretary to Shrewsbury, and was by a Jacobite termed his "dog" (p. 539), was appointed to succeed Trumbull as one of the two Principal Secretaries of State. Portland assured the Duke that this change need cause no disturbance in the latter's "office," seeing that Vernon would be able to continue in charge of it, as well as to attend to his own new office. The King had expressed to Portland a wish that Shrewsbury would not dream, or at least not talk, of returning the seals to him just then, at the beginning of the Session; but promised to allow him soon after to act as he should think best, and to take some other less exacting office. Shrewsbury evidently remained only on these conditions.

Comparatively few letters from Shrewsbury after this have been preserved, though many were addressed to him. In December he retired once more into the country. While still Secretary in name, he appears to have considered himself practically exempt from official duties, and was unwilling to re-enter public life; yet he was constantly receiving from "Mr. Secretary" (Vernon) "a very exact account" of what was passing. At the end of the year, on the resignation of Lord Sunderland, the office of Lord Chamberlain was offered to him by the King, but he excused himself from accepting it, and Portland sent him a long letter of remonstrance, urging him not to insist on his refusal. In another letter Portland, to save Shrewsbury trouble, agreed to write on all matters of business to Vernon only.

The Duke's retirement was now recognised as an accomplished fact. On 9-19th March, 1698, Hill writes that the envoy then on his way from Brussels to London "will be sorry not to find your Grace there, who are so much the ornament of our Court that strangers miss you mightily."

In the same month however Shrewsbury met the King at Windsor, and it was hoped he would follow his Majesty to London; but he had been fox-hunting, which had brought on a fresh attack of blood-spitting. Consequently he did not emerge from his "retreat," which is still alluded to in June and August, when he was negotiating with the Earl of Clarendon, through the latter's brother, Lord Rochester, for the purchase of Cornbury, where he proposed to reside, having found his "little house" at Eyford inconvenient.

At length in June, 1699, Shrewsbury formally resigned the Secretaryship of State, but in September the King insisted on his accepting the Lord Chamberlainship, or the White Staff, though, to remove the Duke's objections, arrangements were to be made by which he would be allowed to act by deputy, without any personal responsibility.

The duties of the office were in fact performed by Sir John Stanley, his secretary, from whom there are many letters in 1699 and 1700, giving minute details of the numerous matters which fell within the province of the Lord Chamberlain of the Household, and asking Shrewsbury's decisions as to the appointment of chaplains, musicians, surgeons, apothecaries, gardeners, and

officers of the Household, and as to arrangements in the King's palaces and parks. Among other things he was called upon to decide a claim made by a pensioner on "the old Company of Players acting in Drury Lane"; and to make provision for the King's Maundy, and for the entertainment of ambassadors.

The Duke, as Chamberlain, had lodgings at Kensington, Hampton Court, and Newmarket, but apparently no fixed place for the transaction of business. Stanley therefore endeavoured to obtain rooms at Whitehall suitable for the Chamberlain's Office, but, not finding any, applied to Sir Christopher Wren, who offered to "run up a slight building for that purpose this summer (1700), of two rooms for an office, and two rooms over them for a lodging for the Secretary, for less than £200"; surely not an ambitious scheme.

In May, 1700, the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to which no one had been appointed for some years, was offered by the King to Shrewsbury, probably in the expectation that he would accept it on account of his health, which was still unsatisfactory; but once more he declined the King's favour. In June he obtained leave to resign the Chamberlainship, on the ground that it was absolutely necessary for him to live in a warmer climate. His friends the Lords Justices in Ireland greatly deplored his resolve, but Somers in the following year expressed his envy of the "good fortune which had given him liberty to choose to live remote from such a country as ours." This may refer to the jealousies then prevalent at Court (p. 623).

On 1st November, 1700, Shrewsbury set out on his travels, and was absent from England for more than five years. In his Journal he gives accounts of all the numerous people, Englishmen and foreigners, he met with, and of all the places he visited; with many curious anecdotes, and with observations on many diverse topics, including books, manuscripts, music, singing, architecture, sculpture, painting, medicine, politics, inventions, gardens, games of chance, witchcraft, battles, and battlefields. He spent several months in France, and "saluted" Louis XIV. at Versailles, where he met an old acquaintance, the Duke of Lauzun, who told him, he says, "how kindly King James had always taken the distinguishing civility I had showed him when I was sent on the message" (in December, 1688); and expressed



a wish that Shrewsbury would see "the Prince of Wales," a fine youth, which Shrewsbury refused to do, though, he pointedly added, he would rather see him in France than in England.

From France he went to Switzerland, and thence into Italy. He arrived at Rome on 20th November, 1701, and took up his abode there for nearly three years and a half. Only two days after his arrival he was introduced to the Countess Adelaide Paleotti, who is from that date mentioned almost daily in the *Journal*. Affairs and events in Rome during the same period are recorded at great length. Shrewsbury alludes to a ceremony which took place in the Vatican on 24th January, 1702, in honour of King James, who had died on 6th December before; to his "affliction" on hearing of King William's death on 4th April following; and to the death of his own mother on 19th April, old style. Subsequently he says he was informed that "several by their intercession to King James had recovered health and limbs; so I perceive they intend to make him a Saint."

On 18th May, in a passage quoted by Coxe, he states that he had been informed by Lord Godolphin of Queen Anne's intention to "keep the place of Master of (the) Horse for my return"; which gives him occasion to recall the fact that "almost all the great places of the kingdom" had been offered to him at one time or another. In December following he indignantly repudiates the notion of the Italians that he could possibly have any correspondence with the so-called "King and Queen of England" at St. Germain; and he mentions (p. 767) a belief that the latter was an illegitimate daughter of Louis XIV.

While in Rome Shrewsbury was suspected by the Pope of plotting "against his State" (p. 769), and spies were sent to the receptions held by the Countess Adelaide, on which he remarks: "That little concerns me, for I have nothing to do here, nor will have anything to do either here or elsewhere, and should be glad such good spies were put about me as might discover that I have no business; for, if I would engage in business, I might have a post that would become me better than being a little agent or spy at this wretched Court" (p. 771). In other places he makes some unflattering remarks on the Papal government of that day.

His grandfather, the Earl of Cardigan, died at Deene, in Northamptonshire, on 15th July, 1703. The new Earl and his brother, Mr. Brudenell, were then in Rome, and sundry allusions are made to them and their doings.

The Countess Adelaide was a widow, and had a daughter, who became a nun. On 23rd October, 1703, she received a proposal of marriage from a certain Frenchman, and Shrewsbury, as a friend, advised her not to decline it. On 23rd July, 1704, she told Shrewsbury that "the reason of her some time since desiring Lord Cardigan to come not so frequently to her house was that Bishop Ellis had been twice with the Pope, to complain as if she designed to trepan him into a match." Shrewsbury remarks: "I have already observed how great a liar this prelate is, and here he shows his malice." Cardigan's "Lady" is afterwards mentioned, but his marriage is dated 1707 in the New Peerage.

In several places in the Journal Shrewsbury mentions periodical attacks of his old complaint. Under 30th July, 1704, he narrates his peculiar experiences in a Roman bathing-house. On 4th August he writes: "Comte Mattei was with me, who says that a year ago I was so ill in the opinion of the Pope that it was thought a crime to go near me; now that they fear the Duke of Marlborough and his redcoats should come into Italy, his Holiness does nothing but commend me."

Shrewsbury first proposed marriage to the Countess Adelaide on 24th April, 1705. Whether he was then accepted is not stated, but he left Rome three days later. He went first to Venice, whither Lord Cardigan had preceded him. While there he had an attack of gout, and on recovering went to Padua, and visited the tomb of his aunt, Catherine Whetnal, in a church there. From Venice, on 27th June, he seems to have sent a further proposal to the Countess, but here, as before, the entry is in cipher. He had already made his will (pp. 783, 790). On 5th July he "set out from Venice," and arrived on the 16th at Augsburg, where he was taken ill, and in consequence suffered from lameness. On 28th August he sent by post to the Countess asking her to come to him. Meanwhile he interviewed the Lutheran minister at Augsburg and Senator Van Stetin on the subject of his proposed marriage, informing them of the Countess's change of religion, and the minister referred the question to "his superior." The Countess joined the Duke on

the 18th September, and they were married on the 20th. Her friends at Rome had petitioned the Inquisition to give her leave to marry Shrewsbury, but had been refused. On 10th October the Duke and his wife left Augsburg on their way to England. At Frankfort they signed a deed resigning the new Duchess's "portion at Bologna" to her mother, who is said to have been a descendant of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester.

These facts, apparently now published for the first time, disprove the usual story that Shrewsbury was compelled by Lady Adelaide's relatives to marry her at Rome. Clearly there could have been no compulsion under the circumstances. None of her relatives were even present at the wedding ceremony.

The Duke and Duchess stayed at Frankfort from 17th October till 10th November, and in the interval Marlborough arrived there, and remained a few days. Shrewsbury had several interviews with him, during which his "discourse was to show how averse the Queen of England was to a peace," and to persuade Shrewsbury "to come into business," that is, to take office. The Duchess soon after made her "recantation" before a Reformed French minister. At Cologne she was visited by her brother, Ferdinando Paleotti, who from there accompanied them on their journey, but whether he came to England is uncertain.

At the Hague Shrewsbury was constantly in the society of Marlborough, who informed him of "all the plans for peace now proposed to these people." One day they both "drank tea" with the Duchess. From a French merchant Shrewsbury heard some news from St. Germain, where, it was said, "Queen Mary has disgusted her whole Court, who once had thoughts of publishing a *factum* against her; and they have thoughts of conveying the young Prince to Scotland, but the Court of France will not consent."

Shrewsbury's travels were now at an end. He left the Brill in one of the Queen's yachts on 7th January, 1706, and arrived at Deptford on Sunday following, the 13th.

During his absence abroad the Duke appears to have maintained little correspondence, but it is quite probable that he may have destroyed most of it. Coxe prints a few letters from Marlborough, Somers, Godolphin, and Halifax, and there are a few more in this Report, supplemented by many other letters from



George Stepney at Vienna, Sir Lambert Blackwell at Florence, Sir Cloudesley Shovell in Leghorn Road, and others. There are two letters from Shrewsbury to Sir John Talbot announcing his marriage. After his return he had some correspondence with the Duke of Buckingham, Burnet, and Harley, and with Benjamin Furley, whom he had met at the Hague. The undated letters and papers at the end probably belong to the period of his second Secretaryship.

Much of the fresh information here collected touching the principal facts in Shrewsbury's life has now been indicated. It will be seen that these additional papers, like those printed by Coxe, do not in any way support the common belief that he was a Jacobite at heart, and kept up communications with the Stuarts. On the other hand, they do help us in some measure to comprehend "the charm of manner" for which he was so greatly admired by his contemporaries.

We may now turn to the illustrations they afford of the events of the period. There are sundry references to Queen Mary, but she did not apparently take an active part in public affairs, and seldom presided, in the King's absence, at meetings of the Committee of the Privy Council, or the Cabinet Council, as Shrewsbury terms it (p. 85). On 4th September, 1694, Shrewsbury informed Secretary Blathwayt, then with the King in the Netherlands, that the Queen had been "a little indisposed"; but a few days after he announced her supposed recovery, which was attributed to her "having let blood." She proved, however, to be suffering from smallpox, from which she did not recover. Archbishop Tillotson, Shrewsbury's valued friend, had died only a month previously. Admiral Russell in his letters lamented the deaths of both. He states that the fleet under him in Cadiz Bay went into mourning for the Queen; and he urged Shrewsbury to secure the succession to Tillotson of "a man that won't be too strict with us rigid Presbyterians."

The allusions to King William are naturally very numerous, and illustrate most of the events of his reign, and his actions at home and abroad. The long, unsigned letter to him of 25th December, 1689, is supposed to have been written by Thomas Wharton, afterwards Lord Wharton. It reproaches him for his coldness, and for his neglect of those who had assisted in

establishing him on the throne. There is also a copy among the State Papers, and the entire text is printed in Dalrymple's Memorials, vol. ii., app. ii., p. 84.

Many of the letters and official papers relate to the alleged designs of Jacobites to assassinate William, while returning to Kensington after hunting, or to seize him and convey him over to France. Shrewsbury believed in the probability of their existence, on the ground that "the fate of us and of Europe seems to depend so much upon the life of one man." Others relate to the expected invasion of England by James II. Sundry warrants for the arrest of certain persons for high treason are noticed on pp. 56, 95, 96.

Particulars of the unsuccessful naval attempts on Brest and Dunkirk, in 1694-6, will be found in the correspondence of that period, among much information relating to the Navy and naval commanders. A secret voyage planned by one Neckson also came to nothing. The French Admiral Du Bart, who is mentioned in many places, was at one time "master at sea," and the King thought it would be unwise to encounter him with an inferior fleet. Admiral Russell was annoyed at "the honour two flag-officers received in kissing the King's hands," as being injurious to "discipline in the Fleet." It is remarkable that Sir George Rooke frequently complained in strong terms to Shrewsbury of the inferior quality of the crews on board the ships under his command, describing them in one place as "a miserable mob" (p. 218). Many letters relate to the disputes with Denmark and Sweden touching the failure of their ships to salute the English flag.

The difficulties encountered by the King in his passages between Holland and England, owing to unfavourable wind and weather, are illustrated by several letters of Secretary Blathwayt in October and November, 1694. At length he arrived in the William and Mary yacht at Margate, where he "took coach" to Canterbury, intending to dine the next day at Dartford.

Before going to Holland again, in 1695, the King, in consequence of the Queen's death, appointed Lords Justices to carry on the Government during his absence, Shrewsbury being one of them. The occasion was quite novel, there being no Royal family from which a "Keeper of England" could be selected, as

in the days of the Edwards and Henrys, and the title now adopted was settled in Council. Several much corrected drafts show that considerable pains were taken to draw up instructions for the guidance of the Lords Justices. Whether these were actually formulated does not appear; there seems to be no fair copy among the State Papers; at any rate it was decided that the Lords Justices were to follow such instructions as they should receive from the King from time to time.

While the Jacobites abroad were encouraging themselves with the supposed unpopularity of "the Prince of Orange," Shrewsbury, on 6th September, 1695, was urging that William should return to England earlier in the year than usual; adding, "I believe he will find the nation so full of gratitude for the pains and dangers he has undergone, and so thoroughly well disposed to his and their own true interest, that it will be happy if this seasonable opportunity be taken for the summoning a new Parliament."

A letter of Lord Keeper Somers shortly after throws light on the intrigues incident to Parliamentary elections in those times. One party, for some reason, wished the poll (for Westminster) to be taken in Hyde Park; and it is related that "the Duke of Leeds gives a great deal of roast beef against Mr. Montagu." Shrewsbury was asked to aid the latter with his presence, if possible. William Penn wished to obtain a formal protection while travelling in the west during "so busy a time as that of the Elections," and received a letter from Shrewsbury, intended to serve that purpose; but Somers complained that Penn made an "ill use" of it, by employing all his interest in the election at Bristol.

The King was making a Progress at this time, accompanied by Shrewsbury, and was expected to pass through Oxford, on his way from Althorpe and Welbeck, about the time of the University Election. Secretary Trumbull writes: "I was very glad to find the University so generally well affected and dutiful to his Majesty as they frequently expressed themselves." They desired to entertain the King on the occasion, but were informed that "a treat was not expected from them"; only certain customary ceremonies were to be observed.

The long-expected defection of the Duke of Savoy from the Grand Alliance became an accomplished fact in the middle



of 1696. Copies of his correspondence, real or imaginary, with the French generals were furnished by the Duke himself to Lord Galway, commander of William's forces in Italy. On 4th July, new style, Mr. Hill, Paymaster in Flanders, writes from Ghent: "I dare not presume to make any remarks on these letters, but I can assure your Grace that the King is under great disquiet. I fear it is equally impossible to send money to his Royal Highness and to my Lord Galway, for want of which the one will have a pretence to treat, and the other be under an impossibility of keeping his few troops together." And on 9-19th July: "What seems most provoking for us is, that H.R.H. seemed careful to manage the honour and interests of the Emperor and the King of Spain in some manner, but never so much as mentioned our King, or the States. . . . The King is more melancholy than I have ever seen him, and I fear the ill news which I bring him of the great necessities of his Army, and the little hopes I can see of subsisting it to the end of the campaign, have added to his chagrin."

William's resources were indeed at a low ebb. Shrewsbury writes from Whitehall on the 14th July to Secretary Blathwayt: "The Treasury have declared to us today they find it absolutely impossible to send any speedy and considerable supply for the Army, so that if any way could be found out to get credit for them abroad, for their (the Army's) support for some time, that seems to be the only expedient left to preserve them from immediate ruin."

No wonder the Allies were ready to treat for a general peace, though William was still eager "to attempt and do something" in order secure better terms. As the Dutch would not "lend a stiver," he proposed to raise money by pawning his jewels. However, negotiations were begun with the French, but were much delayed by the procrastination of the Emperor and Spain. The Emperor Leopold seems to have been already acting on the maxim which he afterwards enunciated—"La nostra tardanza non ci ha mai pregiudicato" (p. 770).

Among other things, proposals were made for William's marriage to a French Princess, but Shrewsbury pointed out the insuperable objections to it under the Bill of Rights. It was certainly thought that William intended to marry again. Other Princesses of Brandenburg, Hesse, Cleves, and Denmark, and a

daughter of the Emperor were proposed for his selection, but it seems doubtful whether he ever had serious intentions in this direction. Shrewsbury remarks: "The posture of affairs in our King's reign has a great resemblance with that of Queen Elizabeth, some things excepted. She made great advantages from the several propositions of marriage she hearkened to, and found her interest in being coquette to many. I know not whether the same politic (policy) may not yet be good, and it may prove as useful to his Majesty to give hopes to many as to engage himself to one. But perhaps my own practice may help to convince (convict) me of partiality against matrimony."

Shrewsbury might have drawn a further parallel between the two reigns in the matter of favouritism. Keppel was now superseding Portland as chief favourite of William, and there are sundry references to their rivalry and quarrels.

At this time Matthew Prior, English Secretary at the Hague, was writing in an entertaining style to Shrewsbury. He gives an account of the journey to Cleves undertaken by the King for the express purpose of seeing the Princess of that House, and of the King's warm reception by the Elector. "In the Electrice's apartment, after they had talked an hour standing, the King, the Electrice, and the Duke of Zell went to ombre for five good hours; the King had an armed chair, the Duke of Zell an ordinary one, and she sat on the bed. The Electrice has a face not unlike our poor Queen (Mary), upon Queen (Catherine) Dowager's body. . . . The Princess is not ugly, but disagreeable; a tall miss at a boarding-school, with a lean neck; very pale, and a great lover, I fancy, of chalk and tobacco-pipes; nobody can tell if it be a match or no, but as much as one could guess he (the King) does not much dislike her." At dinner the Elector had a separate table for "the best English," while "there was a great deal of good meat and ill wine for everybody else; but they filled it (the wine) in such mighty glasses, and it came about so fast, that people grew drunk before they had half dined."

The French Refugees were now "very busy everywhere to get themselves included in the Treaty; they would fain make out that the Kings of England were *garvands* of the Edict of Nantes"; but Hill thought they "would not go home" even "if the door were opened."

The Emperor's stipulations, when at last they became known, proved to be so unlikely of acceptance that Shrewsbury wished the negotiations for peace had not proceeded so far as they had done. In spite of the low state of the King's revenue he declares: "I am confident the Parliament will do their part to maintain the war, and though we are poorer than we were, yet (we) are not in so desperate a condition as the disaffected Party would represent us."

The Army in the Netherlands was still in want of money in March, 1697, and it was feared that some great "disorder" might happen in it, which would put an end to all hopes of peace. Hill writes: "We are so far in arrear and in debt that both officer and soldier are put upon a dangerous trial. . . . I hope the King will not bring any more battalions over hither, my Lord; I fear the Regency (the Lords Justices) may have as much need of 'em in England as in Flanders."

However, the King went over to Holland in April, as usual, to prepare for another campaign, which was indeed commenced, though the treaty was still in progress, the plenipotentiaries having enough pretensions before them to occupy them "till Doomsday." The characters of the English negotiators, who were Lord Pembroke, Sir Joseph Williamson, and Lord Villiers, are amusingly sketched by Hill (pp. 475, 476, 560).

Matters appear to have been expedited by informal interviews between Portland and Marshal Boufflers, which caused some jealousy to the Imperialists and Spaniards. No doubt at these interviews various subjects were discussed, but the "main point" which concerned William was to obtain from France an acknowledgment of himself as King of Great Britain, with a guarantee not to assist James II. in any attempts to recover the Crown, and, if possible, for his removal from St. Germain to some place "further off."

William did not indeed hesitate to intervene for the settlement of other points in dispute. Villiers writes that the King had urged the Imperialists to come to a speedy determination "in the whole affair," and intimated his opinion on one of the principal obstacles, "that it was for the interest of the King of Spain to take an equivalent for Luxembourg." The Imperialists at first objected, "but this is referred to his Majesty, who



certainly knows the interest of these countries better than any man, and if he pleases to have an equivalent taken it will avail but very little what our Germans say to the contrary."

As the Imperialists remained too long obdurate, the time fixed for the conclusion of the treaty, 1st September, new style, passed by, and warlike operations were recommenced by the French, who had become elated by their recent successes at sea, and in Spain. Fresh informal negotiations were nevertheless opened between Portland and Boufflers, though the former had in the meantime threatened to retire from the King's service, owing to "the slights" put on him. But the French now withdrew some of their previous offers, especially that of surrendering Strasburg; so that the Emperor for once did not benefit by his proverbial slowness.

After this the articles of the Treaty of Ryswick were settled with remarkable speed in comparison with the previous dilatoriness; and so on 10-20th September Williamson was able to inform Shrewsbury that "having, by the blessing of God, finally adjusted all our points, we are here this afternoon to sign the Treaty; it's now writing fair over." The reasons of the French for being so ready to conclude peace were the subject of speculation. Hill says: "'Tis certain our enemy was in a condition to carry on the war with great superiority everywhere, and I can see no political reasons which could move him to such a peace as we have now, by which France gives up more to Spain and the Empire than ever was given up by any treaty of peace that I know of. We must seek for the true reasons hereof in the age or devotion of the King of France, in his inclinations, or in those of Madame Maintenon. But a peace we have, and the Lord of Peace be thanked. I think I must go to Loo and receive the King's orders about the disposition of his Army, and where it must winter; I hope, in England. The Elector (of Bavaria) and the Prince of Vaudemont design to go visit the King at Loo, who are better company than the Czar would be," Peter the Great being then on a visit to Holland. The Treaty was provisionally ratified by the King a few days after, till the formal ratification under the Great Seal should arrive from London; and it was proclaimed at the Hague early in October.

The foreign troops in William's pay, Hill writes elsewhere, "are now grown useless, I hope, since the peace is made; but we

owe these troops so much money, and are so unable to pay 'em at present, and the King so averse to the discharging any of 'em until they are cleared, that I fear we must keep 'em all the winter." As to the British troops, Hill stated his intention of getting most of them "sent every man to his own home," though he foresaw "a good deal of opposition," meaning, no doubt, on the part of the King.

Portland was appointed as Ambassador to Paris, "an honourable kind of banishment"; and the King gave him Lord Clancarty's estate. It has been alleged that Shrewsbury and the other English Ministers had no hand in the treaty, but Williamson congratulates the Duke on "the part your Excellency has had in bringing to a conclusion a Peace which does so universally rejoice." The Duke's correspondence during the negociations with the King, Portland, and the three plenipotentiaries before named, will be found in Coxe. He would have been consulted more frequently but for the state of his health, and the King and Williamson apologised for troubling him as much as they did. The other Lords Justices also appear to have been in constant communication with the King.

After all, nothing appears to have been settled in respect of the residence of James II., and on this Shrewsbury remarks to Hill: "I do not yet understand that anything is agreed concerning King James removing further from Paris. His remaining so near will surely be very undecent, when our King has an ambassador there, both with respect to himself and the King of France; and it will be extreme(ly) inconvenient to the quiet of his Majesty's affairs to have him in a place where such easy recourse may be had to him. The nation in general is much pleased and satisfied with the Peace, but there are some who will like nothing, who will be ready to find any fault they can. The uncertainty of this (which I am sensible might not properly be inserted in the public Treaty), and the Article about Hudson's Bay, are the only two objections I have yet heard mentioned."

It is important to observe that William had signed "a separate peace" (p. 569), for the Imperialists and the Catholic Princes of Germany delayed signing the Treaty till 30th October, n.s. In the meantime a clause was secretly "foisted" into the Treaty by "underhand" collusion between the Catholic Princes and the French, to the effect that the Protestant religion and

churches should not be restored in the provinces given up by the French. Most of the Protestant Princes at first refused to sign the Treaty as thus unwarrantably altered, but the Elector of Brandenburg and others could not well afford to be left at the mercy of France, and it was utterly impossible for William to renounce his own stipulations and re-open the war.

On this Villiers, now Earl of Jersey, remarks: "This manner of proceeding is a little rough, and is warning enough for us not to rely too much on the peace we have now made." Williamson points out that it was contrary to the professions made by the French during the negotiations; and he gives some account of the subsequent proceedings of the Diet of Ratisbon, where at length the Treaty was ratified by all the German Princes, the Protestant deputies signing with "a kind of reservation," which was entered in the register of the Diet.

It was expected that the King would in future be able to give more attention to domestic affairs. On 18-28th November, Hill writes from Antwerp: "His Majesty is got out of an ill war very gloriously, and he is going now, I suppose, to settle his reign upon such methods as may make him more glorious in peace. . . . I know, my Lord, that the King has of late been pressed, by all those who dare press him on that subject, to marry; and I know his Majesty shows no great aversion to it now."

William was however in no hurry to oblige his advisers. On 9-19th March, 1698, Hill reports that the Queen of Spain, anxious for an alliance with England, "would fain help our King to a wife; she offered first one of the Emperor's daughters, and afterwards one of her Lutheran cousins, but his Majesty could not be tempted." The temptation no doubt was great, for the Queen's object was to counteract the intrigues of the French ministers at Madrid, where "the ill health of the King gives great expectations to all those who pretend to share in the succession." With that object William was no doubt in full sympathy, for, as Hill remarks, "the French King has this day more men and ships ready, and more money in his exchequer, than all the Princes who were lately allied against him. That alliance is disbanded, and no new one made."

In another letter Hill expresses his alarm lest French armies should take possession of the entire Spanish monarchy, as soon



as the Spanish King should die. "In the meantime the Parliament of England is busy about trifles, when it might be making preparations for securing Mexique and Peru." Some months later Hill expressed an opinion that the best plan would be for the King to "play a sure game, and enter into such measures as may be reasonable with the French themselves, and set a son of France upon the Spanish throne, upon the best terms we can," though it was "almost treason" to say so. This was after the flattering reception of Portland in France.

From December, 1697, to March, 1698, the Earl of Manchester was at Venice as Ambassador extraordinary, and wrote frequently to Shrewsbury. After many tedious formalities he was received by the Republic, and presented a memorial requiring reparation to be made to English merchants for certain injustices which they had suffered from the Signory; but he had to return without obtaining a satisfactory reply. It was supposed that the Venetians intended shortly to send an Ambassador to England.

At the same time Sir Lambert Blackwell, who had previously been Consul at Leghorn, was appointed Ambassador extraordinary to the Republic of Genoa, and to the Grand Duke of Tuscany at Florence. At Genoa he presented a memorial on behalf of the English Factory (at Leghorn), and experienced the same impossibility of obtaining a definite reply as Lord Manchester did at Venice. He managed, however, to secure the release of two of the King's subjects from the galleys, to which they had been condemned merely as "heretics." From Genoa he went to Florence, where he made similar remonstrances on behalf of the English merchants at Leghorn, which had been declared a free port as far back as 1593. He remained at Florence till 1703. In the meantime, in 1701, Shrewsbury visited these cities, and was entertained by Blackwell; he also met several English gentlemen, including Mr. Addison.

There is very little in this collection for the last two years of William III. When his death was reported in Rome, Shrewsbury did not at first believe it. He says: "We were told that (the French) Cardinal Jansen had sent about the news of the King's death with that joy and triumph that it is shameful; pray God send it prove as false as formerly." A few weeks later he writes: "The great character which King William has in these parts is chiefly owing to the old Prince Vaudemont, who, when

he was in Rome, gave them a true notion of that great prince, (and) how much it was their interest to wish well to one who curbed the exorbitant power of France; before, they (had) esteemed him a tyrant and a monster."

William's successor had not to wait so long for recognition at the Roman Court. After an interview with Cardinal Sacripanti Shrewsbury writes, on 21st July, 1703: "The Cardinal always mixes, as he did now, in his discourse, how the Pope recommends to his missionaries not to meddle in politics. The Cardinal called the Queen of England Queen several times."

Subsequently to the death at Rome in 1703 of the Abbé Scarlatti, who had received a pension of a thousand crowns yearly from King William, Shrewsbury in 1704 recommended the Comte Mattei, as one who would serve the Queen well for a small annuity, though he could have no "public character," and could only be remunerated as "an intelligencer or spy." The Elector of Hanover also had an agent at Rome, the Baron Scarlatti's nephew, at which Shrewsbury expressed much surprise, and, when he met him, gave him but a cold greeting. Some time after, at Augsburg, Shrewsbury was informed "that the House of Hanover is in reputation in Germany to be very indifferent in matters of religion, meaning that they have little, and have bred up their children to practise that (which) was most convenient where they were married."

In 1703 the letters from Blackwell, Ambassador at Florence, to Shrewsbury recommence. After so many years Blackwell was still memorialising the Grand Duke on the subject of wrongs done to English privateers, mariners, and merchants in the port of Leghorn, especially to one William Plowman, who had been capturing French ships as prizes. The Ambassador was instructed to complain of the undue favour shown there to French privateers. In June Blackwell was eagerly looking forward to the arrival of Sir Cloudesley Shovell, with the English fleet; and the Admiral, as soon as he arrived in Leghorn Road, in September, demanded "immediate satisfaction" in the Queen's name, and the removal of the Governor there. Shovell threatened, in case of non-compliance, that the charges of his fleet would be added to the damages claimed on behalf of her Majesty's subjects. The Grand Duke made some concessions in

respect of the arrival and departure of mariners of the Allies, but apparently did not settle any of the claims. On this Stepney remarked in a letter to Shrewsbury, that he "could not but be concerned to find so honest a man as Sir Cloudesley sent so far to no purpose."

In the following year Blackwell was commanded by the Queen to require the English merchants at Leghorn to settle their affairs there and withdraw their effects; but they resented this interference, and declared that "they reckoned themselves as safe at Leghorn as at Whitehall." They even presented a remonstrance to the Queen against Blackwell's proceedings, declaring that the Grand Duke was innocent of the charges made against him, and that Plowman was a Jacobite. The same paper contains a statement which is noticeable as occurring at so early a date: "The sovereignty of the sea is and hath ever been the undoubted right of the Crown of England, and always reckoned a part, and the greatest part, of that Empire" (p. 695).

An unsigned letter to Blackwell, from Genoa, 6-17th Nov., 1703, mentions two persons who had been sent from London to the Vaudois, with letters from the Queen. They had assured the writer that there were 15,000 men in England who had "all signed a covenant to succour those people."

Between May, 1703, and April, 1705, George Stepney, Ambassador at Vienna, addressed many letters to Shrewsbury, then in Rome, giving him notice of all occurrences in connexion with the war which had been declared by Queen Anne, Holland, and the Emperor against France. The English and Dutch fleets were sent into the Mediterranean under Shovell "to second the designs" of the Emperor on Naples. Stepney had no great hopes of their success, but thought there was a possibility of "another Revolution (in Naples) almost as wonderful as that wherein your Grace (Shrewsbury) had so eminent a share." If the fleets could arrive "in the neighbourhood" at the time of the anticipated Papal election, it was thought that this would be an advantage to the Imperial interests at Rome; but no such election took place for many years.

It was hoped that the Duke of Savoy would "still show France the same slippery trick as he did the Allies towards the close of the last war." Hill, whom Stepney calls "our fat friend," was



engaged at Turin in endeavouring to procure this result, but Stepney had no great opinion of Hill's methods. The Duke at first declined to come over to the Allies, though his conditions had been accepted; but in the end he "cut his fingers by paring his apple too finely," after all "his refined politics," and was glad to enter the second Grand Alliance, which Venice was also expected to join.

Shovell, while riding at sea off Leghorn, expressed his opinion that the fleet required to be supported in the kingdom of Naples by regular troops, who could show the people of the country "how to keep their ground when an enemy approach, and learn 'em to stand when they see men killed." He adds: "I have seen the experience of militia and mob, of (between) which there is little difference, for neither of 'em will stand against disciplined troops."

The rest of Stepney's letters give many details of affairs in Germany, Italy, Poland, Hungary, and Turkey, with some allusions to the military operations of the Duke of Marlborough, Prince Eugene, and other commanders. These are also referred to in Shrewsbury's Journal. Thus, under 27th September, 1704, Shrewsbury makes the following entry: "I am told that Madame Maintenon, writing to Cardinal Jansen upon the defeat at Hochstet, said they were so used to success that every little disadvantage seemed much to them. She called that little!"

From another entry in the Journal about the same date it appears that the French considered it was easy to make an agreement with Queen Anne, by providing that she should "reign for her life, and that the Prince of Wales should reign after her." On this Shrewsbury expressed the opinion that "the nation would never bear it, and that any Minister who should treat such a peace would lose his head." A similar proposal had been made before to King William (pp. 350, 447), though this has been denied. The negotiations for a general peace in 1705 are discussed in the Journal (pp. 796-799).

The long letter of Benjamin Furley in 1706 is a valuable contribution to the history of commerce between England and the Low Countries.

Many papers of more domestic interest have been passed over in the foregoing chronological review, such as Sir Samuel

Morland's curious scheme in 1689 for the opening of suspected letters at the General Post Office, substituting counterfeit hand-writings, so as to retain the originals for evidence against the writers, and re-sealing the letters with counterfeit seals or wafers. These operations he had first introduced to the notice of Charles II., who attended late at night, once at Lord Arlington's office, and once at the Post Office, in order to see the working of the "models." Morland alleged that "all these things" were practised at the Post Office by that King's order till the Fire of London, in which "all the machines and utensils belonging to those arts" were destroyed. King William however "thought that the secret ought to die with him, as too dangerous to be encouraged"; yet some such practices seem to have been still carried on in 1696 (p. 386). In 1694-5 the Post Office Commissioners were troubled about the loss of packet-boats between England and Holland, and between Ireland and England.

The establishment of the national Bank is referred to by Shrewsbury with some distrust: "This morning (8th June, 1694) the Commission for taking subscriptions for the 1,200,000*l.* towards erecting the new Corporation called the Bank of England was finished at Council, and there signed by her Majesty. It is generally believed the money will come in apace, but many question what the consequence may be if they grow to such a greatness as they promise themselves." Two years later the Bank did "a great service" to the State in lending 200,000*l.* for the needs of the Army abroad, when the Exchequer was in very low water.

The "villainous trades of defacing and clipping our coin," and of sending the clippings abroad, after melting, are alluded to in a letter of Gilbert Heathcote, 18th March, 1695. In that year there were "several meetings" in Shrewsbury's office to consider the proposals for "reforming" the coinage, and the question was afterwards submitted to Council and to Parliament. There is an elaborate paper by Sir Joseph Child on this vexed question, in which he objects to the proposed remedy of raising the value of the crown-piece to 6*s.* 3*d.* or 6*s.* 6*d.*, as he thought there would be much melting of unclipped silver, except by the Directors of the Banks, who "have so much honour, or too many eyes upon them."

On 9th June, 1696, Shrewsbury writes to Blathwayt: "The want of current money in the kingdom begins to create disturbances in many places. . . . I apprehend, when the poor understand that a remedy is not like to come suitable to their hopes, they will be very unruly." And on the 16th: "The Treasury have directed their under-officers of the Revenue to receive such (money) as is punchable, but not such as is clipped, nor sixpences." The people had a notion that the Window Tax, which was specially imposed to provide for the renewal of the currency, could be paid with "the little money," but the Excisemen objected, and one of them "had liked to have been knocked on the head and his money taken from him at Halifax." The best money had for some years been employed in payment of the foreign soldiers in the King's pay (p. 271); and the debased condition of the coin remaining in England was used as a principal argument in favour of making peace with France (pp. 398, 437).

One feature of these papers is the large number of tavern and coffee-houses in London and the suburbs which are referred to, chiefly as the resorts of Jacobites. "Like clothes made in Long Lane," was a synonym for anything unbecoming. Fleet Street is alluded to apparently as being a favourite place for duels (p. 677). Watermen on the Thames used to "scold" (p. 763). The fire at Whitehall palace, and the plans for its rebuilding, are mentioned.

In regard to Scotland, there is some correspondence which, though intermittent, is of much value. In March, 1689, the Duke of Hamilton and the Earl of Perth received letters from Ireland on behalf of King James, exhorting them "to stick by him," and expressing the hope that "the King will find some friends in Scotland, as well as in England." Perth also received a letter from Melfort explaining James's intentions, in purposely obscure terms. James himself, in his commissions to Balcarrais and Dundee, announced his intention of going over to Scotland with part of his troops, and that he had "sent letters to the chiefs of the Clans to arm." He wished the nobility and gentry to assemble, to summon the bishops and burghs, and to call themselves a Convention of Estates. He declared that "the Presbyterians are not good masters in any government," and that the ancient Cavalier party were "the only true basis that Monarchy can rest upon in Scotland."



On 13th April Tarbat wrote to Melville, anticipating that "the attacks from Ireland will be both speedy and violent," and that the greater part of both the Highlanders and Lowlanders would "concur"; and lamenting that "the very embarrassing of our King (William) in the present conjuncture will be more hurtful to the Allies than Scotland is worth." Tarbat thought the Government in Scotland had been too severe on "people who were half-persuaded," and that such severity would impel many to "engage in mischief." It was, he urged, absolutely necessary that the King should personally assume the Government of Scotland, establish a Council, and send forces thither sufficient to repel an invasion from Ireland, or a Highland insurrection.

Melville had already been with the King at Whitehall, and afterwards, on 16th April, wrote to him from Edinburgh on the same subjects, apologising for having assisted in proclaiming the King and Queen, and in drawing up an "Instrument of Government," without previously obtaining their sanction. He refers to the seizure of James's Declaration and of many letters from Ireland, doubtless including those before noticed. Some of the persons written to by James had been arrested, but much time had been lost in disputes between the members of the temporary Convention, and if there had been "one man of brains and courage" among the late King's party, Melville believed "the kingdom in all probability had been lost." There was some jealousy, he adds, as to what persons should be appointed to wait on the King (and Queen) "with the offer of our Crown," which James was declared to have "forfaulted." He urged William not to delay in taking the oath, and not to make any scruple as to the clause regarding the extirpation of heretics, as an Act could soon be passed for prohibiting the prosecution of people merely for their opinions.

There are a few other letters between the King, Shrewsbury, and Hamilton on these matters.

In 1695 the Chancellor, Tweeddale, obtained orders from the King to Admiral Russell to remind the Government of Algiers that under the treaty with Algiers all Scots trading in the Mediterranean Sea were entitled to the same freedom as English, provided they carried passports from the Admiralty in Scotland.

The treaty with Tripoli was in different terms, but the Scots were presumed to be comprised in it as the King's subjects.

Letters from Secretary Johnston, in July, 1695, relate to the indictment of Lord Breadalbane for high treason, committed in treating with the Highlanders in favour of James. It was hoped he would "throw himself on the King's mercy," so as to avoid a trial. Orders for continuing the Parliament were expected from William, then abroad, but the packet-boat was "a-missing," and "the sitting without them being treason," the Commissioner, Tweeddale, had to close it abruptly. Both Tweeddale and Johnston write about the enquiry touching "the slaughter of Glencoe," and the vindication "of the King and Government." Shrewsbury says nothing about this in his replies, having found that the King had "no mind" that he should meddle in Scottish affairs. He was, however, anxious to obtain particulars of the discovery which "a fine lady" (in Scotland) had promised to make. In October Tweeddale mentions the release of Breadalbane with disapproval, and declares he found it would be impossible for him to remain in so divided a Government. Thenceforward Shrewsbury had no further correspondence with the Scottish Ministers.

In Captain John Scott's list of Jacobites in France, dated 18th January, 1696, are the names of many Scotsmen, with particulars of the journeys made by some of them between St. Germain and their native country. In the following February it was rumoured that Du Bart was convoying to Scotland three or four thousand men under the command of the Duke of Berwick, in order to distract attention from the proposed invasion of England by James; but Russell could learn nothing of them.

The rooms formerly belonging to the Scottish Secretary at Hampton Court are mentioned (p. 645).

Under 28th July, 1702, Shrewsbury enters in his Journal a report circulated in Rome that the Duke of Berwick was "gone for Scotland, which agrees not ill with the account we have that Duke Hamilton and seventy others have protested against the Parliament."

On 25th June, 1703, Somers writes that "the Parliament of Scotland has not acted according to expectation," and that efforts

were being made "to force England to think of coming to a Union with them in good earnest."

At the close of his letter of 26th December, 1706, Benjamin Furley, in writing about the proposed Union between the two countries, makes some shrewd remarks on the folly of those who opposed the repeal of the Test Act, by which Presbyterians were disqualified from bearing offices, and foretelling that, unless the repeal was enacted, Scotland would "seek another King than that of England" on Queen Anne's death. To this Shrewsbury replies that he had been informed that "the aversion to the Union is not such as it appears," and remarks that "it is easy to procure addresses for or against anything," and that the inclination of the people, and not that of the Parliament, should be studied.

There is a copy of the speech made by William Talbot, Bishop of Oxford, in defence of the English Bishops for voting in favour of the Act of Union, and of the recognition of Presbyterianism as the religion of Scotland (p. 654).

A large proportion of these volumes consists of correspondence relating to Ireland. On 9th January, 1689, Lord Mountjoy assured the Prince of Orange that he did "not want some servants" there. On 15th March Tyreconnell sent advices to Scotland of James II.'s arrival at Kinsale with troops, and that 50,000 more had been raised for him in Ireland.

The letters between Shrewsbury and Lord Capel, one of the three Lords Justices of Ireland, begin in April, 1694. The very first letter evinces Capel's distrust of Sir Charles Porter, Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Shrewsbury thought a Parliament "would much conduce to the satisfaction and settlement of that kingdom," under Capel's prudent management; and Capel sent over Chief Justice Pine to state his views thereon. Having discussed the matter with Pine and others, Shrewsbury writes that some people objected to the holding of a Parliament, "upon the probability of their renewing old quarrels." Three things were likely to "cause heats"—(1) the proposed confirmation of the Articles of Limerick and Galway; (2) the passing of an Act of Indemnity for offences during the war; (3) the difference between the Government and Parliament about money-bills.

As to the first, Shrewsbury's advisers were doubtful whether an Irish Parliament could be prevailed on to make good the



King's promises ; as to the second, they hoped sufficient time had now elapsed to remove former difficulties ; as to the third, they differed. This last was known as the question of "the Sole Right" of originating money-bills. It had been regarded as one of the King's prerogatives, but had been claimed by the previous Irish Parliament, though no similar claim had ever been made by the English Parliament. Some "honest gentlemen" thought it "a prerogative of the King's better lost than kept," but Shrewsbury would not hazard an opinion on so nice a point.

In his reply Capel commends Shrewsbury for "so prudently stating (the) three questions most necessary to be resolved," but warns him that "this kingdom must in short time come to a manner of desperation," a debt of 80,000*l.* having been contracted in that year alone. From a copy of his letter to Secretary Trenchard on 14th July, it appears that Capel's views were not shared by the other Lords Justices. In that letter he specifies the financial and other difficulties of the Government, and gives a curious list of proposed fresh laws.

"Many of the angry gentlemen of the last House of Commons" had promised Capel that they would not in future "differ with their Majesties," knowing that another rupture "would utterly undo them, and leave the country untenanted and unimproved." This promise was relied on by Capel, but distrusted by some of the privy councillors and judges, who were of opinion that "the sole power of money-bills" would again be insisted on. Some opposition was also anticipated in respect of the two other matters in question, but Capel had received assurances which made him hopeful of the proposed measures being passed conformably "to the King's honour and word." Consequently he recommended that a Parliament should be called in the autumn, or early in the following year. The other two Lords Justices gave independent advice, but their letter is not here.

A letter of Colonel George Philips, a member of the previous Irish Parliament, gives some account of its debates, and recommends the abolition of the statute for burning heretics, and the enactment of various "coercive laws." That letter, and another from the senior Mr. Brodrick, a leading advocate for the Sole Right, were subsequently forwarded by Capel to Shrewsbury in justification of his own views.

On consideration of the conflicting opinions placed before them, the Council in England deferred the holding of an Irish Parliament, giving as their reason that it could not meet before November, "which being a time the Parliament of England is to sit, the old established maxim, that the two Parliaments ought not to be held at the same time, will make it impossible to think of doing it before the spring."

From this decision Capel gathered that "there was a coldness in the Council towards the calling of a Parliament"; and in his letter of 8th August he protests that "were the misrepresentations on your side taken away, little would remain of differences to be composed here; the miseries of this country consist not in divisions amongst themselves, but poverty and insecurity are the motives of their disquiet." At the end he adds: "Here is (to me) a surprising letter this last post come to us as the result of your counsels, . . . that we should be sure to signify to the gentry that the King will not depart from his right in the raising of money-bills; as if one should say, unless you promise this, you shall have no Parliament." This he thought injudicious, the country gentlemen being generally so well disposed.

In his reply on 16th August (not 6th, as in the draft; cf. pp. 111, 147) Shrewsbury denies that he had insinuated any "coldness in the councils (counsels) here," but states that he had represented to the King the danger of delay, and that the King had assured him, through Portland, that the sitting of a Parliament should "not be deferred longer than the next spring."

Shortly after Shrewsbury, in a letter to Blathwayt, refers to applications received from the Lords Justices that corn might be exported from Ireland to countries in amity with the King and Queen, "all sorts of grain being such a drug in Ireland." The only objection to such export was that supplies "might steal" to France, but it was thought this would be "better winked at," rather than the total prohibition should be maintained. In reply, William asked the opinion of the English Council.

On 7th October, Lord Coningsby, the previous Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, writes from Loo that the King had "fixed to have a Parliament in the spring," and expresses the hope that it will "meet in such a temper as will encourage him to have one yearly"; adding, "I found there had been here the same

doctrine I met with at London, that Irish people could not settle Ireland, and that a Parliament of England must." Coningsby had recommended that Shrewsbury should "go Lord Lieutenant," but the King answered that he could not spare him. Coningsby then proposed "our friend" (the Marquis of Winchester, son of the Duke of Bolton?) as Lord Deputy; to which the King made no definite reply. This recommendation seems to have caused some jealousy to Capel (p. 154).

On 19th October Capel urges that it was high time "to own the calling of a Parliament in the spring," in order that the necessary Bills might be prepared, as they had first to pass the Irish Council, which was a slow business, and then to be submitted to the English Council, where they had "seldom a quick dispatch." The bearer of this letter was Mr. Brodrick, with whom Shrewsbury had some discussion, but found it necessary to ask Capel for information touching the characters of official personages in Ireland.

The required information is given at great length in Capel's of 15th November. He alludes to the general dissatisfaction with Porter, the Lord Chancellor, who had been elevated by the King on the advice of the Protestant gentry, but had discovered "his inclination in favour of the Irish;" to the incapacity of some of the Judges; to the constant absence of Sir John Temple, the Attorney General; to the ignorance of the Commissioners of the Revenue; and to the indifference shown by certain members of the Irish Privy Council to the King's interest.

In the same letter, and in another towards the end of the year, Capel states what he had done towards inducing "the gentlemen of this country" not to insist upon the Sole Right, but to "pass one money-bill at least that had its rise from the Council." They had done this out of regard to Capel alone, but if "another" were "added" to him in the Government, he says, it was not to be expected they would be so compliant.

No Parliament was however held in Ireland in the spring of 1695, as proposed, and in May of that year Capel was still urging the necessity of one. By the death of Secretary Trenchard the affairs of Ireland had then come more immediately within Shrewsbury's province.



Several letters relate to the estate in Ireland granted by the King to Mrs. Villiers, afterwards Lady Orkney, and which he wished to be confirmed by an Act of the Irish Parliament. It was not part of the Crown lands, but part of the "lands of Regicides" which had formerly been given to James, Duke of York, who on his accession retained them as his private property.

In June, 1695, Capel, now Lord Deputy, was preparing Bills for the Session of Parliament, which began on 27th August. Differences at once arose as to the election of the Speaker, but the measures proposed did not excite much opposition. By reading the Bill for an additional Excise, the Commons, Capel considered, practically renounced "the Sole Right." They granted to the King a supply of 163,325*l.*, a larger sum than had ever been voted before, though the country was "miserably poor." They insisted however on inquiring into "the state of the nation," and passed a vote "that the continuance and favour which the Irish Papists have had in this kingdom during the late Governments here, since the year 1690, have been another cause of the miseries of this kingdom"; the allusion being to the times of Lord Romney, Sir Charles Porter, and Lord Coningsby. Besides Capel's letters there are others from Thomas Brodrick on these matters.

Articles against Porter were next "exhibited" in the Commons, charging him with divers "high crimes and misdemeanours"—taking new and excessive fees, exceeding his powers, imprisoning a creditor to compel him to discharge a debtor in the custody of the Sheriffs of Dublin, ejecting the Usher of the Court of Chancery from his office, placing adherents of King James and Irish Papists on commissions of the peace, favouring such persons in causes pending before him as Lord Chancellor, and acting arbitrarily in causes between parties. But Porter, according to Brodrick (5th October), had a large number of supporters in the Commons, consisting of "attorneys, six clerks, and officers depending on the courts," besides relatives and dependants, and friendly members chosen "wherever the Irish could influence elections," with persons having causes in Chancery, the whole making one fourth of the House. These supporters managed to negative the question put, that the articles contained matter of impeachment, by 118 (or 116) to 96. Brodrick was alarmed

at this result, and declared that "my Lord Chancellor is too great for this kingdom to cope with, unless relieved by the King, whose name is made use of for supporting him in everything complained of." Capel likewise made some strong remarks on this occasion.

In October the Emperor's envoy informed Secretary Trumbull at Whitehall "that the Roman Catholics of Ireland had complained of the breach of the capitulations made with them in the late war," and that the Emperor would be obliged if the King would "have a regard of them."

On 28th October Brodrick sent to Shrewsbury a long account of further proceedings against the Lord Chancellor, during which there had been conferences between both Houses. It was agreed that witnesses should be examined, but Porter was allowed to come into the Commons to make his defence, which is set out. He denied having taken fees; said that "he had never been a favourer of Jacobites, Irish, or any other enemies of this Government"; and gave instances of his activity in bringing the war to an end. On his withdrawal from the House, a debate of some hours ended in a vote "that what my Lord Chancellor had said is satisfactory without any proof." Sir Joseph Williamson, a friend of Porter's, then ironically moved that the thanks of the House should nevertheless be voted to those gentlemen who had undertaken the proofs of the articles; but this was dropped, after the gentlemen themselves had naturally objected. Out of Parliament the Bishops were espousing the Chancellor's cause, even in a sermon before the Lord Deputy, and his defence was taken up in the coffee-houses.

In his reply Shrewsbury says little about Porter, but commends the zeal of Thomas Brodrick and his friends for the public good. The matter which most troubled him was the "heats upon the past governments," particularly that of Lord Romney, and he asks Brodrick for information, which is given at great length a week later, with special reference to the interpretations placed upon the Articles of Limerick.

According to Capel's letter of 17th November, Porter's friends celebrated his triumph "by great assemblies in public houses, and by illuminations in taverns and great feasting." Porter threatened to fix on Capel the responsibility for the "prosecution"; but some of his opponents proposed "to seek for redress"

in the English Parliament, which the King, through Shrewsbury, desired Capel to prevent, if possible, under the excuse that the time of that Parliament was more than sufficiently occupied, and nothing could be more "prejudicial to his service and the common good." In fact, Shrewsbury's letter clearly shows that the King strongly resented the proceedings against Porter of some of "his servants" in high stations, though Capel was acquitted of having encouraged them. The persons particularly meant seem to have been Robert Rochford, the Attorney General, and Alan Brodrick, the Solicitor General (p. 279).

There are other letters on this subject, and on Irish Parliamentary matters in general. The Session was adjourned by command in December, till 28th March, and from then till 27th June. Shortly after, Shrewsbury wrote to qualify his statement of the King's displeasure, but adds that the King thought "it would be an ill precedent to be obliged to remove a man upon the dislike of a party in the House of Commons, when what his enemies would charge him with appears to his Majesty of no great weight."

Capel's administration is however greatly praised by Coxe, who seems to be quite unjustified in his inference that "the weakness of the Crown is manifested in the inability of William to remove so obnoxious and refractory a servant" as Porter.

On 11th January, 1696, Capel gives personal reasons for complaining of Porter's conduct, in refusing to admit a King's serjeant and a King's counsel on his warrant. He frankly charges him with being inclined to the late King's interest, and with covering "the corruptions of several of the officers and persons here"; and he commends Lord Abercorn for his usefulness in the House of Lords. Shrewsbury thereupon wrote to Porter, commanding him to obey Capel's warrant, which he did.

In the spring Capel became seriously indisposed, and appointed Lord Blessington and Colonel Wolseley as Lord Justices during his retirement from Dublin. His real object was to provide successors in case of his death, evidently to keep out Porter, but Shrewsbury on 12th May reminded him that his commission did not allow of this, and that in such an event the election lay with the Council. There seems nevertheless to have been some dispute on this point, and on 29th May the Lords Justices in



England asked the King to empower them to appoint such persons as the King should name as soon as a vacancy occurred.

They were too late. Capel died on the very next day, the 30th, and on 3rd June Sir Charles Porter in very few words announced the fact, and his own election as Lord Justice by the Irish Council. His letter also mentions robberies by the Tories, or Rapparees, in many parts, and the activity of French privateers on the Irish coast; and on the 17th he insisted on the need for cruisers at the mouth of the Northern Channel. In Ireland there was some "dissatisfaction at my Lord Chancellor's so soon procuring himself to be elected sole Justice," and complaints were made to Shrewsbury, who sent to ask the King to nominate without delay.

Shrewsbury did not reply to Porter's first letter till the 20th, when, without taking any notice of his election, he informed him that the Lords Justices in England were waiting to know the King's pleasure touching Capel's successor or successors, that they had postponed the meeting of the Irish Parliament, and that the Admiralty had been asked to clear the coast of privateers. Three days later he states that the Admiralty had already sent two ships, but complained of the unsatisfactory disposal of the ships already under the direction of the Chief Governor, which, when not employed as "passage-boats," remained idle in the port of Dublin.

On 27th June Porter announces the meeting of the Parliament, in his turn taking no notice of the order for its postponement. He complains of Chief Justice Pine's behaviour towards himself, and of a design to question the power of the Irish Council to elect a Lord Justice, on the ground "that the Council meant by the Statute of Henry VIII. was the whole body of the Peers;" but he had been congratulated on his election by both Houses, and was confident that the late "heats" had been dissipated. He denied that there was any "such distinction amongst English Protestants as Whig and Tory," though there were "several sects of them, as in England;" in proof of which assertion he mentions that the Commons had unanimously expelled Colonel Sanderson for refusing to sign "the Association" in defence of the King's person.

On 9th July Shrewsbury informed Porter that the Earls of Montrath and Drogheda had been joined with him in the Government. From another letter on the 14th it seems that the Parliament was not at liberty to sit for the transaction of business till instructions should be received from the King. Such authority was not given for some months, as the King wished first to be assured that they would grant a Supply, and confirm the Articles of Limerick. The attention of the home authorities was moreover now engrossed by Fenwick's affair, and by the negotiations for peace with France.

On 24th November the Earl of Meath revived the complaints against Porter, the "Lord Chancellor," as he slightly calls him, alleging that "the strength and power of the Irish" by his means "is greatly encouraging to the King's enemies at home and abroad"; but Porter died shortly after.

On 25th January, 1697, Bridges writes from London that there was "a new commission going for Ireland, including Lord Galway and Lord Clifford." Three Lords Justices were subsequently appointed, namely, Lords Winchester, Galway, and Villiers, as stated in Shrewsbury's letter of 23rd April. There was some question as to the selection of their Secretary (p. 465). Winchester and Galway assumed office on 31st May, and at once began writing their long series of letters, but Villiers was still engaged at Ryswick. They found Capel's party anxious for Parliament to meet, while "the others" wished to defer it. Soon after the new Lord Chancellor, John Methuen, writes that "my Lord Galway's prudence and application to business, and the Marquis's good intention and easy humour, please all people, . . . an advantage no Government here hath yet had."

The Bills for confirming the Outlawries and the Articles of Limerick and Galway were agreed to in the Irish Council, but the Papists had become alarmed at the proposed explanation of those Articles, and were collecting funds for sending deputies to England, to the King, and to his allies the Catholic Princes. On the other hand Methuen considered that "it must now appear to his Majesty that the Protestants of Ireland are more moderate than they have been represented to him"; and he admitted that "Lord Capel's friends" had proved very reasonable. Particulars of all the Bills sent over to England by the Council for approval are given in Shrewsbury's letter of 13th July; other

letters detail the resolutions of the Council in England in relation to them. Galway describes one of them as a Bill for suppressing convents and banishing monks. Afterwards a clause as to "concealed lands" was added to this Bill in England, which was complained of as affecting many Protestants, contrary to the Act of Settlement.

The Irish Parliament reassembled on 27th July. The subsequent letters of the two acting Lords Justices and Methuen state their opinions and the proceedings on the various Bills at great length; but most of the joint letters from the Lords Justices to the English Council are not in this collection. It was soon found that the late Lord Chancellor's party showed a disposition "to revive faction in the House," but Lord Capel's friends were more moderate. There is much about the fierce "feud" between Mr. Philip Savage, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the two Brodricks, but the former was induced by Winchester to promise his assistance "in promoting the King's business."

On 30th August Shrewsbury expressed his desire that "some Bill" for the encouragement of the linen manufacture in Ireland might be passed at once, to divert the Irish from the woollen trade, which "the English are so jealous of." Papers on this subject will be found among the undated documents (pp. 743-745).

Trouble arose in the Commons over the Bill for the Poll-tax, owing to the impending change in the value of moneys. They wished to add a clause that the old coinage should be accepted at its nominal value in payment of the tax, which Winchester thought the King "would never allow of, as a thing that touched his prerogative." In the end they confined themselves to presenting an Address on the subject. Even this was not acceptable to the Lords Justices, but Galway writes: "*Il me semble que des sujets peuvent tousjours représenter à leur Souverain ce qu'ils croyent convenir à leur estat present.*"

The Lords Justices met with still greater opposition in the Upper House. Winchester writes on 4th September: "There are some Bishops in the House of Lords that are very troublesome, and would fain have thrown out the Bill of Attainders" In another letter he names certain Bishops whom "my Lord Capel made the worst of them all"; but he thought that Lord Drogheda was the real leader of the opposition, in which he was



assisted by Lord Abercorn, who "is a great manager against everything," thus expressing an opinion as to the latter utterly at variance with that of his predecessor, Capel. The number of the opposition was sixteen, according to Galway (p. 558); and these were almost equal to the supporters of the Government (p. 562).

On 9th September Galway writes very fully on the disagreements between Mr. Savage and the Brodricks, with the former of whom he had angrily remonstrated. The "affair" had been appeased by Methuen's adroitness, and the two parties of which these turbulent members were chiefs had broken up, but Savage's conduct in the House was still offensive. Galway protested against Winchester's recommendation of him to be a Commissioner of the Revenue; and Winchester himself wrote of Savage, "he is as bad a Whig in Ireland as my Lord Wharton is." Among other things, Savage managed to revive the question of the Sole Right (pp. 558, 563). He appears to have been the chief cause of the disagreement between Winchester and Galway (pp. 566, 601).

Methuen on 8th October gives a succinct account of the manner in which the Bill for the confirmation of the Articles of Limerick passed both Houses. In the Commons, after much debate, "it was openly declared that the Protestants sacrificed their resentments and wrongs to the King's honour, and voted unanimously for the Bill. In the House of Lords, on the contrary, all the objections against the Bill were, that it was not favourable enough to the Papists."

Sir Francis Brewster went over to England at this juncture to give an account of all these matters to Shrewsbury, who was however in retirement. At their interview, after complaining of the Bishops, Judges, and others, he surprised Shrewsbury by asserting that "many of consideration are become disaffected, even to his Majesty's Government, and that there is such a thing as a Protestant party of Jacobites in Ireland, in which there are too many employed by the King." He concluded with giving his opinion, "that nothing but a very considerable change of hands could set Irish affairs in a good posture." Galway, on hearing this, wrote that Brewster "s'est eschaufé la teste," and that the number of disaffected persons was really small.

As one improvement, Shrewsbury thought that "the Commission of the Revenue should be mended," and that Brewster would make an excellent Commissioner, but only if joined with others of good judgment and "less fancy"; and he mentions as a possible coadjutor Mr. Hill, who "could make himself fit for anything."

In his letter of 13th November Galway writes that the conduct of the House of Commons had become quite satisfactory, and that the fault of all the previous difficulties lay at the door of the Council, which was composed of too great a number of persons, little versed in public affairs. The Clerk of the Council was suspected of being unfaithful and of evil practices, and had been charged with a serious fault in the preparation of a Bill (p. 573). On the 18th Galway states that the King's resolve to send "the French regiments" of refugees to Ireland had created some jealousy against him, it being probably assumed that they would be placed under his command.

On the 27th, Galway reverts to the proceedings of the House of Lords. "The party of King James" had contrived to throw out the Bill of Association for the preservation of King William's person and Government. Lord Ross, a Jacobite, who had hitherto refused to take the oaths, now did so, for the purpose of voting; and Drogheda had presented a proxy from the Duke of Ormond against the Bill. Methuen gives an account of the influences brought to bear in the Lords and in the Commons on this occasion.

Galway states that a Bill for the manufacture of linen had been proposed in the Commons, and drawn up by the Irish Council, but on being sent over it had been found unsatisfactory by the English Council. He hoped to produce a better Bill in the next Session, on receiving the report of a skilled Frenchman whom he was sending to explore the country. He feared, however, that the English Parliament would "proceed with heat against the commerce of this realm, supposing that the only object was to increase the trade in wool."

The Irish Parliament was prorogued on 3rd December, and Methuen was sent to England to report in detail.

Although Villiers, now Lord Jersey, had been absent all this time, in March, 1698, he laid claim to "his third part of the salary" of the Lords Justices, to which the other Justices

demurred; and Galway points out that he had formerly been in the same case, under the commission to Lords Monrath and Drogheda and himself, without receiving any advantage.

On 10th October, 1698, Winchester and Galway write joint letters to Shrewsbury and Somers touching two Bills they were preparing, one for the establishment of the linen manufacture, the other for a duty on woollens. The former was not so obviously a money-bill, but the latter was unquestionably one, and the Irish House of Commons could not tolerate that such a Bill should originate with the Council, though "the Sole Right" was not actually mentioned. They proposed to evade the difficulty by entering the impost among the "heads" of the Bill for the Supply; and the Lords Justices recommended that this expedient should be accepted, as their own Bill would certainly not be passed. To this the English Lords Justices consented. It appears however from Galway's letter of 2nd February, 1699, on the prorogation of Parliament, that the Bill for the duty on woollens was passed, and that thereby the Government had "absolutely surmounted the pretensions of the Sole Right"; while the Bill for the linen manufacture, which had been expected to meet with little opposition, did not pass.

Methuen gives an epitome of the proceedings of this Session in a letter dated 3rd February, 1698, which must be meant for 1698-9, notwithstanding the endorsement (p. 599). He remarks that by the passing of the Bill before mentioned "the Sole Right is much more removed from all controversy than by my Lord Capel's expedient." No open "breach" had occurred during the Session, but "people here are in such a temper that there is much more to be feared than hoped; the Commons are possessed with a desire for imitating an English Parliament; . . . and although the several parties differ amongst themselves, yet they agree in desiring to be independent of England." The Scots in the North especially opposed everything the King desired.

In March, 1699, Winchester succeeded his father as Duke of Bolton, and as he was thus compelled to return to England, he proposed that Marsh, Archbishop of Dublin, should take his place as Lord Justice; but Galway recommended Methuen. In November Galway sent his own resignation to the King, and



explained the reason to Shrewsbury. Mr. Prior had been appointed Secretary by Lord Jersey, while Mr. May had been appointed by Bolton and Galway; but apparently Prior claimed to be Secretary to all three Justices, and obtained an order from the King for the removal of May. This Galway regarded as an insufferable "affront."

In 1700 the office of Lord Lieutenant was offered to Shrewsbury, but refused by him, as before stated. Bolton had been making "pretensions" to it, but dropped them on being erroneously informed that Shrewsbury had accepted; and there is a letter bitterly complaining of the "usage" he had received from the King and from Shrewsbury on this occasion, and announcing his retirement into the country.

Thus ended Shrewsbury's correspondence with the Irish Government. There is nothing here about his own Lord Lieutenantship in the reign of Queen Anne.

These volumes further comprise many valuable documents relating to the East and West Indies, the North American Colonies, and Canada.

In 1694 there was much discussion between the Privy Council and the East India Company touching the "new regulations" to be made under their recent charter. One object of the Council was to discover "whether they export goods of the product of England to the value of what they were obliged in former regulations" (p. 143). In 1695 there was a "terrible clamour raised upon two rich East India ships being taken" by the French Admiral Nesmond. In 1696 three French ships were for a long time "cruising off Galway, in expectation of the East India-men." The answer of the Dutch East India Company to certain English claims will be found at the end of November, 1698.

There are also papers relating to the Turkey or Levant Company, and to convoys sent with the merchant-ships passing through the Mediterranean Sea.

Two regiments were sent from Plymouth to Jamaica in 1694, and another regiment was desirous of going. Care was taken to prevent disagreements between the Governor and the commanders, such as had happened in previous "expeditions." A French fleet was preparing for America and the West Indies

about the same time. The French landed in Jamaica, and did much damage, carrying off 1,300 negroes, but their loss of men was great, and many men in their ships were "dying of sickness." In 1696 French cruisers were lying in wait in the Irish Channel for the West India ships belonging to Liverpool, Whitehaven, and other ports.

From New York in 1696 Colonel Robert Livingston sent accounts to Shrewsbury and Romney of the arrival of Captain Kidd, who had been commissioned to suppress the numerous pirates in the Red Sea, but found it "too late to pass the Capes"; and having captured a French prize, he took it to New York to have it condemned (in the Admiralty Court there). These letters contain other curious particulars as to privateers and pirates, and the King's share of the prize moneys is referred to. Livingston complains that the commission given him by the King had been "suspended" by the Governor and Council of New York, a thing "without precedent in the Plantations"; and he requests Romney "to appear at the Council Board in the maintaining his Majesty's prerogative."

The undated papers in Volume XXIV. have been kept together in the order in which they are bound (pp. 721-745). Most of them relate to the Colonies, and were probably consulted by "the Committee of Plantations" (p. 127), for the purpose of drawing up the draft patent appointing Commissioners of the Plantations in America, in 1695 (p. 285). The commission was issued to John Locke and others on 16th December, 1695, and is to be found on the Patent Rolls, where also there is a similar Commission to the Lord Keeper and others dated 15th May, 1696 (p. 336).

In two lengthy papers J. Nelson relates his experience in North America during twenty-six years, especially in Nova Scotia and Canada. While in the employment of the Governor and Council of New England, he had been captured by the French, and sent to France, where he had some discussion with the French ministers about a treaty of neutrality "for those parts." He gives reasons for apprehending that the French, aided by the Indians, might invade New England, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Virginia, and other Colonies; and he contrasts the policies of the English and the French in dealing with the natives, and in their treatment of the settlers. Some Indians had been sent over to

the Court of France, and thence to Flanders, to witness the splendour of the French armies. Nelson proposed that "the chiefs of the divers nations" should in like manner be sent to England, and given "a sight of the City of London"; and that "our hunters about Albany" should be encouraged to accompany and assist "our Indians" in their expeditions against the French Indians. He mentions that Major Schuyler in 1691 very nearly made himself master of Montreal; and states it as his opinion that if all the small Governments of the English Colonies were united under one Governor, it would be easy to make "an entire conquest" of Canada.

In the second paper Nelson gives particulars of the French settlements in Canada, and explains his proposals for its invasion, and the advantages to be derived from its possession.

Then follows a paper on New England by Richard Daniel, describing the oligarchic form of government of the original Puritan "Company," which had been abolished, and how the King's "late Charter" had been adopted. He expresses surprise that the Planters did not defend themselves better against the incursions of the French and Indians, and agrees with the reason for this inactivity given by the Mohawks, "who say it is because the English are divided into so many petty governments." As one result of the remedies proposed in his paper, he anticipated that the French might easily be driven back "at least to Quebec."

Another paper, the author of which is not named, comprises some general observations on the importance of the trade between England and the Plantations, and recommends the appointment of Lords Commissioners, with certain powers. He prophesied that many wares then purchased from foreigners might in future be obtained from the Colonies, while the latter would be prevented "from falling into those manufactures" with which they were supplied from England.

Two short papers relate to a scheme for a Council of Trade and Navigation. Another contains proposals for the establishment of a Company of Proprietors of New Albion, a country to the west of Canada, a description of it being given. It proposes that the Governments of New York and New England should be united. This would induce many persons to "raise a fund and begin this noble undertaking, which, once established, would



deprive the French, without fighting, of that trade which nourishes Canada.”

Lastly, there is what is termed “a brief account of the present declining state of the West Indies,” especially of Barbadoes. Their “calamities” were threatening the extinction of the large export trade from England, and of the import trade in sugar, cotton, and other produce of those islands, with which England “abundantly supplied” Holland, Hamburgh, and Germany. Many heavily laden fleets and single ships had been destroyed, partly in the war, and partly by being compelled to make the voyage in “the fatal time of winter.” Their mariners had even been impressed by men-of-war. Several remedies were proposed for making the West India trade “more secure and easy.”

These remarks merely give an outline of the varied contents of the Shrewsbury Papers. Many biographical and topographical particulars have necessarily been omitted. The letter-book kept by Shrewsbury during his embassy to France, in 1713, was discovered too late to be included in this Report.

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The Calendar of these papers has been prepared by Mr. R. E. G. Kirk, by whom also the above Introduction has been written.

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# THE MANUSCRIPTS

OF

THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY,  
K.G., K.T.,

AT

MONTAGU HOUSE, WHITEHALL.

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VOL. II.

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## V.—THE SHREWSBURY PAPERS.

THIS collection, now preserved at Montagu House, comprises the correspondence and papers of Charles Talbot, twelfth Earl and first Duke of Shrewsbury, in the reigns of Charles II., James II., William and Mary, and Queen Anne, bound in twenty-five volumes, mostly quarto. He held the high offices of Secretary of State, 1689-1690, and 1693-1699, Lord Chamberlain of the Household, 1699-1700, and 1714-1715, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1713-1714, and Lord High Treasurer, 1714; but there are no letters here later than 1708.

A few of the Shrewsbury Papers were printed by Dr. Thomas Somerville in the Appendix to his "History of Great Britain during the reign of Queen Anne," in 1798; and he states that he was indebted to the Duchess of Buccleuch for the use of many of these volumes. He also made a manuscript Catalogue of ten of the volumes, now kept with them, the dedication therein to the Duchess being dated at Jedburgh, 30 Nov., 1800.

A large selection from the correspondence, consisting of letters from and to King William III., the Earl of Portland, Admiral Edward Russell, afterwards Earl of Orford, Viscount Villiers, afterwards Earl of Jersey, Lords Somers, Sunderland, and Wharton, the Duke of Marlborough, and others, was published by Archdeacon William Coxe in 1821, in a quarto volume, entitled, "Private and Original Correspondence of Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury, with King William, the Leaders of the Whig Party, and other Distinguished Statesmen." Coxe's work was dedicated to Elizabeth, Duchess of Buccleuch, by whom these volumes, or some of them, were lent to him. He shows how they came into the Duchess's possession in the following passage on the Duke of Shrewsbury:—



“Leaving no issue, his dukedom became extinct, and his title of Earl, with a portion of his estates, devolved on his relative, Gilbert Talbot, who was descended from John, tenth Earl of Shrewsbury. The rest of his landed and personal property, with his family papers, came into the possession of his nephew,\* George [Brudenell], third Earl of Cardigan, father of the late Duke of Montagu, and grandfather of Elizabeth, Duchess of Buccleuch.”

Three thick volumes of these letters consist entirely of letters from James Vernon, Esquire, first Under-Secretary and afterwards Principal Secretary of State, addressed to the Duke of Shrewsbury, from 1696 to 1708. It was the Duke's usual practice to keep drafts or copies of his letters, but no drafts or copies of his letters to Vernon are preserved in this collection; possibly they are to be looked for elsewhere. Many of Vernon's letters to the Duke were published by the late Mr. G. P. R. James in 1841, in three octavo volumes. Many others are omitted by him, and large portions even of the letters which he printed are also omitted, mostly without any indication of the fact; and his text abounds with faulty readings. He appears to have edited from extracts furnished to him by his publisher, Mr. Henry Colburn, without having any opportunity of collating them with the originals.

A description of the contents of all the twenty-five volumes here follows.

#### VOL. I.

Letters from the Earl of Shrewsbury to Sir John Talbot.

These letters mostly relate to the writer's private affairs, and to his matrimonial negotiations, between 1673 and 1678, with two letters of 1705 at the end, and others being undated. A letter of Mr. John Talbot, grandson of Sir John, in 1768, shows that this correspondence was delivered up by him to the then Earl of Shrewsbury. The letters and papers in this volume are numbered from 1 to 84, and copies or extracts from the more interesting will be given. Some of the letters are addressed, “For Sir John Talbot, at his house about the middle of Lounge Aker” (Long Acre). No. 9 is a copy of a letter from the Countess Dowager of Shrewsbury, Anna Maria Brudenell, to her son, in the latter's hand, without date. No. 11 is a copy of a letter to Lord Halifax, also without date. No. 17 is from James Morgan, at Paris, to the Earl's guardians; and there are others by the same writer.

#### VOLS. II., III., AND IV.

These three volumes contain the letters from Secretary Vernon, between the years 1696 and 1708. Many of them have been printed in G. P. R. James's three volumes, as before stated. A few

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\* Rather *cousin*; see the pedigree given by Coxe, p. 665, according to which his mother, who is mentioned in many of his early letters to Sir John Talbot, was Anna Maria Brudenell.

of them have been printed by Coxe, and two by Somerville. None of them are included in the present volume. The dates and contents of each volume are as follow :

Vol. II. Sept. 1696—Feb. 1698. Nos. 1-198.

Vol. III. March 1698—Oct. 1699. Nos. 1-248.

Vol. IV. Nov. 1699—to Nov. 1708. (None in 1705 or 1706.) Nos. 1-201.

#### Vol. V.

Letters from King William III. to Shrewsbury, two in 1689, many between 1694 and 1697, and one in 1700. They are all in French, and are translated and printed by Coxe, as will appear in the Table to be found further on. At the beginning of the volume there is a letter from King James II. to the Earl of Middleton, dated 22 Dec. 1688; and also a letter of the Prince of Orange, dated 2 Nov. 1688.—“49 letters.”

#### Vol. VI.

Drafts of letters from Shrewsbury to King William III., a few in 1689, many between 1694 and 1697, and one in 1698; all printed by Coxe, except two, dated 11 Sept. 1694, and 15 Aug. 1696.—“69 letters.”

#### Vol. VII.

1. Letters from William Bentinck, Earl of Portland, to Shrewsbury, 1694-1699, in French.

2. Letters from Shrewsbury to Portland, 1689-1697.

3. Letters from Henry de Massue, Earl of Galway, to Shrewsbury, in French, and a few from the latter to the former, 1695-6.

Portions of these three series are printed by Coxe, the French ones being translated.—Nos. 1-188.

4. Letters from Mrs. Villiers and Mrs. Lundee to Shrewsbury, with drafts of his replies, and a draft of a letter from him to Mr. [Thomas] Wharton, in Nov. and Dec., 1693. Most of these are printed by Coxe, who gives some of the dates inaccurately.—Nos. 1-16.

#### Vol. VIII.

1. Letters from Edward Villiers, Lord Villiers, afterwards Earl of Jersey, to Shrewsbury, with drafts and copies of letters from Shrewsbury to Villiers; 1696-1699. Many of these are printed by Coxe.—Nos. 1-83.

2. Letters from Mr. George Stepney, Ambassador to Germany, 1703-1705.—Nos. 84-118.

## VOL. IX.

Letters from Lords Halifax (Savile and Montagu), Sunderland, Somers, Wharton, and Godolphin to Shrewsbury, with drafts and copies of his letters to most of them; 1695-1706. Many of these are printed by Coxe.—Nos. 1-141.

## VOL. X.

Letters from and to Sir William Trumbull, Secretary of State, Lords Rochester and Manchester, Abraham Stanyan, Sir Joseph Williamson, and Sir John Stanley, 1695-1700. Some of the letters from and to Williamson are printed by Coxe.—Nos. 1-116.

## VOL. XI.

1. Letter from the Earl of Clarendon to the Princess of Orange, 21 May, 1688.

2. Proposed Declaration by the Prince of Orange.

3. Letters of Irish and Scotch noblemen, and some letters of William III., 1689.

4. Two commissions by James II. to Scotch noblemen, dated at Dublin Castle, 29 March, 1689.

5. Copies of letters from Shrewsbury to the Lord Privy Seal, Lord Paget, and Sir James Ogelvie, 1696.

6. Letters from Henry Guy, Lord Romney, Col. Robert Livingston, the Marquis of Normanby, afterwards Duke of Buckingham, Thomas Brodrick, Gus. Hamilton, Major Gen. William Steuart, Lord Meath, and Brigadier William Wolseley, with sundry papers, copies of letters to Thomas Brodrick, &c., 1696-1697.

7. Letters from and to the Lords of the Admiralty, 1694-1695.

8. Letters from and to Bishop Burnet, 1697, 1708, and undated.

9. Letters from the Duke of Buckingham, 1707.

10. Letter from Robert Harley, 27 July, 1708.

11. Letters from and to Benjamin Furly, 1706.

12. Letters from M. de Fontenay to Lords Bath, Lansdowne, and Shrewsbury, 1689.

13. Two letters from Shrewsbury to Portland, 22 Dec., 1694, and 1 Jan., 1694-5, draft and copy. A letter of the Elector Palatine, 1705.

14. Letters of Mr. Matthew Prior, from the Hague, 1695.

15. Letters from Lord Tweeddale and Secretary Johnston from Edinburgh, 1695; with drafts of some letters to the latter.



16. Letters from and to William Penn, 1695.

17. Articles against Sir Charles Porter, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, 1695.

Nos. 1-107.

Vol. XII.

Letters from Secretary Blathwayt to the Duke of Shrewsbury ; with drafts and copies of letters from Shrewsbury to Secretary Blathwayt ; 1694.—Nos. 1-116.

Vol. XIII.

Copies of letters from Shrewsbury to Secretary Blathwayt, May to September, 1696.—Nos. 1-37.

Letters from Secretary Blathwayt to Shrewsbury, with copies of letters from Shrewsbury to the Secretary, April to August, 1697. There are also some copies of papers of earlier dates, and one letter from Blathwayt of 22 Nov., o.s., 1698.

Vol. XIV.

Letters from Mr. Hill to the Duke of Shrewsbury from [May 28-] June 7, 1696, to [June 26-] July 6, 1698, dated at Brussels, Gand, Antwerp, Bruges, Loo, the Hague, &c., all in his own handwriting ; intermixed with copies of letters from Shrewsbury to Mr. Hill, between the same dates.—“ 112 letters.”

Vol. XV.

Letters from Admiral Edward Russell, afterwards Earl of Orford, to the Earl and Duke of Shrewsbury, with drafts of letters from the latter to the former, from 1 December, 1693, to 5 August 1700 ; all holograph.—“ 150 letters.”

Some of these are printed by Coxe ; see Table.

Vol. XVI.

“ Lord Berkeley and Sir George Rooke’s Letters to the Duke of Shrewsbury, 1695-1697.”

There are also many letters from Shrewsbury to Berkeley and Rooke—drafts and copies—and many enclosed letters and papers, especially in Rooke’s letters.—“ 155 letters.”

Vol. XVII.

“ Lord Capell and Gallway’s Letters, &c., from Ireland, to the Duke of Shrewsbury, 1694-1700.”

1. The letters from Lord Capel, Nos. 1-58, are dated at Dublin Castle between April, 1694, and March, 1696, with one letter dated at Chapell Izod in May, 1696. Only one or two replies from Shrewsbury are among them.

2. Nos. 59-70 are letters from Mr. John Methuen, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, dated at Dublin between June, 1697, and Feb., 1699, with some replies by Shrewsbury, and with two letters of Methuen's dated at London, in 1700.

3. Nos. 71-118 are letters between Lord Galway and Shrewsbury, between May, 1697, and May, 1700, Galway's being all in French, and mostly dated at Dublin Castle.

#### VOL. XVIII.

“Minutes of the Privy Council, 1693-1697.”

These are notes by Shrewsbury of proceedings in the Council, from 6 March, 1693, to 11 April, 1697; very roughly written.—“66 papers.”

#### VOL. XIX.

“Miscellaneous State Papers, 1694-1696.”

This volume contains letters from various persons to Shrewsbury, and many papers in the Duke's own hand, with other papers, dated between 1691 and 1697, but not arranged in order of dates.—“95 letters and papers.”

#### VOL. XX.

“Miscellaneous Papers on Irish Affairs, &c., 1694-1700.”

These are drafts and copies of letters from Shrewsbury to Lord Capel, letters to and from Charles Porter, Lord Chancellor, and Lord Justice, letters to Lord Galway, letters to and from Lord Chancellor Methuen, letters to the Lords Justices, letters to and from the Marquis of Winchester, and various papers, between the dates above mentioned.—“94 letters.”

#### VOL. XXI.

Journal of the Duke of Shrewsbury, in his own handwriting, and kept by him during his travels abroad, in 1700 and following years.

#### [VOL. XXII.]

“Miscellaneous State Papers, Letters, &c. 1696, 1697. Vol. II.”\*

It contains:

1. Papers relating to Sir John Fenwick, 1696.
2. Letters from G. Bridges to Shrewsbury, 1696-1697.
3. Letters from Ulysses Browne to Shrewsbury and others, with informations, and with some letters from Col. G. Talbot, 1697-1699.
4. Petition, letter, and papers of Sir Samuel Morland, 1689.
5. A letter from the Vizier of the Ottoman Empire [Feb. 1697-8].
6. Papers relating to the Treaty with France, the inhabitants of Cevennes, James II.'s protestation against it, memorials by him, &c., 1697.

\*For the first volume see Vol. XIX.

7. Drafts of the commission and instructions to the Lords Justices during the King's absences, undated; and a letter to the King against his Councillors, 25 Dec. 1689.

61 letters and papers.

[Vol. XXIII.]

“Miscellaneous State Papers, Letters, &c. 1689-1705. Vol. III.”

Twelve papers.

[Vol. XXIV.]

A folio volume labelled—“Sir Lambert Blackwell's Letters on the Leghorn Trade, &c., &c. 1696-1704.”

“This volume contains 72 letters and papers,” many being of 4<sup>to</sup> size. Besides Blackwell's letters, there are others from and to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, Cavalier Coriolano Montemagni, Sir Cloudesley Shovell, and others; and papers, mostly undated, relating to the Coinage, the reduction of Canada, the English Colonies in America, the West Indies and Barbadoes, the Council of Trade, the linen manufacture and coinage in Ireland, the Eastland merchants, toll on the Elbe, the merchants and factory at Leghorn, &c.

[Vol. XXV.]

A folio volume labelled “Admiralty Office Papers, 1695, 1696.”

It contains many lists of “his Majesty's Ships now in Sea Pay,” or “in Port.” At the beginning there is “a copy of Mr. Russell's Account,” 1691-5.—“38 papers.”

Many of these volumes have two book-plates, one bearing the words “Deene Library.”

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF THE SHREWSBURY CORRESPONDENCE  
PRINTED BY COXE.<sup>o</sup>

Page.	Date.	Writer or Addressee.
9.	1689, Aug. 18†	- - - from the King
6.	“ “ 27—Sept. 6	- to “
10.	“ Sept. 1-11	- - - to “
13.	“ “ 4	- - - to Portland
13.	“ “ 5-15	- - - from the King
14.	“ Dec. 22	- - - to “
19.	1693, [Nov.]	- - - from Mrs. Villiers

\*None of these are repeated in the present volume, but a few further extracts are given in some cases where Cox's extracts seemed insufficient. Cox also gives three extracts from the Hardwicke State Papers, on pp. 396, 477, and 632, and three from the Blenheim Collection, on pp. 635, 636, and 659.

† 18-28 in Cox.



19.	1693,	Nov.	24 <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	to [Mrs. Villiers]
21.	"	"	28 <sup>†</sup>	-	-	-	from Mrs. Lundee
23.	"	Dec.	1	-	-	-	from Mr. Wharton
24.	"	"	"	-	-	-	from Adm. Russell
24.	"	"	"	-	-	-	from [Mrs. Villiers]
24.	"	"	"	-	-	-	from Mrs. Lundee
25.	"	"	2	-	-	-	to Mr. Wharton
26.	"	"	"	-	-	-	to Mrs. Villiers
27.	"	"	18	-	-	-	to Mrs. Lundee
29.	"	"	25	-	-	-	to [Mrs. Villiers]
28.	"	[Dec. 26 ?]		-	-	-	from Mrs. Lundee
192.	1694,	May	3	-	-	-	from Russell
193.	"	"	5-15	-	-	-	to Russell
33.	"	"	11-21	-	-	-	to the King
32.	"	"	14-24	-	-	-	from "
36.	"	"	15-25	-	-	-	to "
36.	"	"	18-28	-	-	-	to "
194.	"	"	19-29	-	-	-	to Russell
38.	"	"	22—June	1	-	-	from the King
33.	"	"	"	"	-	-	to "
194.	"	"	24—	"	3	-	from Russell
196.	"	"	26—	"	5	-	to "
39.	"	June	1-11	-	-	-	to the King
197.	"	"	14-24	-	-	-	to Russell
41.	"	"	15-25	-	-	-	to the King
44.	"	"	18-28	-	-	-	from "
45.	"	July	1	-	-	-	" "
197.	"	"	"	-	-	-	from Russell to Sec. Tren- chard
198.	"	"	"	-	-	-	from Russell to Shrewsbury
46.	"	June	22—July	2	-	-	to the King
48.	"	July	5	-	-	-	from the King
48.	"	"	8	-	-	-	" "
52.	"	"	15	-	-	-	" "
49.	"	"	10-20	-	-	-	to "
52.	"	"	"	-	-	-	to Portland
53.	"	"	13-23	-	-	-	to the King
53.	"	"	17-27	-	-	-	to "
61.	"	"	23—Aug.	2	-	-	from "
59.	"	"	24—	"	3	-	to "
61.	"	"	27—	"	6	-	to Portland
62.	"	"	31—	"	10	-	to the King
65.	"	Aug.	3-13	-	-	-	to "
198.	"	"	"	-	-	-	from Russell
200.	"	"	4-14	-	-	-	to "
68.	"	"	6-16	-	-	-	from the King
64.	"	"	"	-	-	-	from Portland
69.	"	"	10-20	-	-	-	to the King
65.	"	"	"	-	-	-	to Portland
69.	"	"	14-24	-	-	-	to the King

200.	1694, Aug.	14-24	- - -	to Russell
70.	"	"	30 - - -	from the King
71.	"	"	24—Sept. 3	to the King
201.	"	"	26— " 5	to Russell
72.	"	"	28— " 7	to the King
74.	"	Sept.	9 - - -	from "
75.	"	"	7-17 - - -	to "
202.	"	"	" - - -	from Russell
204.	"	"	21 - - -	" "
204.	"	"	25—Oct. 5	to Russell
75.	"	Oct.	12 - - -	from the King
205.	"	"	8-18 - - -	from Russell
76.	"	"	9-19 - - -	to the King
206.	"	"	" - - -	from Russell
77.	"	"	19-29 - - -	to the King
209.	"	"	21-31 - - -	from Russell
206.	"	"	23—Nov. 2	to "
210.	"	Nov.	2-12 - - -	from "
207.	"	"	20-30 - - -	to "
214.	"	"	28—Dec. 8	from "
213.	"	Dec.	4-14 - - -	to "
77.	"	"	15-25 - - -	to the King
214.	"	"	18-28 - - -	to Russell
78.	1694-5,	Dec. 23—Jan. 2	- - -	to the King
216.	"	"	31— " 10	from Russell
218.	"	Jan.	1-10 - - -	to "
219.	"	"	15-25 - - -	to "
219.	"	"	29 - - -	to "
222.	"	Feb.	10-20 - - -	from "
224.	"	March	12-22 - - -	to "
225.	1695,	April	9-19 - - -	to "
226.	"	"	16-26 - - -	from Russell
229.	"	May	2-12 - - -	from "
228.	"	"	7-17 - - -	to "
229.	"	"	11-21 - - -	from Russell
83.	"	"	23—June 2	from the King
85.	"	June	9 - - -	from "
84.	"	May	31—June 10	to "
261.	"	"	" " - - -	from Galway
85.	"	June	4-14 - - -	to the King
86.	"	"	8-18 - - -	from "
231.	"	"	14-24 - - -	from Russell
90.	"	"	17-27 - - -	from the King
88.	"	"	21—July 1	to "
263.	"	"	28— " 8	to Galway
91.	"	July	1-11 - - -	from the King
265.	"	"	" - - -	from Galway
230.	"	"	2-12 - - -	to Russell
91.	"	"	14 - - -	from Portland
231.	"	"	4-14 - - -	to Russell
264.	"	"	5-15 - - -	to Galway
92.	"	"	11-21 - - -	from the King

92.	1695,	July 12-22	- - -	to the King
93.	"	[July 16-26] <sup>9</sup>	- - -	to "
267.	"	" 19-29	- - -	from Galway
94.	"	" 28	- - -	from the King
234.	"	" 21-31	- - -	from Russell
97.	"	Aug. 1	- - -	from the King
95.	"	July 23—Aug. 2	-	to "
266.	"	" "	- - -	to Galway
98.	"	Aug. 4	- - -	from the King
96.	"	July 26—Aug. 5	-	to "
99.	"	" 30— " 9	-	to "
233.	"	" " — " "	-	to Russell
100.	"	Aug. 11	- - -	from the King
269.	"	" 8-13	- - -	from Galway
101.	"	" 15-25	- - -	from Portland
101.	"	" 16-26	- - -	to the King
269.	"	" "	- - -	to Galway
270.	"	" "	- - -	from Galway
237.	"	" "	- - -	from Russell
238.	"	" "	- - -	from "
396.	"	" 17-27	- - -	to Sunderland
102.	"	" 23—Sept. 2	-	to Portland
397.	"	" 24— " 3	-	from Sunderland
103.	"	Sept. 6	- - -	from the King
104.	"	" 6	- - -	from Portland
102.	"	Aug. 27—Sept. 6	-	to the King
236.	"	" " — " "	-	to Russell
103.	"	" 30— " 9	-	to the King
242.	"	Sept. 4-14	- - -	from Russell
105.	"	" 6-16	- - -	to the King
271.	"	" "	- - -	to Galway
106.	"	" 16	- - -	from the King
397.	"	" 8-18	- - -	from Sunderland
272.	"	" 10-20	- - -	from Galway
397.	"	" 11-21	- - -	from Somers
106.	"	" 12-23	- - -	to the King
107.	"	" 27—Oct. 8†	-	from "
108.	"	Oct. 1-11	- - -	to "
273.	"	" 4-14	- - -	to Galway
399.	"	" 31—Nov. 10	-	to Somers
400.	"	Nov. 4-14	- - -	from "
274.	1695-6,	Dec. 31—Jan. 10	-	from Galway
276.	"	Jan. 4-14‡	- - -	from "
78.	" §	" 22	- - -	to the King
277.	"	Feb. 4	- - -	from Galway
280.	"	" 7-17	- - -	from "
280.	"	" 8-18	- - -	from "
283.	"	" 11-21	- - -	from "
282.	"	" "	- - -	to "
247.	"	" 24	- - -	to Russell

\* No date in the original. † Oct. 8 in Coxe. ‡ There are two letters of this date. § Placed under 1694-5 in Coxe.



247.	1695-6,	Feb. 25	- - -	from Russell
247.	"	"	- - -	to Russell
283.	"	15-25	- - -	from Galway
248.	"	26	- - -	from Russell (extract)
248.	"	28	- - -	from "
282.	"	"	—March 9	to Galway
250.	"	March 1	- - -	to Russell
250.	"	" 2	- - -	from "
251.	"	" 3	- - -	from "
253.	"	" 6	- - -	from "
285.	"	Feb. 29—March 10		from Galway
285.	"	March 7-17	- -	from "
286.	1696,	April 4-14	- - -	from "
287.	"	" 18-28	- - -	from "
286.	"	" 21—May 1	-	to "
288.	"	" — " "	-	from "
289.	"	" 28— " 8	-	from "
290.	"	May 2-12	- - -	from "
291.	"	" 9-19	- - -	from "
113.	"	" 12-22	- - -	to the King
114.	"	"	- - -	from "
116.	"	" 15-25	- - -	to "
115.	"	" 18-28	- - -	from "
117.	"	" 22—June 1	-	to "
291.	"	" — " "	- -	to Galway
118.	"	June 4	- - -	from the King
119.	"	May 29—June 8	-	to "
122.	"	June 5-15	- - -	to "
294.	"	" 6-16	- - -	from Galway
295.	"	" 17	- - -	from the Duke of Savoy to King William
121.	"	" 8-18	- - -	from the King
293.	"	" 9-19	- - -	to Galway
295.	"	"	- - -	from "
124.	"	" 15-25	- - -	from the King
125.	"	" 23—July 3	-	to "
297.	"	" 30— " 10	-	to Galway
299.	"	July 7-17	- - -	from "
127.	"	" 23	- - -	from the King
407.	"	" 19-29	- - -	from Sunderland
129.	"	" 20-30	- - -	from the King
130.	"	" 21-31	- - -	from "
128.	"	"	- - -	to "
407.	"	"	- - -	to Sunderland
301.	"	"	- - -	from Galway
132.	"	Aug. 6	- - -	from the King
130.	"	July 28—Aug. 7	-	to
319.	"	" " [—Aug. 7 ?]		to Lord Villiers
304.	"	" —Aug. 7	-	to Galway
133.	"	" 31— " 10	-	to the King
320.	"	Aug. 10	- - -	from Villiers
303.	"	" 3-13	- - -	from Galway

134.	1696, Aug.	4-14	- - -	to the King
133.	"	"	14	- - - from "
305.	"	"	6-16	- - - from Galway
134.	"	"	7-17	- - - to the King
320.	"	"	"	- - - to Villiers
388.	"	"	11	- - - from Russell
136.	"	"	15-25	- - - to the King
320.	"	"	25	- - - from Villiers
305.	"	"	17-27	- - - from Galway
321.	"	"	31	- - - from Villiers
137.	"	"	24—Sept. 3	- from the King
321.	"	"	25	" 4 - to Villiers
322.	"	Sept.	4	- - - from Villiers
140.	"	"	4	- - - from Portland
145.	"	"	10	- - - from the King
146.	"	"	"	- - - from Portland
139.	"	"	1-11	- - - to the King
322.	"	"	"	- - - to Villiers
140.	"	"	1-11	- - - to Portland
308.	"	"	5-15	- - - from Galway
147.	"	"	8-18	- - - to the King
141.	"	"	"	- - - from Portland
322.	"	"	18	- - - from Villiers
149.	"	"	11-21	- - - to Portland
149.	"	"	15-25	- - - to "
309.	"	"	"	- - - to Galway
151.	"	"	25	- - - from the King
323.	"	"	"	- - - from Lord Villiers
151.	"	"	27	- - - from Portland
152.	"	"	18-28	- - - to "
310.	"	"	"	- - - from Galway
152.	"	"	22—Oct. 2	- to the King
324.	"	"	"	" " - to Villiers
408.	"	"	24	" 4 - from Somers
153.	"	"	"	" " - from Portland
154.	"	"	27	" 7 - to "
325.	"	Oct.	9	- - - from Villiers
154.	"	"	9, o.s.	- - - from the King
312.	"	"	[9-] 19 <sup>3</sup>	- - - from Galway
154.	"	"	11-21	- - - to the King
156.	"	"	"	- - - to Portland
408.	"	"	15-25	- - - from Somers
411.	"	"	"	- - - from Sunderland
326.	"	"	26	- - - from Villiers
311.	"	"	17-27	- - - from Galway
156.	"	"	18-28	- - - to the King
411.	"	"	19-29	- - - from Somers
413.	"	"	19-29	- - - from Sunderland
157.	"	"	20, o.s.	- - - from the King
158.	"	"	20-30	- - - from Portland

327.	1696, Oct. 30	- - -	-	from Villiers
159.	" "	22—Nov. 1	-	to the King
160.	" "	24	" 3	to Portland
327.	" "	" "	" "	to Villiers
414.	" "	27	" 6	from Somers
415.	" "	" "	" "	from Lord Wharton
416.	" "	29	" 8	from Russell
417.	" "	" "	" "	from Wharton
417.	" "	31	" 10	from "
419.	" "	" "	" "	from Somers
313.	" "	" "	" "	from Galway
420.	" Nov. 3-13	- - -	-	from Somers
422.	" "	5	- - -	from Russell
424.	" "	6	- - -	from Vernon
427.	" "	7-17	- - -	from Somers
428.	" "	"	- - -	from Sunderland
313.	" "	"	- - -	from Galway
161.	" "	10-20	- - -	to Portland
428.	" "	"	- - -	from Wharton
429.	" "	"	- - -	to Sunderland
430.	" "	12-22	- - -	from Wharton
328.	" "	23	- - -	from Villiers
431.	" "	19-29	- - -	from Somers
433.	" "	21—Dec. 1	-	to "
329.	" "	" "	" "	to Villiers
433.	" "	24	" 4	from Russell
434.	" "	" "	" "	from Somers
437.	" Dec. 1-11	- - -	-	from Wharton
330.	" "	11	- - -	from Villiers
439.	" "	10-20	- - -	from Somers
330.	" "	12-22	- - -	to Villiers
331.	" "	14	- - -	from "
331.	" "	25	- - -	from "
441.	" "	15-25	- - -	from Russell
332.	1696-7, Jan. 1, n.s.	- - -	-	from Villiers
443.	" Dec. 24—Jan. 3	- - -	-	from Wharton
448.	" "	" "	" "	from Somers
451.	" "	" "	" "	to "
452.	" "	" "	" "	from Vernon
332.	" "	26	" 5	to Villiers
453.	" "	29	" 8	from Vernon (extract)
453.	" "	" "	" "	from Sunderland
454.	" "	31	" 10	from Russell
455.	" Jan. 5-15-	- - -	-	from Somers
333.	" "	18	- - -	from Villiers
163.	" "	20	- - -	from Portland
457.	" "	12-22	- - -	from Somers
460.	" "	13-23	- - -	to "
462.	" "	16-26	- - -	from "
333.	" "	29	- - -	from Villiers
463.	" "	[20-30]*	- - -	from Somers

\* Dated only "Wednesday night" in orig. "Received 22 Jan."



465.	1696-7,	[Jan. 20-30 ?]	-	from Vernon (extract)
466.	"	" 25—Feb. 4	-	from Russell
472.	"	" 26 " 5	-	from Somers
334.	"	Feb. 7 - -	-	from Villiers
334.	"	Jan. 30—Feb. 9	-	to Villiers
473.	"	Feb. 6-16	- -	from Somers
474.	"	" 11-21	- -	from Russell
163.	"	" 18 [o.s.]	- -	from the King
164.	"	" 20—Mar. 2*	- -	to the King
475.	"	" " " "	- -	from Somers
336.	"	" 27 " 9	- -	to Villiers
165.	1697,	April 19-29	- - -	to the King
336.	"	May 10	- - -	from Villiers
481.	"	" 15-25	- - -	from Somers
337.	"	" 31	- - -	from Villiers
337.	"	" 29—June 8	- - -	to "
338.	"	June 11	- - -	from "
481.	"	" 3-13	- - -	from Sunderland
482.	"	" 10-20	- - -	from Lord Orford
339.	"	" 21	- - -	from Villiers
338.	"	" 12-22	- - -	to "
483.	"	" [15-25]†	- - -	from Somers
340.	"	July 2	- - -	from Villiers
346.	"	" 12	- - -	from "
341.	"	" 2-12	- - -	from Sir Joseph Williamson
342.	"	" 6-16	- - -	from " "
347.	"	" 9-19	- - -	from " "
348.	"	" 19	- - -	from Villiers
168.	"	" 12-22	- - -	from the King
343.	"	" 13-23	- - -	to Villiers
349.	"	" 23	- - -	from Williamson
350.	"	" - - -	- - -	from Villiers
351.	"	" 16-26	- - -	to Villiers
352.	"	" 16†	- - -	to Williamson
353.	"	" 19-29	- - -	from Portland
169.	"	" 20-30	- - -	to the King
352.	"	" " - -	- - -	to Villiers
170.	"	" 27—Aug. 6	- - -	to the King
354.	"	" " " -	- - -	to Portland
355.	"	" 30 " 9	- - -	to Villiers
358.	"	Aug. 2-12	- - -	from Portland
358.	"	" 3-13	- - -	to Williamson
360.	"	" " - -	- - -	from "
361.	"	" 6-16	- - -	from "
356.	"	" 9	- - -	from Williamson
366.	"	" 16	- - -	from Villiers
367.	"	" 20	- - -	from "
171.	"	" 17-27	- - -	from the King
363.	"	" 18-28	- - -	to Portland

\* February 20-28 in Coxo.

† No date; received 17 June; answered 21st.

‡ 18-28, in Coxo.

367.	1697, Aug. 18-28	- - -	to Villiers
368.	„ Sept. 3	- - -	from „
174.	„ Aug. 25—Sept. 4	- - -	to the King
368.	„ Sept. 6	- - -	from Villiers
369.	„ „ 13	- - -	from „
486.	„ „ 4-14	- - -	from Somers
370.	„ „ 17	- - -	from Villiers
487.	„ „ 7-17	- - -	from Orford
175.	„ „ 8-18	- - -	to the King
489.	„ „ „	- - -	to Somers
371.	„ „ „	- - -	to Villiers
373.	„ „ 20	- - -	from „
176.	„ „ 23	- - -	from the King
177, 373.	„ „ 14-24	- - -	from Portland
374.	„ „ 24	- - -	from Villiers
491.	„ „ 16-26	- - -	from Somers
492.	„ „ 16-26	- - -	from Orford
494.	„ „ „	- - -	from Sunderland
373.	„ „ 22	- - -	to Villiers
495.	„ „ 22—Oct. 2	- - -	to Sunderland
496.	„ „ „ „	- - -	to Somers
498.	„ „ „ „	- - -	to Orford
499.	„ „ 24 „ 4	- - -	from „
500.	„ „ 25 „ 5	- - -	from Somers
177.	„ Oct. 6-16	- - -	to the King
375.	„ „ 6, o.s.	- - -	to Villiers
376.	„ „ 18	- - -	from Jersey (late Villiers)
501.	„ „ 19-29	- - -	from Sunderland
502.	„ „ 21-31	- - -	from Orford
376.	„ „ 22	- - -	from Jersey
377.	„ „ 23—Nov. 2	- - -	to „
501.	„ „ 23, o.s.	- - -	from Vernon (extract)
179.	„ Nov. 18-28	- - -	to the King
504.	„ Dec. 2, o.s.	- - -	from Vernon
507.	„ „ 7-17	- - -	from Sunderland
505.	„ „ 9-19	- - -	from Somers
507.	„ „ 11-21	- - -	to Sunderland
508.	„ „ 16-26	- - -	from „
510.	1697-8, Dec. 27—Jan. 6	- - -	from Vernon
509.	„ „ 28 „ 7	- - -	from Sunderland
519.	„ „ „ „ „	- - -	from Orford
519.	„ „ „ „ „	- - -	from Vernon (extracts)
521.	„ „ 29—Jan. 8	- - -	from Somers
522.	„ Jan. 6-16	- - -	from „
180.	„ „ 7-17	- - -	from Portland
526.	„ „ 15[-25]	- - -	from Sunderland (a copy)
528.	„ „ 18-28	- - -	from Mr. Montague
529.	„ „ 22—Feb. 1	- - -	to Montague
531.	„ Feb. 1-11	- - -	from „
534.	„ „ 5-15	- - -	from Sunderland
534.	„ „ 24—Mar. 6	- - -	from „
535.	1698, May 3-13	- - -	from Somers

537.	1698, May 26—June 5	- -	from Somers
538.	„ June 9-19	- -	from „
540.	„ „ 23—July 3	- -	from „
541.	„ July 5-15	- -	from „
543.	„ „ 16-26	- -	from Montague
544.	„ „ „	- -	from Orford
549.	„ „ 21-31	- -	from Sunderland
549.	„ „ 26—Aug. 5	- -	from Somers
551.	„ Aug. 11-21	- -	from Montague
552.	„ „ 16-26	- -	from Orford
553.	„ „ „	- -	from Somers
554.	„ Oct. 25—Nov. 4	- -	„ „
562.	„ [Nov., beg.]	- -	from Montague
562.	„ „ 25—Dec. 5	- -	from Sunderland
181.	„ Dec. 10-20	- - -	to the King
569.	„ „ 15	- - -	from Somers
572.	„ „ 29	- - -	from Somers
574.	„ — —	- - -	Copy of the King's proposed Speech, enclosed
581.	1699, March 30—April 9	- -	from Somers
583.	„ April 3-13	- - -	to „
588.	„ May 29—June 8	- -	from Sunderland
588.	„ July 1-11	- - -	from „
589.	„ „ 15-25	- - -	from „
590.	„ Aug. 7-17	- - -	from „
591.	„ Sept. 9-19	- - -	from „
592.	„ „ 26—Oct. 6	- -	from „
593.	„ Oct. 28—Nov. 7	- -	from „
593.	„ Nov. 4-14	- -	from „
594.	„ „ 11-21	- - -	from „
595.	„ „ 15-25	- - -	from „
597.	„ Dec. 16-26	- - -	from Somers
613.	1699-1700, Jan. 13-23	- -	from Sunderland
613.	„ „ „ 25—Feb. 4	- -	from „
614.	„ „ March 21-31	- -	from „
183.	1700, May 23 <sup>a</sup>	- - -	from the King
618.	„ „ 12-23	- - -	to Secretary [Vernon]
619.	„ „ „	- - -	from Montague†
620.	1700, May 18-29	- - -	from Montague
621.	„ „ 23—June 3	- -	from Sunderland
623.	„ „ 25— „ 6	- -	from Montague
184.	„ June 22—July 3	- -	from Vernon
184.	„ „ 25— „ 6	- -	from „
626.	„ July 9-20	- - -	from Somers
627.	„ „ 18-29	- - -	from „
627.	„ „ 20-31†	- - -	from Orford
628.	„ „ 27—Aug. 7	- -	from Somers
629.	„ Aug. 5-16	- - -	to Orford
635.	1701, [Nov.]	- - -	Quotation from Shrews- bury's Journal

\* 22 in Coxe.

† Not found.

‡ Chippenham, July 30, in MS.



634.	1702, April 5	- - - -	from Lord Godolphin <sup>o</sup>
640.	[1704, June] †	- - - -	from Somers
642.	1704, July 5	- - - -	to „
643.	„ „ 21	- - - -	from „
637.	„ Aug. 30	- - - -	from Marlborough
638.	„ Sept. 30	- - - -	from „
644.	„ Oct. 5	- - - -	from Somers
646.	„ Dec. —	- - - -	from „
648.	1704-5, Jan. 12	- - - -	from Marlborough
647.	„ Feb. 23	- - - -	from Somers
650.	1705, June 30	- - - -	from Marlborough
652.	„ July 24	- - - -	from Halifax
653.	„ Aug. 24	- - - -	to „
655.	„ [autumn]	- - - -	from „
656.	„ Sept. 27	- - - -	from Marlborough
660.	1706, Dec. 26	- - - -	from „
661.	1707, July 27	- - - -	from „
662.	„ Aug. 16	- - - -	from „
663.	„ Oct. 18	- - - -	from „

THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY TO SIR JOHN TALBOT.

1674, April 26.—“ I have only given order to my tailor to send me down a handsome riding suit; as for the rest of my clothes I will advise with you when I come to town, which will be the 6th or 7th of May, as my uncle Tutchett tells me; but he did not speak to me till I spoke to him, which was the day before he went into Wilts, and he told me my grandfather; and he had agreed upon that time, but you shall certainly know what day I do come up. I have bespoke a periwig of my own periwig-maker, who lives within ten doors of you, of the same side of the street; his name is Mr. Peter, a Frenchman. Pray send for him to you, and let him know that I am grown above a handful since he saw me, and give him what other directions you please, for if he does not make me a very good one I will not have it. I am very sorry my mother§ has changed her resolution.”

JAMES MORGAN TO THE EARL OF CARDIGAN AND THE REST OF  
Lord Shrewsbury's Guardians.

1674, June 20, Paris.—“ In compliance to those orders I received from your Lordship and the rest of my Lord of Shrewsbury's Guardians, I have addressed these, first, to acquaint you with his safe arrival at Paris; and next, to beg a speedy supply in order to his settlement here. His journey has proved favourable, and his undergoing the difficulties of it, beyond expectation. Your Lordship knows we embarked on Thursday in the afternoon; on

\* Answered, May 27, n.s.

† Robert Brudenell, second Earl of Cardigan.

§ Anna Maria, daughter of the same Earl.

† Answered 5 July.

Friday night we anchored before Margett, and ere day was spent on Saturday we rid within sight of Dieppe; but being forced to expect the turn of the tide, to enter into the harbour (the wind blowing too high to venture his Lordship in a shalloupe), it was four a clock on Sunday morning ere we came on shore. The remainder of that day was spent at Dieppe, rather to provide us with a convenience of going to Rouen, than that his Lordship required it to recruit himself after his journey at sea; where his Lordship was so well in health, that one may believe he was rather designed to become an admiral at sea, than to be esteemed a passenger, the first time he ever was on ship-board.

“Having hired horses on Monday, we came to Rouen, where his Lordship spent two days in visiting what that town could afford worth his curiosity; so that on Thursday morning we set out with the messenger for Paris, and on Friday night came to those lodgings in the fauxbourgs of St. Germain’s, where his Lordship has remained ever since. I have waited upon him to Navarre College, but do not find his Lordship inclined to shut himself up in the walls of it; wherefore I have found him out a lodging, whose door almost joins to that of the College, and his window looks into the great court; here he intends to fix. The pension will be but little dearer than that of the College, but the expense of the furniture the same. We shall scarcely compass all things under less than a hundred pounds; wherefore your Lordship sees the necessity of a speedy supply, knowing very well his Lordship had only a 100 pounds returned hither; and the 50 pounds, which was, almost, as well spent, as designed for his journey.

“Had his Lordship, according to your first design, brought a letter of credit along with him, we should not then have been at that inconvenience for money which we are now at present; for, besides that his Lordship lies at a far greater charge, whilst we are in the fauxbourgs St. Germain’s, than his allowance (as much as I understand you design it) will bear, he also suffers the loss of his time, which cannot possibly be well employed for his advantage and improvement till he be settled, and in a condition to attend and follow what he undertakes. His Lordship has been visited by most of the English in town, and has been to wait upon Sir William Locker [Lockhart], his Majesty’s Ambassador here, who sets out this day for England, though with the design of a speedy return.”

J. MORGAN TO SIR JOHN TALBOT.

1674, Oct. 17, Paris.—“I do not doubt but that my last caused you much trouble, by the ill news I sent you of my dear Lord’s being fallen sick, and I am sure, that of the small pox would add much thereunto, did not I at the same time assure you, it is like to be so favourable, and he finds himself so well, that (considering it is a disease that most men have sooner or later, and the older they are the more dangerously) Mr. Arden and I . . . are

so far from being alarmed, that we even rejoice at what is happened, and would not have him well upon any other terms than those of having cancelled a debt most men are solvable for, contracted in their mother's womb. For all things are so favourable, both of the weather, the declining of the moon, his age, the course of them this year which is observed not to be mortal, and their coming out so kindly, and his being so merry and well (for he says he is as well as ever he was in his life), that, I say, all things considered, I would not, were it laid in my choice, have it otherways than it has happened out. . . . I have procured him an able doctor, who has generally the approbation of all people, and a careful and experienced nurse-keeper." . . . .

The EARL OF SHREWSBURY TO SIR JOHN TALBOT.

1675, June [12-]22, Paris.— . . . "I had given you an account of our journey to Pontoise before this, but by reason of my distemper, since I came from thence, which (thanks be to God) is now quite over. My mother, my grandfather, and myself were there all the month of May, and my mother's way of living, whilst she was there, gave very good content to my friends. In that time she went to wait upon the Lady Abbess of Mobison (which is near Pontoise), who is Prince Rupert's sister, and was admitted into the monastery, where she did see that virtuous lady's austere way of living, which did work very much upon her.

"At our return to Paris, she stayed with me in my lodgings one week, and in that time my Lord Abbot Montague took her Ladyship and myself to Versailles, to show us the house and waterworks there, which, by his interest, he got to play for us. We were also treated there, by the Captain of the house, very handsomely: but neither King nor Queen, nor any of the Court, were there, for if they had [been], she had not gone. She hath ever since been in her monastery, and I do not, as yet, hear anything of her leaving it, or her return for England. . . . My grandfather says, she is now endeavouring to part with her Irish land." . . .

The EARL OF SHREWSBURY TO SIR JOHN TALBOT.

1675, Oct. [16-]26, Paris.— . . . "You complain, 'why might not I know of your journey out of Paris?' I do assure you, when I came out of Paris, I designed waiting upon my mother no further than Pontoise, whither I was invited at the same time by the English Nuns, to see a clothing, where there was [were] above forty English. I did not know of my going to Roan half an hour before I went." . . .

The EARL OF SHREWSBURY TO SIR JOHN [TALBOT].

1676, Jan. [12-]22, Paris.— . . . "I was obliged to attend for some days our Ambassador at his entrance and audience at St. German's. My Lord Abbot Montagu brought me the copy of a letter penned by himself for me to write to my Lord



Arlington, which in substance was that I desired his Lordship's favour in being assisting to my mother to procure her the honour of kissing the Queen's<sup>e</sup> hands; that I was highly satisfied with her retirement whilst she was heré; and that I did not question but all the relations of my father's family would be concurring in the suit I made to him, and that by granting it he would highly oblige both them and me.

"To this forwardness of his I made some demur, as you may easily imagine, whereupon he told me my grandfather had writ to me in order thereunto; which letter I have since received, and Mr. Morgan another from my mother, and Abbot Montagu also one from her, all much to this purpose, that nothing was now wanting to her admittance at Court and the Queen's favour, but a request to that effect to be made by the family of Talbotts, and that chiefly by me (as Ralph Montagu has particularly writ to his uncle, my Lord Abbot Montagu); and that I would write to my two uncles, Gil. and Tho. Talbott to be concurring in the business, and that the Queen had given her word to those of our family not to admit of her without their consent; that she was the only lady of her quality that was restrained from paying her duty to her Majesty; that she had no intention to become a courtier, and that her design of going to Court was only to wash out the particular blot that lay upon her; that it was her intention and would be more to her honour to have the power of going to Court, and yet use it but seldom.

"Upon these letters, Abbot Montagu, good man, believing there was no other difficulty in the business than in penning the letter I was to write to my Lord Arlington, took that pains upon himself, and brought it me to copy over, and told me it was very convenient it should be so, and that I must write it against next post, and he would come and call for it. But when he came I made him observe by my grandfather and mother's letter it was a promise made by the Queen to our family, and not to me alone. . . .

"Pray be as speedy as you can in your return, and advise with those friends you think properest for this business, which I conceive are those that gave their opinions what was to be done when the dispute was, of my seeing my mother before I came over. I have writ to my two uncles." . . . †

#### The EARL OF SHREWSBURY TO SIR JOHN TALBOT.

1676, Feb. [16-]26.—"I have received yours of the 7th [o.s.] and give you thanks for the contents thereof. As to the first of your two postscripts, it seems to differ much from the contents of a letter I received from my mother dated the 3rd [o.s.], where she writes thus—'Sir John and Sir Gilbert got my Lord Arlin[gton] to speak to the Queen, not to agree to my coming to Court till the family of the Talbotts agreed to it; and as you

\*Catherine, Queen Consort of Charles II.

† There are several other letters on this subject.

say the difficulty is best to be removed by those that were the cause, so I have chose that way, by my Lord Arlington, Sir John's friend.'

"This was a novelty to me, neither having heard so much before, either from her Ladyship or yourself. Abbot Montagu brought me the letter, and his was as urging as mine, to the speedy dispatch of one to my Lord Arlin[hton], which I put off for a time, first, upon the contents of your postscript (which I showed him), quite of a different style from my mother's; and next, that I had writ to my grandfather, who said you were concurring with my Lord Arlington, to desire you and him to send me the draught of a letter which would be properest for me to write; and this letter I expected within a post, or two, at farthest. Thereupon he remained satisfied, till I had heard again from England.

"As to the second, which is my coming over this spring, . . . it will be great interruption and loss of time in my exercises, besides a great charge." . . . (Refers to negotiations for his marriage with Lord Northampton's daughter.)

#### THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY TO SIR JOHN [TALBOT].

1676, March [4-] 14, Paris.—"I have received yours on the 24th of February [o.s.], and in it your resolution for my coming over, though in a much different style from what I expected by your former; for in that you asked me whether, when, and for how long I desired it? whereas now you fix a necessity upon the thing; limit a time that circumstances make impossible to comply with, nay, your own orders contradict; and lastly tell me of a month's stay, as if you designed me nothing but the drudgery of a troublesome journey to and fro.

"As to the first, though it is necessary I should have a view of the young lady, yet I cannot see the necessity of this particular time, or at least how you should not necessarily have foreseen it, and so be able to have given me timely notice, that I might not have been forced upon the disorder I am now in to prepare myself, upon such a troublesome journey as I must expect from a Lenten accommodation, and such a distraction as I must necessarily receive in the Holy Week, a time far differently employed by other countries, and other beliefs, than that you live in. It is an easy thing to give orders; those that comply only find the inconveniences that attend them. If you had reflected on that maxim, may be you would have concluded after Easter had been as proper a time to travel as Lent; a competency to have prepared in, much easier than precipitation; a yacht more commodious than a nasty packet boat. But by a good fire-side, in a handsome room, and good company, none of these unpleasant circumstances have admittance; and so it was resolved I was to come over in ten or twelve days' time, though the impossibility of my compliance is sufficiently grounded upon the contradiction of your own orders; for you would have me bring over two suits of clothes, two suits of linen, periwigs, belts, hats, gloves, shoes, boots, &c. (for all

must be new, nay, even my lacquays' liveries too, having delayed from time to time both the clothing them and myself in expectation of this journey); and to prepare all this tackling you allow me bare two or three days' time, whereas under ten or twelve Chedreux will not undertake to make a periwig, and it is a great favour if he keeps his word.

"When I reflect on the troubles and inconveniences of my journey out of England, and those that I am like to meet with in my return back again, I conclude I was not born under the favourable influence of that wandering planet which bewitches so many travellers with the unquiet passion of visiting worse countries than their own; though (may be) hereafter, when the reins are in my own hand, I may chance to change my opinion, for it will be then in my own power to avoid those rubs which hitherto I have uneasily jolted over. But in the mean time I hope this will be the last which will be thought fit for me to undergo. What relates to my stay in England I shall better discuss when I am with you than at this distance; only, in a few words, a month's time is very short to enjoy my mother [and] my sister, and wait upon the rest of my friends, especially since this journey will not prove so much an interruption of my studies as a conclusion of them; and the weather and season, at my return, like to be too hot to begin any exercises in the Academy.

"But, in conclusion, as for my coming over, you see a moral impossibility at the time you have prefixed, and therefore you must not expect me by the 15th or 16th of March. All I can promise you is, that I will make the greatest haste I can. But lest more haste, worse speed, should prove to be the true as well as the old proverb, I must acquaint you I shall not come by Calais, for I hear of great robbing, and parties of the Spanish garrisons from St. Omer's, Aires, Cambray, &c., which makes that road very unsafe, and I am sure none of you would be willing I should run the danger of being stript of all I have, when I may avoid it by going to Deepe. Besides, I shall not be able to brook a Lenten accommodation by the messenger, nor the company I must associate myself with, if I go along with him, especially there being so many English now in town, who will be witness of the manner of my setting out; wherefore I am resolved to go by Deepe, and to be there about Thursday or Friday, the week before Holy Week (your account and ours this Lent falls the same); whither you must not fail to send me a yacht. I reckon this letter will be with you by Wednesday at farthest, and the orders may be got, and the yacht setting forwards to Deepe, by Saturday following. In four days' time it cannot fail to be there, nor shall the captain fail to have an account of me at the inn called the Bastile at Deepe.

"What letters you intend to write to me after the receipt of this, I shall take order to have sent after me with all imaginable haste, though (for certainty ['s] sake) you will do well, at the same time you write to Paris, to write to the same effect to Deepe, and direct it for me at the Bastile, for it is likely I shall be there as soon as



your letter. If the yacht comes according to my calculation, I shall be in London about the middle of the Holy Week; but if either wind or anything else should stop the speed I aim at, you must find the best expedient you can to get my Lord of Nort[hampton] to delay his daughter's going out of town; for he, being concerned to the full as much as I am to be no longer upon uncertainties, without doubt will be ready to contrive things so that I may have a view of the young lady without the world's taking notice of it. And this (I am confident) had you but reflected of, you might as well have obtained for after Easter, and so have spared me the trouble of this Lenten precipitated journey.

"You speak of my equipage as if I had choice of servants to bring over or leave behind me; but unless I should bring over my cook-maid, my whole family is comprised in Mr. Morgan, Arden, and my footmen, and I never had the thoughts of anything else extraordinary, which both by my grandfather's and your letter you seem to intimate unto me. My m[other] expresses in her letter to me a great esteem both of your candour and capacity, and says she values you equally to what I ever have done and ever will do."

THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY TO SIR JOHN TALBOT.

1676, Oct. [18-]28, Paris.—"Mr. Morgan being safely arrived, though as yet not quite quit of his distemper, I am now beginning my exercise of the Academy, which cannot be performed without a coach to wait upon me, so that we are considering which will be the cheapest and honorablest way of doing it, and we find that hiring a coach by the month will be both cheaper and more serviceable, since we shall run no hazard of killing a horse (which is a very dear commodity here), or being forced to stay at home for the lameness or sickness of one of them; but the question is whether this coach (though it be new and has my crown and arms, if I please, and the coachman wears my livery) be so honourable as my own, which if it is not, I would rather undergo the charge than do a thing below myself. I have writ to the same effect to my grandfather, and desired him to communicate it with my mother and yourself, that so you may all advise me what will be my best way."

*Postmark:* Oc. 23. [o.s.]

THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY TO SIR JOHN TALBOT.

[1676, Dec. 30-] 1677, Jan. 9, Paris.—"I received yours together with the news of my mother's reception at Court, and am confident that what you have done is most for my advantage, so much I rely in your friendship and prudence, but cannot choose but wonder it was so secretly carried on that I should not hear of it till 'twas done. I must desire you will send me word what part you had in this business, which you leave to be related

\* Many words and passages in this letter are underlined.

by others ; since when I received a letter from my mother, which mentions nothing of it, neither do I expect a relation of it from any but yourself. My obligations to you are so great that I am glad I have anything (though never so inconsiderable) that may be convenient for you, and therefore do desire you will please to accept the next presentation of Aston Giffard parsonage.

[P.S.] "I have not heard how the rents of Aston Giffard farm are paid, but do not doubt but you take care about it."

The EARL OF SHREWSBURY to SIR JOHN TALBOT.

1678, [Jan. 30-] Feb. 9, Paris.— . . . "I am very glad you have discoursed the Duke upon this business, and that he is of our judgment. I think you did very well in advising with him concerning how I should dispose of myself ; it was a civility due to the kindness he showed." . . .

The EARL OF SHREWSBURY to SIR JOHN TALBOT.

1678, Feb. [6-]16, Paris.— . . . "I am very glad to find by your last, you approve the answer I made to the proposition [of a match]. . . . If my mother has had a hand in this, 'tis a riddle to me that she has not only [not] said a word of it, but of three months before she owned her marriage<sup>o</sup> to this day I have received but one letter, which was in three words, to tell me she was married, and that not till six weeks after she owned it in Town." . . .

The EARL OF SHREWSBURY to SIR JOHN TALBOT.

1678, [Feb. 20-] March 2, Paris.—"If anything can rejoice one that ought to wear the willow garland for the loss of a mistress, the news yours of the 14th [o.s.] brought me has done it in a high degree, to find that his R. H. [the Duke of York] is positive in my waiting on his person, which I assure you I embrace with as much joy and content as can be. As for my meeting of him in Flanders, two or three months hence, I believe, when once war is declared, the road thither will be inconvenient enough, especially for English ; and I should desire you would explicate yourself as to the reasons his R. H. gives for my not coming to London, which I do at most but guess at, you having never mentioned them before. I suppose neither the Duke's going, nor the declaration of the war, are yet certain enough, to give orders for an equipage, but we must expect some further assurances of a war, and then 'twill be convenient I consult my grandfather in it ; and if he refuses his advice, I have at least done what was fit and decent for me to do in such an occasion. As yet I shall not mention anything to him of it, for the politicians on this side the sea are positive for a peace, upon the account the King of France does nothing all this while. When you know anything of a certainty I suppose I need not desire what timely notice you can give." . . .

*Postmark* : Fe. 29. [o.s.]

\* To George Rodney Bridges, Esquire.

## THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY TO SIR JOHN TALBOT.

[16]78, [Feb. 27-] March 9, Paris.—“Since the writing of my last, I have received both yours of the 18th and 21st [o.s.]. In the first place, you advise my putting off my coach and horses, to be more prepared for a sudden remove, which I have some difficulty to resolve on, till we see some farther certainty of a war; for should a peace be concluded, it would be both infinitely inconvenient and chargeable to be without a coach of my own. As for the choice of a livery, which you leave to me, I am clearly for blue, and for the embroidery for the clothes, and lace for the coats. I shall desire you to choose what mixtures you like best, and I believe it is yet full time enough to bespeak those things, considering the uncertainty of affairs. The reason why I most incline to blue is, first, because red is too near the King; and besides, it is in France, and I believe in all other countries, the common livery everybody gives, which made me, since my last coming to Paris, give blue. Pink is not so common, but it does not wear well, nor last long handsome. I believe I shall be able to put off my coach-horses at a pretty good price, but am afraid the coach will not bring much; and in case I can get little for it, what if I brought it over? It is not extreme fine, neither has it the lustre of a new coach, but it is yet neat enough for anybody to ride in. . . .

“I cannot think it will be proper for me to make a campaign, or do anything in that nature, without advising with my grandfather, which, when I do, it shall be in such a manner that he shall not have room to contradict my intentions; for nothing now can be an excuse for to hinder me from waiting upon his R. H., since his commands are positive for my going. We have here news of a great many officers nominated for the new Regiments, among which you are named; but I believe 'tis all but conjecture hitherto. I should be very glad to hear you were employed according to your own desire, for nobody wishes you better success than” (&c.).

## THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY TO SIR JOHN TALBOT.

[16]78, March [6-] 16, Paris.—“I find both by yours of the 28th [o.s.] and by all other letters of the same post, that the attacking Gaunt has made the King of England take those resolutions that seem so like a war that I can see, methink[s], very little probability of its ending otherwise than in a rupture, though here they still talk of a general peace. I suppose the Duke's going in person is yet uncertain. Some here affirm absolutely that he will go; others again think it very improbable, and indeed we have so many flying reports made according to persons' inclinations that there is no heed to be taken in what they say. Two posts since we were assured that commissions were given out for fourteen regiments of foot, the Colonels named, and you were one of them, which since by your last I find not to be true. I think the rest is much to be suspected. You easily, I believe, imagine, I have a great longing to know



my destiny, but time will discover all things to us I hope to the best, and we must be contented to wait the leisure of our masters." . . .

The EARL OF SHREWSBURY to SIR JOHN TALBOT.

1678, March [16-] 26, Paris.— . . . "Now your commissions are given out, I perceive your campaign is almost unquestionable. Were I as sure of mine, I should not delay the providing an equipage; but in the uncertainty I stand in, I think it were not prudent to be at such an expense, and perhaps make a noise which, should I not go, would reflect upon me. I believe there are many others whose affairs depend upon the same man's remove or stay; so that I hope to be ready as soon as they, though it were infinitely more convenient to have some reasonable warning, if it were possible. As for my liveries, which you mention, I think red would be suffered without doubt in Flanders, but it will be an inconvenience not to be endured, to change always upon one's return. But perhaps you may be permitted to give it in England by reason of the colour of your regiment, but I have no such pretext, and I do not fancy pink, neither handsome nor lasting."

The EARL OF SHREWSBURY to SIR JOHN TALBOT.

[1678,] March [20-] 30.—"By yours of the 14th [o.s.], which I received this morning, I find my motions are so far settled by the Duke's express order you mention, that I have writ to my grandfather, the copy of which I have here enclosed, and another to my mother, much to the same effect. We have now so little time to lose that I should desire you would bespeak those things you shall think most necessary, and that will take up most time [in] the making, as the embroidery for the clothes for led horses, which I would have upon blue, lined with orange; the colours for the embroidery I leave to your fancy. I am so unexperienced in these kind of equipages that I do not know what else to bespeak, but leave the management of it to your prudence. I have writ to my uncle Westmorland, and Brudenell, as you advised. I think, when I have received an answer from my grandfather (suppose we have no alterations in the design of a war), I ought as soon as I can to prepare myself to come over, for though I hope you will put things in some readiness, yet 'twill be necessary I be in town some time before I go into Flanders. I suppose you will examine the old leases of the tenants, as well as the new, for Arden assures me there are some in Burghfield (as Brookes for one) that lie under the same obligation of providing money or men upon these occasions; for I must look not to run myself too much in debt, for I perceive by the last post you will allow us no employments, but the honour as volunteers to stop bullets, and so try both our active and passive valour. I have been mighty busy this morning, and 'tis now very late."

*Postmark*: Mr. 2 . . . [o.s.]

## The EARL OF SHREWSBURY to SIR JOHN TALBOT.

1678, [March 23-] April 2, Paris.— . . . “I writ to my grandfather and mother by the last post, the very same moment I received the Duke’s orders, by your hands, not to lose one minute that was possible to be gained, and for the same reason am putting myself in readiness to remove at a short warning, for I am much of your opinion, that we have no time to lose, and when I am present things will sooner be got ready than at this distance, when answers must be waited for; and therefore, in my judgment, the sooner I am coming the better. And the tenants ought to be sent to for their money, but I believe my grandfather will neither be so well satisfied with me nor with my journey as to sign that order.” . . .

## The EARL OF SHREWSBURY to SIR JOHN TALBOT.

[16]78, [March 27-] April 6.—“The greatest part of my grandfather’s actions are at this time so extraordinary that they do not now surprise me, though I must confess his asking the Duke’s advice and consenting to my coming over does make me a little wonder, since I believe my going to the army was the least of his thoughts. I have not yet received any orders from him, and apprehend that my letter to acquaint him of my intentions will alter his, since I believe he designed me an idle life in England, as secure from danger as honour; for I believe, since his R. H. goes, nobody in my condition will stay at home; and therefore I hope he will not be persuaded by none of my fond friends to hinder my waiting of him, for I am so fully resolved of it that I prepare all things ready to go. I hope to sell my coach and horses today, and the rest with all speed; so that with some small warning beforehand I shall be ready for a yacht when you will. I would rather you would send it to Deepe, the way by land being shorter and more convenient for what goods I have, which are not many, for I do not design to bring any clothes, but some books, which I am afraid will be most troublesome, though they are not at all belonging to controversy; but I am told French books in general are hard to pass, so that I believe we must endeavour to make friends with the Archbishop of Canterbury [Saneroff]. Everybody here is a-removing; my Lady Northumberland goes Saturday come sevensight for Borbon waters; my Lady Cleveland with her family soon after for England. The Ambassador [Ralph Montagu] does not yet speak of going, but I suppose he depends upon orders.”

## The EARL OF SHREWSBURY to SIR JOHN TALBOT.

1678, April [3-] 13.—“I am I believe in full as much haste as you were when you writ yours of the 28th, and therefore have not time to write a longer letter. I have by this post received my grandfather’s letter, which presses my coming over with great speed, so that I shall not have time to expect a yacht to be sent for me, but will be coming away as soon as ever I can. When I

resolve which way to come, by Diepe or Callice, and can give you an exacter guess at the time you may expect me, you shall know it. In the mean time I must desire you, if you have not as yet bespoke the clothes for the led horses, you will do it, and what else you foresee will be the longest a-providing, that we may be in as little a bustle as we can, for let us do the best we are able, we shall have but too much of it."

The EARL OF SHREWSBURY to SIR JOHN TALBOT.

[1678,] June [6-]17, Chareleville.—“If I had taken you to be so ignorant as some I have writ to, I would have ventured, whilst I was before Luxemburg, to have given you an account of what passed there; but being sure of my own ignorance and your knowledge, I durst not venture upon a thing [which] would have become me so ill; and for the general matters of fact, which was all I ventured upon, you have heard and I have writ them so often that it would now be tedious.

“I am now upon my march to Marshal Schomberg’s army, where we shall either find the news of a peace or of some considerable siege. Were I not afraid of appearing too much a soldier in your peaceable country, I would declare my inclination, being much more charmed with this sort of curiosity than I expected, and the little I have seen serves only to make me more inquisitive, though not much more knowing. I desire you will keep this a secret from your Lady, to whom I desire my service, for she will else forbid me your company, who have been already too well inclined to these frolics.”

*Addressed:* For Sir John Talbott at his house at Thisleworth.—Recommended to the post master to be sent forwards.—London.

*Postmark:* IV. 17.

The EARL OF SHREWSBURY to SIR JOHN TALBOT.

[ ] Dec. 14.—“I have received my Lord Halifax’s and your joint opinions as to coming to town, and do extremely agree with both of you in it. I have sent my Lord my thanks in a letter this post, and assured him I will come up as soon as I have used necessary precaution to avoid being stopped by the way; but give me leave to discourse the thing more at large with you concerning the manner of coming up. You propose by Worcester coach, that goes up of the Monday, but then I must be obliged to travel thither of the Sunday, which is not to be done; or else be there a Saturday, and lie all Sunday in Worcester, where I apprehend my name will make a great noise. Therefore I will propose all the ways that I can think of and desire your opinion which is the safest, whether by a coach that often passes by here in its way to London, but the inconvenience of that is that it goes no more till towards Twelfth tide, or else by my own horses either publicly or privately, or else post. These are all the conveniences that I can think of, and I fear none of them free from the importunity of the watch, who are so strict, that at Kuittermuster they have stoppèd an ancient Papist gentleman for travelling,



though he has a justice of the peace his band that he has been sick at his son's house, and unable to travel till now that he is going home to his own house and estate. This and such stories have persuaded me from coming away till I have advised with you, what way one may be secure from these inconveniences, or whether there is any pass to be had, to secure one from them, or whether I have any privilege to plead, or what I am to say if questioned. Pray let me have your speedy answer."

THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY TO SIR JOHN TALBOT.

[ Dec.] 21, Stourton.—“ This day I have sent to Worcester, to take places in the coach for the next return, but I cannot yet give you an assurance when to expect me, for I am informed (how true I know not) that no coach goes from thence till after Twelfth-tide and the Bridgenorth coach will not be at London again till the Saturday after Twelfth-tide, which is so long, that I think if I cannot go up by Worcester's convenience sooner, rather to hire Bridgenorth coach wholly to myself, and come up the week after Christmas Day. I fear I shall not receive an answer from Worcester, time enough to write by the next post, but as soon as I can, you shall not fail to know my fixed resolution, as to the day I shall be in town. As for lodgings, you may be pleased to take them where you find them most convenient, but I suppose it will be time enough for that when I can set you a day for my arrival. I know not what you mean by your former letter, where you mention sitting up nights and playing hide and seek. I have often done both, but know no particular story depends on either, but I suppose, whatever it is, it has lost nothing in the telling. I am glad I pass among the women for a silent young man, it being, in my judgment, much a (*sic*) more advantageous character, than what commonly their sex can challenge. I only fear they have guessed as ill in that, as in the rest, and then I may be destitute of all good qualities, though never of the desire to be," &c.

*Postmark*: De. 23.

PROCEEDINGS IN COUNCIL respecting LETTERS OF REPRISAL.

1680, May 12.—“ At the Court at Whitehall, the 12th of May, 1680.

Present:

The King's Most Excellent Majesty.

His Highness Prince Rupert.	Earl of Essex.
Lord Arch-Bishop of Canterbury.	Earl of Bathe.
Lord Chancellor.	Lord Bishop of London.
Lord President.	Mr. Hide.
Duke of Albemarle.	Lord Chief Justice North.
Marquis of Worchester ( <i>sic</i> ).	Mr. Finch.
Earl of Ossory.	Mr. Secretary Jenkins.
Lord Chamberlain.	Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Earl of Bridgewater.	Sir Thomas Chichely.
Earl of Sunderland.	Mr. Godolphin.

“This day a Memorial presented to his Majesty by his Excellency the Ambassador Extraordinary from the States General of the United Provinces was read in Council, setting forth how that, according to information given upon oath, Sir Edward Graves, Knight, and George Carew, Esquire, were equipping and arming a small frigate called the *Mary*, under the command of Tyrence Byrne, to be employed against the subjects of the States General, and particularly to surprise and seize the ship called the *Emperour*, wherein part of the said Lord Ambassador’s equipage was embarked, in order to his return to his own country; which equipping and arming was by colour of a Commission or Letter[s] of Reprisal bearing date the 29th of May, in the 17th year of his Majesty’s reign that now is, and granted in favour of the creditors of Sir William Courten and others, and praying that the said Letters of Reprisal might be revoked. His Majesty considering that the said Commission was suspended by his Majesty’s Proclamation bearing date the 10th of August, 1666, for divers great and notable misdemeanours committed in execution thereof, and that by the Treaty of Peace and Alliance made with the States General of the United Provinces at Breda, the 21st July, 1667, it is agreed that all suits and pretensions that the subjects of his Majesty or the States General might or could move or prosecute one against another for any matter or thing before the date of the said Treaty shall remain void, obliterated, and be annulled; and that all Letters of Reprisal, Marque or Countermarque, both general and particular, are by the said Treaty inhibited and revoked, which said Treaty was restored in its former vigour, and confirmed by a subsequent Treaty made at Westminster in the month of February, 1674; by which Treaties all Letters and Commissions of Reprisal are entirely revoked and annulled; his Majesty likewise foreseeing of what mischievous consequence it would be to all his loving subjects if the States General, upon the execution of the said Letters of Reprisal (contrary to the meaning of the said Treaties, and after the annulling of them by the same), should grant Letters of Countermarque against the said subjects and their goods, to the hindering of commerce and the ruin and damage of many particular men, although unconcerned in the case of such Reprisal: his Majesty doth therefore hereby order Sir Creswel Levins, his Majesty’s Attorney-General, to prepare the draft of a *Supersedeas* to pass the Great Seal of England, whereby the said Letter[s] of Reprisal may be in due form of law superseded, revoked, and declared to be void and determined to all effects and purposes whatsoever, to the end the States General may rest satisfied of his Majesty’s care to have his Treaties duly executed, and that it be made known and may appear of record to all his loving subjects that the said Letters of Reprisal are revoked and declared void, to the end also that none may hereafter presume to act by virtue thereof, and if any do, that they may be proceeded against as

pirates acting without commission, and as infractors of the Peace and alliance between his Majesty and the States General.

“A true copy, Francis Guyn.”

*Enclosed in Sec. Blathwayt's letter of 22 Nov. 1698.*

THE EARL OF CLARENDON TO THE PRINCESS OF ORANGE.

1688, May 21, London.—Has received her letter of the 14th. Is grieved that his brother has fallen into her displeasure, not only for not waiting on her, but for other reasons. They are both ready to do anything she demands. Will never do anything to offend the Prince or her. Never had an opportunity of showing regard to her interests till he went into Ireland. “I do most humbly beseech you, if there be anything particular which either of your R. Highnesses, in this critical time, would have done, that you will vouchsafe to let me know something of your pleasure, and I dare undertake it shall be improved with all advantage and fidelity, for your service. . . .

“It is a very great consolation to me to find that your R. Highness is satisfied in the sense I have concerning taking off the Tests. . . . Mons. Dykevelt knows that he asked me, the last summer, my sense therein, because he said the Prince would be glad to know the thoughts of particular men, and I then told him that I could not be for repealing them. Madam, religion is too serious a thing to be trifled with, and according to the true practice thereof a man must expect to be happy or miserable to eternity.

“I had the happiness to be bred a Protestant, by a father who did not only understand his religion, but (as can be evidently made appear) suffered and was ruined for his steadiness in it. . . . I could much more willingly go to the stake in defence of it than live the greatest man in the world. . . . The more I pursue the practice of the religion I own, the better I shall be able to serve the King whenever he thinks fit to make use of me; for if I will be honest, it is [as] impossible to serve the King contrary to my religion as it is to serve your Highness any other way but by being steady to my religion.

“I can with a very good conscience give all liberty and ease to tender consciences, for in truth it is against all conscience to hinder men from worshipping God their own way; but I cannot in conscience give those men leave (as far as lies in me to prevent it) to come into employments, in the State, who, by their mistaken consciences, are bound to destroy the religion I profess, and, as they call it, the Northern Heresy. . . .

“I must not conclude without giving your R. Highness an account of an affair of very great importance, which it is fit the Prince and you should know.

“I suppose it can be no news to tell you that the King has lately reinforced his Declaration of Indulgence, and that he ordered it to be read twice in all the churches throughout the kingdom, which, your R. Highness will easily believe, our clergy could not well digest. My Lord's Grace of Canterbury took the



matter into his serious consideration, and sent to as many of my Lords the Bishops to come to his assistance as could come to town in regard of the shortness of the time; and after mature and solemn deliberation, they resolved to make an humble Petition to the King, setting forth the case, and the reasons why they could not comply with his Majesty's commands in reading the said Declaration in their churches; which they did, and delivered it to the King on Friday last in the evening.

"The Petition was presented by the six Bishops who signed it, a copy whereof is here enclosed. It was all written in the Archbishop's handwriting. He did not go with it, because he has not been at Court almost these two years, being upon the matter forbid, for the King told him so long since that he need not come thither. The Bishop of London was of the same opinion with the rest, but 'twas not thought convenient for him to sign the Petition, in regard of his suspension.

"The King at first received the Bishops very graciously, but when he had read the Petition he expressed his displeasure very warmly, told them he did not expect such an address from them, that it was a great step towards rebellion, that he would remember them, and that he would be obeyed.

"The Bishops answered his Majesty with great duty and submission, but withall with great courage. The particulars of what they said I should but spoil in the relating. This was on Friday night; what the King will do hereupon, we are yet to see.

"Yesterday, being Sunday, was the first time appointed for reading the Declaration in London and the parts adjacent, but it was read only in four churches in this great city and liberties, so unanimous are our clergy. One of the four places was Westminster Abbey, where the Bishop of Rochester is Dean; he ordered one of the petty Canons to read it, but went out of town himself over night; he's a poor-spirited man.

"The Bishops of Gloster and Norwich came to town on Saturday, who are of the same mind with the rest, and letters are come from five or six others to the Archbishop, declaring themselves to be of the same opinion. What the Bishops of Coventry and Lichfield and Lincoln will do, nobody can tell; they are old, and very odd men. No others are suspected, except the two scabby sheep Chester and St. David's, who are indeed very bad men; as they have no reputation or interest, so they are despised by those whom they court.

"I hope this affair will not be displeasing to your R.H. Whatever shall be further done in this matter you shall be sure to have an account of, and so of all things of moment within my knowledge, as often as I can meet with safe messengers, for I am satisfied it is not fit to write of these things by the post, as I doubt not but your R.H. does well imagine.

"These good Bishops who are in town are all of my acquaintance; I always see them when they come, and I am sure they are full of devotion to the Prince and you. They have now desired me to find a way to present their duties, and to let you know that they never omit you in their private as well as

public prayers. The Bishop of St. Asaph being the senior Bishop here, it fell to his lot to present the Petition, and to speak the first to the King. The Roman Catholics were of old no friends to him, and they will not be the more so for this, but he will always do his duty.

“I know the Prince ought to be informed of these affairs, which I know he will be by your Royal Highness, and should be so by me, but that I fear I have given him too many troubles of this kind; but I will do therein for the future as you shall please to direct me.” . . .

*Endorsed (by the Princess?) : Answered (sic). Also endorsed by Shrewsbury. Enclosing :—*

Petition of the Archbishop of Canterbury and six Bishops to the King. *Copy.*

#### PROPOSED DECLARATION by the PRINCE OF ORANGE.

[1688.] — “The Declaration proposed to the Prince of Orange from several persons in England.”<sup>o</sup>

. . . “That there is the greatest need imaginable of giving a speedy stop to the arbitrary proceedings of those Popish counsels which now prevail in these Kingdoms is so manifest, that it is not necessary to descend to particulars to convince the world of it. However, because I am desirous to satisfy the minds of all honest men that my undertaking is not founded upon any private or sinister designs of my own, but is wholly intended for the preservation of the known Laws of these Kingdoms (by which only the profession of the Protestant Religion can be protected, the lives, liberties, and properties of the professors of it be defended, and the right descent of the Crown maintained), I think it proper to give some account of those motives in particular which have induced me to the attempt of rescuing them from those great and imminent dangers which are ready to break in upon them.”

Refers to the illegal Commission “put in execution against the known Statutes of the Realm and rights of the Universities;” under which many men have been “dispossessed of their very freeholds and possessions, and both Bishops and others of the Clergy have been suspended,” making way for “the most scandalous and unworthy men.” “The specious pretence of granting liberty of conscience to Dissenters” is intended “to deludé some Protestants to be assisting to them [the Papists] in their design to destroy the rest.” What favour the Protestants can then expect may be judged “by the cruelties which were used not long ago by them [the Papists] in Ireland.”

Both ecclesiastical and civil laws have been interferred with, and every man’s liberty and property is at the Sovereign’s mercy, or that of mercenary judges. Even Papists are made judges, though their judgments are invalid. In all counties uncomplying Lord Lientenants, Deputy Lientenants, and Justices of the

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\*This heading is written on a fly-leaf, in an old hand.

Peace have been removed. At Parliamentary elections men have been questioned beforehand as to their votes. Ancient charters have been forced from most Corporations, whereby, with the assistance of Popish sheriffs, members can be returned to Parliament who will promote the repeal of the Test, &c. Monasteries have already been established, and mass-houses. Jesuits dare to sit in the public Councils, though their presence is high treason, and scarcely permitted in any Popish government. When any petition, as in the late case of the seven Bishops, is made to the King, it is declared a libel against him, and the petitioners are imprisoned. The people are left without any certainty when a Parliament shall meet.

The condition of Ireland is much worse, being under an Irish Papist, who has changed the Protestant army into a Popish one; "there needs but the word to be given there for the extirpation of all the Protestants at one blow." That kingdom can only be regained by force. The like change is threatened in the armies and navies of England and Scotland. Irish and Popish strangers are being daily introduced into the Army, and Protestants removed; yet many good Protestants remain in the Armies and Navy, who will "lay hold on this opportunity of saving their religion, laws, and country from so miserable a slavery."

"The lawful successors of the Crown" have been educated in the Protestant Religion; yet "it hath been in an unparalleled manner contrived to impose a male child upon these kingdoms as Prince of Wales, and right heir to the Crown, who was never born of the body of the present Queen Mary of England, now wife of King James the Second, as I doubt not will be proved by undeniable circumstances impossible to be contradicted; although their own conduct of that affair all along hath enough showed the world that they durst not give any further proofs than they did of the Queen's great belly, or of the birth of the child, although they very well knew the design was so much suspected from the beginning that they could not possibly have given more public satisfaction than was necessary to have made it believed; but this (as all the rest of their proceedings) must be sanctified by the meritorious end for which it is designed, which is to perfect that religious work of keeping as well as reducing those (*sic*) heretic kingdoms into the bosom of the Church of Rome, for the attaining of which no action can be wicked or unjust.

"As these are the grounds upon which I come to give the best assistance I am able towards the relief of these kingdoms, so I hope Almighty God will give a blessing to my endeavours in so just an undertaking, and the nobility, gentry, soldiers, seamen, and all Protestants will I hope be so sensible of the great benefits which on the one hand they will receive by securing their religion and laws, and the uttermost danger which they must certainly run on the other hand both to themselves and their posterity if the Popish party should prevail, that I cannot but promise myself to find a cheerful and universal concurrence through the whole kingdom of England and Scotland to give all manner of assistance to so good a work, wherein we all stand



so equally concerned. And that none may be discouraged with any fear or led into any misapprehensions concerning any designs which I may have in case it shall please God to bless my endeavours with success, I do hereby declare that I desire nothing but that, for the doing of right both to my wife and these kingdoms, there may be a free Parliament called according to the laws of the land," &c. Promises that all who join him in "this undertaking" shall be rewarded and preferred.

The PRINCE OF ORANGE to LORD [SHREWSBURY?].

1688, Nov. 2.—“My Lord,—I received just now yours of the 1st instant, and am glad you found so good a reception at Bristol, and that the Magistrates were so ready to do their parts towards it. As for what you say relating to the ships loaden with Tobacco, I leave the conduct of it wholly to you, to abate them what you please, so as the residue may be ready money, which is a necessary commodity amongst us, and am willing to abate the last duty in consideration of it. As for Sir John Guyse, I have herewith sent you an order for his immediate marching to Gloucester, as also another for Col. Cunningham [am’s] commanding in chief till further order. It seems the northern Lords have rescued my Lord Lovelace, and will join me at Hungerford next Friday night; where or at Oxford I hope Mr. Trenchard will be able to bring me a considerable sum of money. You may tell Mr. Trenchard that Mr. Harberd hath adjusted the matter with Mr. York (?), who hath engaged to pay him at Mr. George Long’s house in eight days two hundred and fifty pounds, which he must receive and bring to me [;] amongst the rest you may give Col. Cunningham an order, it being late. I am your affectionate friend—2 9ber, 88—

(Signed) “PRINCE D’ ORANGE.

“I am willing Sir John Guyse should have those two commissions, and will send them to him.”

*This postscript is struck out, and the following is added in the Prince’s own hand:*

“Mr. Harbert est si fatigue qu’il ne peut depešcher la commission pour le Col. Cuningam pour commande[r] par provision a Bristol, mais l’on luy l’envoyera, ainsi vous poures cependant l’installer. J’ay bien de l’impatience de vous revoir, et suis tout a vous. G.”

KING JAMES II. to the EARL OF MIDDLETON.

1688, Dec. 22, Rochester.—“I haue thought fitt to withdraw myself, but must not tell you where it shall be; if honest and loyal men will declare for me, and stand by me, I shall soon come to them. Lett the two Dutch Cap. know that I am obliged to them for their ciuility to me; tell James Graham he should give each of them a ring of a hundred pounds, and a horse of fifty to the old Lieu. of horse that was at the Battalle of Dunkerke with me. Lett my Protestant seruants keep to gather,

and either stay here or go to London, as may be most convenient, with my Coaches; for my Catholike ones, lett them dispose of them selus as they thinke best for them selus, and have a care that my Chaplin be secured; he is a forrainer. As for your self, I am very well satisfyd with you; you have been always loyal, and I make no doubt but will continu so, and enter into no associations. "J. R."

*Holograph. Small royal seal of arms. Note on a leaf attached:* This letter annexed was given in 1738 to the Earl of Cardigan by the Earl of Middleton, son of him to whom the letter was addressed. The seal on this letter was cut on a fine diamond.

[LORD] MOUNTJOY to [the PRINCE OF ORANGE].

[16]88[-9], Jan. 9, Dublin.—“Your Highness’s care in undertaking the re-establishment of our religion and our laws, the dangers you have exposed yourself to, and your success in it, makes you not only the subject of our prayers, but will make your name the blessing of our posterity; but there is yet some work to be done in this poor kingdom, of which this gentleman, Mr. Cuff, who is a man of consideration and of entire virtue, goes to give your Highness an account. He will inform your Highness in what state we are, and I hope will satisfy your Highness, that you do not want some servants here, who, when the common cause requires it, and your commands come, will exert themselves, in which number I humbly beg your Highness may reckon,” &c.

[LORD] TYRCONNELL to the DUKE OF HAMILTON.

[16]89, March 15, Dublin Castle.—“If I were not verily persuaded that you are the self-same Duke Hamilton in all things, that you were when I had the honour to be known to your Grace, I should not venture to assure you of my most humble service and respects at this time, nor inform you that upon Tuesday last, the 12th of this month, our King arrived at Kinsale, in the west of this kingdom, with a fleet of 37 sail of ships, with arms for 24,000 foot, 4,000 dragoons, and 4,000 horse, and, which is better, 800,000 French crowns in ready money. This news I am confident will be welcome to your Grace, as also that I have 50,000 horse, foot, and dragoons raised for him here, well armed and disciplined. The King brought over with him 200 French and Irish officers, some of which were wanted. This good posture of his Majesty’s affairs will I hope encourage your Grace and the rest of the King’s friends there to stick by him and yourselves. I hope before the end of July to have the honour to embrace you in Scotland, and by word of mouth to assure you how truly I am,” &c.

*Seal. Numbered [by the writer], “4.”*

[LORD] TYRCONNELL to the EARL OF PERTH, Lord Chancellor of Scotland.

[16]89, March 15, Dublin Castle.—“Whatever your Lordship’s condition may be, I am persuaded you will not

be sorry to hear that the King arrived at Kinsale in this kingdom upon Tuesday last, the 12th instant, with a fleet of 37 sail of ships, store of arms, ammunition, 200,000*l.* st[erling] in ready money, and 200 good officers. I take post tomorrow morning to attend him at Cork, where he has commanded me to come to him, and hope by the 10th of April to show him 50,000 men well armed and disciplined, of which number 10,000 are horse and dragoons. If your Lordship be a prisoner, and that this do come into your hands, it will be some consolation to you to hear that your King has yet some friends that will stick by him; if you be at liberty, you will make the right use of this good news for your master's service. I have writ by this same way to my Lord Duke Hamilton. I hope the King will find some friends in Scotland, as well as in England, that will stick by him and themselves."

*Seal. Numbered [by the writer], "5."*

DECLARATION by [Dr.] ROGER BIGGS (or BIGGE),  
Student in Physic.

[1689, March 27.]—He was at dinner in Lady Ivey's house in Westminster, and one Mr. James Cornelius with him, when Sir Robert Clarke, said to be Lady Ivey's son-in-law, and his Lady also came in. Lady Clarke was very much indisposed, and said "that her head had never left aching with violent pain since that rogue, the Prince of Orange, landed, and that she hoped that she should see him served as Monmouth was," &c. After dinner Lady Ivey and Lady Clarke withdrew into the next room, and desired "the Doctor's" company, leaving Sir Robert playing with his little son. The Doctor heard Lady Clarke say that "she wished the child had been drowned before it had come to this," but he knows not what child she meant. "The Doctor went in a few days to wait upon Lady Ivey again, but found her absented from her house, the King being newly fled; and the Doctor found the neighbours in a great mutiny, and [they] did declare the Lady Ivey to be an ill woman, and that the late King with Sir Robert Clerke and a cabal of Jesuits was seen to be conversant there on several nights; and that there was [were] great lights and great noise all night in the house." She was in private lodgings, at a farrier's house by Fleet Street, at Fleet Ditch, where she told the Doctor that Sir Robert Clerke had fled to France, and his Lady was absconded. She came to the Doctor's house, and asked him to explain to her "the art," on discovery of which she said it was supernatural, and desired him to proceed in the highest degree against Mr. Neale, whom she wished to overcome, and that I (the Doctor) would again restore King James to the throne, and bring Sir Robert Clerke and her daughter out of all their troubles. "At the same time she did declare to me that the Prince of Wales was her daughter Clerke's child, and that the people was [were] mad to know what was become of the child." Afterwards she lay one night "on our



side of the water ; and one Mrs. Daffy, living in Salsbury Square, in Fleet Street, in the house which was Doctor Brown's, she being the late relict of Dr. Daffy, that made and sold Daffy's Elixir, lay with her all night ; who told me that Lady Ivey said unto her that the Prince of Wales was her daughter Clerke's child."

*Holograph, signed.*

[MEMORANDUM by T. NEALE.]

1688-9 (*sic*), March 27.—“There having been some rumour of the Lady Clerke's son being the nominal Prince of Wales, Mr. Neale on enquiry has been informed by one Dr. Bigs” (&c.)

“Note: Lady Clerke had a son the beginning of June last. That son is not now to be heard of. Sir Ro. Clerke went with King Jeams. Lady Clerke is flying, and will be gone Friday next . . . for France.”—T. N.

KING JAMES II. to COLIN, EARL OF BALCARRASE.

1689, March 29, Dublin Castle.—

“JAMES R.

“Right trusty and well beloved Cousin and Councillor, we greet you well. Whereas we have been informed by Sir Archbald Kennedy of your faithful and loyal deportment in this conjuncture, we would not delay any time to send you our Royal and most hearty thanks, and to let you know that, by the blessing of Almighty God, we are come safe to this our kingdom, notwithstanding the malicious designs of our enemies ; and that our affairs are in such a condition by the present posture of this country, and the assistance we have brought with us, and that which we have yet coming after us, that we are not only in a condition to defend this kingdom, but to send you such supplies as you may judge fit for our service. We have therefore resolved to send our commission to you of Colonel of horse and foot, that you may raise as many of either as you can, with commissions blank for the inferior officers, to be filled up by you. Being resolved to come ourself as soon as it is possible for us to do it with safety, and that all the things of our army here, which we intend to have very numerous, shall be put in order, we have thought of sending five thousand men, whereof 100 horse and 150 dragoons, believing that a greater number of horse and dragoons will be inconvenient to ship over to you, and that you may get some there. We desire to know your opinion of this number, and what you can propose to us for their subsisting in the country, and that you would let us know where you think fit we should land them, with what else you may think for our service, especially in reference to our revenue for the subsistence of our troops.

“We have sent letters to the Chiefs of Clans to arm, and to most of the nobility we had reason to judge faithful to our

interest, and by the forces we send over commissions shall be sent to you and the rest of our friends.<sup>o</sup>

“The officers of our standing forces we will require to attend you by proclamation, and such as are with us we shall immediately prepare for their journey as soon as we hear from you. As soon as our forces or any considerable body can be brought together, we think fit that the nobility and gentry should call the Bishops and Boroughs,<sup>†</sup> and by our authority call themselves a Convention of Estates, to declare for us, and put the kingdom in a posture of defence. We need not tell you the necessity you lie under to defend yourselves. The Presbyterians are not good masters in any government, much less with you, where their particular quarrels are revenged in those public confusions. But assure yourselves we will stand by you, and if it shall please God to give success to our just cause, we will let the ancient Cavalier party know that they<sup>‡</sup> are the only true basis that Monarchy can rest upon in Scotland; and we have found such effects of our mercy in times past, as will make us now raise our friends on the ruin<sup>§</sup> of our enemies.

“What may be fit for you to know more the bearer will inform you of; only we think fit to add. that as it ever was our intention to maintain the national Protestant religion, so now we will confirm it to our subjects, and their property and liberty, which, let them fancy to themselves what they will, can never be assured to them by any other means. As for yourself, you may be assured that as your services to us all alongst have been eminent, so, when it pleases God to put it in our power, the reward shall be the same. In the meantime expecting your immediate answer to those particulars, and what else you think for our service, we bid you heartily farewell. Given at our Court in Dublin Castle, the 29th day of March, 1689, and of our reign the fift[h] year.

“By his Majesty’s command,

“Subscribed thus—MELFORT.”

*Copy, in the same hand as the copy of Melfort’s letter.*

KING JAMES II. to JOHN, VISCOUNT OF DUNDEE, “Major General of our Forces in our Kingdom of Scotland.”

1689, March 29, Dublin Castle.—*Similar commission to be* “Lieutenant General,” and “to command all such forces as can be raised there, and to command likewise such as we shall send from this to your assistance.”

*Copy, in the same hand as the preceding and following.*

EARL MELFORT to the EARL OF PERTH.

1689, M[arch] 29, Dublin.—“My dearest dear Brother,—Your letters I received, and if you knew the grief the reading of

\* The following commission reads, “shall be sent blank to be filled up at your sight.”

† “Burghs” in the following copy.

‡ “We” in the following copy.

§ “Ruins” in the following copy.

the account of the barbarous usage you met with, bred in me, you would pity my condition, for my imagination represented to me the danger and sufferings in the ugliest dress. God be blessed who has hitherto spared you, and may you be happy here and hereafter. It is with some joy we hear that [the] E[arl] of Mar will declare for the King, and that being, we might suppose you at liberty before this, but, alas ! such news are such strangers to me, that after they are thrice confirmed I shall but begin to believe them. God send you your liberty.

“The letter to Lt.-Col. Middleton, and all the letters I had in list are done, and many more ; the bearer will give you full account of all, and therefore to him I must refer you. The time is precious, and therefore we would not stop this to have a prin[cipa]ll declaration sent by him ; the copy is sent to you. And I am in pain till I shall hear from you what more may be to add to it. The scheme of the affair you will see in a letter to E[arl] Coline, which you may break up. The good man has a mind to visit his Lordship shortly, but first he must put the 40,000 M. he has in this kingdom, in sure hands. In the first place he will send his spending money consisting in 5,000 M. there, to see if he can put it [to] usury, and he will send a friend along with it, and consign it into the hands of John Grahame, the bonnet-maker ; and if he finds that thrive, he will bring over a stock able to put life in all our trade once again. You may open the bonnet-maker’s letter, and see all, and send your advice. James (*sic*) has had a mind to write to you, but has been hitherto hindered, but he will by the next post give the orders in all our concerns, and lay the orders upon us, and they shall most surely be obeyed. Inform yourself of all by the bearer, and nothing shall be omitted which you shall advise. God be with you heartily ; adieu. I know not where you are ; therefore this is short.”

*Endorsed*: Copy of E[arl] Melfort’s letter to the E[arl] of Perth.

[LORD] TARBAT TO LORD MELVILL.

1689, April 13, Edinb[urgh].—“My sickness is heavy enough, but it adds to my trouble that I am altogether disabled from attending the meeting, to serve my country. I wish and hope that my absence shall do little hurt, yet I cannot but be solicitous, when I consider that the interest of our King and kingdom are (*sic*) not yet so fixed as to be out of danger. I pray God disappoint my fears, many of which arise, perhaps, from my ignorance, yet I have seen great mischiefs arise from as small appearances. I cannot doubt but that the attacks from Ireland will be both speedy and violent, and I as little doubt but many of this nation, who have too little religion, and several who consider not the danger of the Protestant Religion, both in Britain and over all Europe, will be too ready to join with the Irish. This may be expected, that not only the greatest part of our Highlanders, but the far greatest part of the Low Country people benorth Tay, and very many besouth it, especially



in the south borders, will concur in this ; and the very embarrassing of our King in the present conjuncture will be more hurtful to the Allies abroad than Scotland is worth. What then would it be should greater success attend the Popish arms? My Lord, allow me to think that it had been no bad measure if at this time people who were half persuaded should rather have been invited to compliance than terrified from it, and such as would give assurance to live peaceably should have been now owned as friends, and a little time would no doubt have made them truly so.

“I cannot believe that people who are led by unexperienced heat, or who mind more to resent private injuries, or to repair their private losses, are the fit tools at present for his Majesty’s service ; not that I think they should be altogether excluded as far as they are capable, nor that unjust forfeitures and fines should not be redressed in a prudent method when the Government is settled ; but I crave leave to think that the chief trust should be put into moderate and serious hands, and that terrors of severity against many should be altogether taken off, for I am sure that would prevail on many thousands to lay [lie] still, who without such assurance may do [too?] readily engage in mischief. My Lord, give me leave to wish you at London, and to say that you would be more useful there in a day than here in a month, as matters stand now, for if things be represented there with as great partiality, as much private interest and design, as some seem to intend here, the King may be induced to take measures very far contrary to his true interest, and which might be easily helped now, but not without great ruin afterwards. What means it, that there is no union amongst yourselves in proposals either as to persons or things? Are officers in Scotland of such value that the King and kingdom’s interest must be exposed to danger for private projects in these? Cannot poor men or sufferers be otherwise made up than at the expense of the hazard of the Commonwealth?

“My Lord, I know not if I shall live to see the effects of either peace or war, yet I cannot hinder myself from thinking and wishing so long as I live, and I must adventure to say that unless the King do speedily take upon him the Government, and govern us by his prudence, and not by our humour ; unless he settle on us a Council and officers who will govern for the common good, and not private ends, not in heat, but in moderation ; unless he send us competent forces to sustain an Irish attack or intestine insurrection ; unless ships be sent to secure the seas betwixt this and Ireland ; and unless an effectual course be taken to prevent or dissipate an Highland insurrection ; the King’s affairs may be disturbed and this country ruined, whatever be the last effects, and the very disreputation of a war in Britain, although it were but in the Highlands, will no doubt animate our enemies and discourage our friends, and perhaps produce more evils than I am willing to nominate (?).

“As to this last point of the Highlands, it were much easier to prevent their rising than to suppress them. If the Marquis of Atholl, the Earls of Argyle and Broad Albin in the South

Highlands, the Earl of Marr, Strathnaber, Grant, Lovat, and what little help I could give them, in the North Highlands, should act cordially in the King's service, I doubt not but we might keep the Highlanders from doing any great mischief; at least, I am sure I could have hindered many in the North from joining with the Papists. Of this I spoke a little to the King at Whitehall, and proposed all this here before I did fall sick, but Duke Hamilton and others were not of opinion that we should leave the meeting, and I myself was very willing to stay, but all of us by our stay could not do so much good here, as by preventing of ill there. One reason I had to draw me North, was to have secured my unhappy son, who, what by his distracted religion and his anger at my giving my estate to his brother on his change, may<sup>\*</sup> I fear irritate him to mad actings; but I hope few of my relations will follow him in them, and I think none, though he should play the fool. And I have written to all the Earl of Seafort's friends, so as I hope they will not engage in his bad cause.

"I expected not strength to have said so much, when I did begin. I have not strength to say more, and I believe my next foot shall pay me for saying so much; and therefore I shall end with expostulating, why so great delays in sending our vote to the King and Queen? What can we design in acting, being a body without a head? What means (*sic*) such limitations on a King whom we have so little reason to doubt? And why do we delay our own security, and England's satisfaction, by trusting ourselves in the same hands as they have done? These things occasion great thoughts in many, and give real trouble to," &c.

[LORD] MELVILL to KING [WILLIAM].

[1689,] April 16.—"I desired my Lord Staires and Mr. Castaires to give you an account of what passed in our Convention, Thursday last. I could have wished our Instrument of Government had been otherwise in some things, but it could not be helped unless we should have made longer delay; there was but too much before, which hath been occasioned partly by too many self designs, and partly by humour, not to say worse.

"Upon your Majesty's being proclaimed here that night, there has not been so general and cordially (*sic*) joy expressed of a great many years, though but too many disaffected likewise; but there is a wonderful change in the countenance of people since from what was the day before.

"Our affairs were in a very bad condition not long ago, and yet we are in as much hazard as we are worth, should the late King attack us before we have sufficient assistance from England. Your Majesty may justly think it strange that we should not only have proclaimed you and the Queen for our King and Queen, and an Instrument of Government in some kind annexed as a qualification, and in some manner the condition, without ever acquainting your Majesties to know whether you were satisfied, &c.; as also

that this proclamation should have been printed and published so soon, so that the Court of Vienn may have an account of our procedure before your Majesty have it, in such a way [th]at it ought to have been signified to you; for private accounts you are not obliged to regard, and may, if there be any such, be but for private designs. All I shall say to this (for it will suffer an apology), [is,] that our actions may justly seem to be incomprehensible to those who live at a distance, and too many of ourselves does [do] not well understand ourselves, our interest, or our duty, but I desire not to lay open the nakedness of my country.

“There is one Mr. Bridy apprehended, who was servant to the Earl of Murray once, I know not if to Melford, who was in France with the late King, was sent to England and to Scotland, was here with the Duke of Gordon and the late Chancellor Perth, from thence went to Ireland<sup>o</sup> to K[ing] J[ames], brought back many letters to several persons and K[ing] J[ames’s] declaration, which were all sealed; whether all have come to our hands I know not; some says [say] otherwise. I was called amongst some others to [a] review of the papers, and afterwards to be a witness to the examination of the person, but I must say I cannot be altogether satisfied with the methods we take. I will not say that some of us desire not to win (*sic*) to the bottom of this affair, and that all that is in it may be brought to light; but if not so, we use not all the prudence in the world in managing our business. By what we have seen, the Earls of Balcarras and of Dundie are the persons [who] seem to be most entrusted by the late King.

“For this, Brydy was directed first to Balcarras, then to Earl Dundee, to be directed by them, &c.; yet such has been our management that though they were known to be highly disaffected, they were let slip, as many others. To wrett [write] all what hath been our way and method would be but tedious. We have been alarmed of a good while from several places of the kingdom, but not any rational way taken for our security; it hath been desired to be looked to often, but neglected. But this discovery being so palpable, &c., it was moved that some of those chiefly concerned and most dangerous might be secured, and it might have been easily done; it was offered to take Dundee and some others of the activist of that party, which though not directly and absolutely (*sic*), yet not so listened to as one might rationally judge it was much desired. However, since there was a professed willingness such should be secured, there was an order given by D[uke] Ham[ilton] to secure Balcarras and some gentlemen in the County of Five, qr. [where] some few of Leven’s men were, and that was immediately set about, before any advertisement could be given by any, and they are all brought prisoners to this town this night, except one gentleman, not of much significancy, who escaped, not having hands enough, and wanting his officers, and some of the best of those

\* “With” struck out.



come down sick, though one of his own great comrades and his brother-in-law's brother be one [of] them[,] Lev. (*sic*) Col. Balfour : he would have undertaken to have secured the Earl of Dundie likewise, if some had pleased.

“I suppose the account of this discovery made may [be?] sent to your Majesty [by?] such as some pleases. We have not yet appointed any to wait on your Majesty with the offer of our Crown, and our Convention is adjourned to Tuesday. There is brighning enough who shall be the persons. I have never concerned myself to be one of the number, though I wish your Majesty as well as any in the Convention.

“We have had since I came here many foolish debates and janglings, trifled away much time, though we had no reason, considering our danger, for if there had been one man of brains and courage amongst [those?] of the late King's party, as things have been managed, the kingdom in probability had been lost.

“We have yesterday made ourselves prisoners by passing a vote that none should go out of the kingdom without liberty from the Convention, and this day there hath several wild proposals been made in relation to such who shall be employed to wait on your Majesty. I fancy much of this hath been in relation to me, lest I should come up, but they mistake my humour far; but I can compliment none of them how great soever, and my way suits not with the designs of many. I thought fit to acquaint your Majesty with this, not that I have any inclination to travel more—I may be wearied of that kind of life—but if I should think that your Majesty's service and the public interest required my waiting on you, that I resolve not to trouble myself whether the Convention give me liberty or not, since I see there is more of selfish designs in this their way than anything else; and if [I] durst presume to be so bold, I would beg of your Majesty that you would consider well upon the settling this poor country. Things are not as I could wish in it, and any wrong step in the beginning will not be so easily recovered. Your Majesty may easily cure many of our distempers, and needs not value as to persons what some may represent to you otherwise than in effect they are; if you take right measures at first, your Majesty may easily prevent and frustrate the foolish and selfish designs of some pragmatial people.

“If your Majesty has time to allow, you may call for the bearer, Mr. Lokart, who will give you some account of our present affairs, which are bad enough.

“Your Majesty need not be much stumbled at our Instrument of Government and grievances, which are other than I could have wished, but they are loosely drawn, and may be helped in Parliament what dissatisfies. For the word forfaultry in vacancy of the Crown, we could hardly otherwise secure your interest, and it's not the Convention forfaults; they take no such thing upon them, only declares (*sic*) that the K[ing] hath forfaulted his right. We have some pragmatial persons who have strange schemes of government in their [minds?] and tongues, but if we

be quit of the late King's invasion, these things may quickly vanish ; but there are so many pretenders to places, preferments, &c., that it does greatly disturb affairs.

“I dare not take upon me to give your Majesty any advice ; you know I neither an nor pretend to be a statesman. I pray God Almighty give your Majesty counsel, and bless and preserve you. You have great need to make a good choice in naming your officers of State and Council, so as men fit to serve your Majesty and their country be employed, and others as little disoblged at this time as may [be]. This will not want its difficulty, though [to?] defer a little in naming, at least the completing these, especially of beneficial places, until you be well informed, it will not be amiss, for often the most proper persons are forgot, because they do not seek after things as others ; and sometimes quality is not to be looked to, if your Majesty can find persons qualified for your service ; you can put them in a capacity otherwise.

“As for the Articles of the Instrument of Government, though they are passed, and many of them are according to the true fundamentals of the government, yet there are some mixtures of debatable matters ; however, they are not to be proposed as conditions of your Kingship (the contrary being declared in the Convention), but as claims of right to be considered by K[ing] and Parl[iament] ; so that all your Majesty (it seems) needs to say to this, is to make a fair promise to concur with (*sic*) to have all these, and what further can be judged fit for religion, liberty, and property, adjusted in Parliament and secured to your people in the most fit method ; but your Majesty would not delay to accept the Government and take the oath. There may be some occasion of scruple possibly to you in the oath as to the extirpating heretics, but it's only when convict by law, as you will see ; the oath could not be touched to change this any way, because one as (*sic*) a fundamental, and that which K[ing] James the VI., K[ing] Ch[arles] I. and Second took. The best way in this, if your Majesty have any scruple, [is] that in the next Parliament there be an Act made prohibiting to prosecute people merely for their own opinions, when they [do not?] trouble State or Church with them.

“I beg your Majesty a thousand pardons for this and my former presumption and freedoms ; I shall only add this to them, that your Majesty would beware in employing great men in too eminent employment, and too pragmatcal men in such employments where they may be faschions [factious?] and troublesome.

“There would be something done presently for the peace of the Highlands, for if once all be inflamed there, it may [be] very expensive, and take a long time before they be reduced. I wish two small frigates with some arms were sent to cruise on our east coast, which would be of great use and keep the north on the east side [of] Scotland in awe. I wish some money in time were bestowed to break the Highlanders amongst themselves. I think Tarbatt might be very useful to help to break their

combination, but I am so blamed, because I cannot be unnatural, and though there were no relation betwixt us, that I cannot be so revengeful &c., as others, that I shall say nothing to your Majesty in this. You may easily reflect on my way all along, and I wish heartily that if your Majesty think that I have used partiality or sought my own interest in any representation of person or affair, that you would be pleased to tell me freely.

“I have enclosed here a letter Tarbatt sent me, which I thought fit to enclose to your Majesty, in which some things are good; you know I do not approve all of many sentiments; as also I send you his desire for himself, which is his own hand, the other a borrowed, for he is very sick; your Majesty may do as you judge fit. I am the more shy because of my relation.

“I crave pardon for being so tedious.”

[P.S.] “Your Majesty may be pleased to call for the bearer, who can show somewhat of our condition, for I can have no time to wreat [write] what wei S<sup>td</sup> [we settled?]; he is one who always has been jealous for your Majesty’s interest, even before you come (*sic*) from Holland, and so deserves your countenance.”

[The DUKE OF] HAMILTON to KING [WILLIAM].

1689, April 17, Holyroodhous.—“So soon as I heard any certain account of the late King James being in Ireland, I despatched by a flying packet the notice thereof to the Earl of Shrewsbury. In a few days after there was taken one Mr. Bready, who some months ago had come from France with letters to the Earl of Perth, and was by him despatched to Ireland, and now is returned with many letters from the late King to all he thinks of his party in this kingdom, and some letters under his own hand to some in that kingdom, as the letters and his Declaration will more fully inform your Majesty of all his designs; which are all sent by this bearer, my son Selkirk.

“Sir, seeing so great designs laid down against us, and many ready to lay hold on the occasion to disturb our peace, I judged it high time to press on the settlement of our Crown on your Majesty and the Queen, which on Thursday last we got done without a contrary vote, except one; and immediately thereafter the Estates went to the Crose of Edenburgh, and proclaimed your Majesty and the Queen, King and Queen of this kingdom. The Estates are not yet come to a resolution of the manner and way of sending up to your Majesty for your acceptance and taking the oath proposed by them, there being like to be some debate about it, which I will not in this trouble your Majesty with the particulars of, but shall do all I can to prevent it.

“Now give me leave most humbly and heartily to wish your Majesty and the Queen joy of being King and Queen of this kingdom; and that you may both have many long and happy years to govern over us shall be the constant prayers of,” &c.

*Signed.*



[SHREWSBURY?] TO LORD [MELVILL?].

1689, April 25, Hampton Court.—“The King has commanded me to write to your Lordship upon the occasion of what was omitted in his Majesty’s letter by this post in relation to my Lord Tarbat’s exoneration and promise of pardon, which his Majesty was willing to have despatched, believing it for his service since it came recommended from your Lordship, though it does not otherwise seem ready yet for the King’s signature, since the formality is not passed of the Crown’s being offered and accepted, and the person is not named into whose hands the records should be put, nor is there any mention who are to tender the oath upon the delivering up of the records, and what directions are to be given them about it, which yet my Lord Tarbat in his letters hints as necessary to be done. However, the King will have this sent to your Lordship to show his intentions of gratifying my Lord Tarbat as far as you think it advisable to be done; and if any use is to be made of it at present, it is left to you to fill up the blanks with the proper dates, and the names of such persons as are to be inserted.”

*Copy.*

[KING WILLIAM III.] TO THE DUKE OF HAMILTON.

[1689, April.]—“I have received your letter of the 16th instant, by Mr. Lockhart, which confirms me in the opinion I have long had of your concerns for my interest and service, which I shall be as ready on my part to acknowledge in any occasion that may offer for your satisfaction and advantage. Though it were to be wished that in some things the Convention has [had?] proceeded otherwise than they have done, yet I am persuaded that no pains nor industry of yours has been wanting to prevent those errors, and I do agree with you that something is reasonably to be sacrificed for the gaining of time, since no inconvenience is more irreparable than that of delay. Your advice would be so extreme useful to me, that if the orders of your Convention are not absolutely binding, your presence here would contribute so much to my service, that I hope you will make what haste you can hither; and since I would have you take care that that be not greater than will agree with your health, I desire you will send me an express with an account in writing of your opinion of all matters now depending, and what may be fit for me to do in them, with all plainness and freedom, which will ever be most acceptable to me. Since you think my Lord Tarbatt can be serviceable in quieting the North, I hope you will encourage his going thither, and to that end I have sent you his discharge in the form it is desired, which you will make use of or not, as you see opportunity.

“A distribution of money among the Highlanders being thought the likeliest way to satisfy them, I have given orders for five or six thousand pounds to be sent to Major-General Mackay

for that purpose, as also for two frigates to cruise on the north-east coast as you desire; and hope in some time our affairs will be in so good a posture that we shall be so far from apprehending an invasion from Ireland, that we may be in a condition to send over forces sufficient to support the British interest there."

*Draft in Shrewsbury's hand, endorsed:* "The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Duke of Hamilton."\*

[KING WILLIAM III.] to the DUKE OF HAMILTON.

[1689, April.]—"I have received your letter of the 17th instant, sent by my Lord Selkirk, together with the intercepted packets, in which, as well as in many other particulars, I am to acknowledge your care and prudent conduct in bringing things to such a conclusion that I hope to be in a condition to consider your services and good intentions towards me in such a manner as they deserve.

"It is needless for me to recommend to you the pressing on what remains, or to have a watchful eye over anything that may appear to disturb the peace of that kingdom, which I am satisfied you labour in with such integrity and prudence as will always engage me to be" (*incomplete*).

*Draft, in Shrewsbury's hand, endorsed:* The Duke of Shrewsbury's letter to the Duke of Hamilton.\*

PETITION of SIR SAMUEL MORLAND, Bart., to the KING.

[1689, June.]—Prays for payment of 300*l.* in arrear of his pensions, amounting to 800*l.* yearly, granted to him by Charles II. for saving that King's life, when the design of murdering him was ready to be put in execution, and for other services. Is in years, lame, and in debt.

SIR S. MORLAND to [SHREWSBURY].

1689, June 18.—Waited on Major Wildman at the General Post Office on Sunday evening; and has since sent him a paper of proposals by his (the Major's) own agent. Asks for ten or twelve lines in the King's own hand, sealed with his seal, and for five or six sheets of the same paper, and a stick of the same wax. Refers to the arrears of his pensions.

*Enclosing—*

Copy of Sir Sam. Morland's Proposals.

1. Offers, at his own cost, to provide engines and utensils, and to discover to the King the true secret of opening letters, counterfeiting hands and seals, and quickly copying long dispatches of foreign ministers and others, as heretofore discovered by him to Charles II.

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\* It rather appears to be from the King.

2. Offers, at the King's charge, to provide all sorts of engines and utensils which shall be judged necessary by Major Wildman, for putting in practice all the said mysteries at the General Post Office; and to instruct others. His severe usage in France, and losses since his return, have ruined his domestic affairs. Asks to receive privately the arrears of his pensions, unpaid only by reason of this late Revolution, as appears by Sir Robert Howard's certificate; also for a dormant warrant for their payment in future. Must search the City and suburbs for able workmen, but will so contrive that they shall not know what these engines are designed for. Desires the return of this paper.

[STATEMENT by SIR S. MORLAND.]

[1689, June.]—"About two years before the Fire of London, Sir Henry Bennett (afterwards Lord Arlington) . . . told me that the Spaniards had a way of sealing up their letters, so as it was utterly impossible to open them without being discovered. And having heard that I pretended to those arts, for experiment sake, he went into a private room, and wrote ten or twelve lines, and sealed it up after the Spanish manner, and gave it to me to try my skill.

"About two days after I waited on him, and having first given him, in a loose paper, a copy of what he had so written and sealed up, I put into his hand his own letter, and four more. All which when he had opened with all the care imaginable, and could by no means find which was his own hand and seal, he immediately left me (being not a little surprised!), and acquainted the King with what had happened, and showed him all the papers.

"The King being very desirous to see the operations, a time was appointed, and late at night in the Secretary's Office, when all the clerks and messengers were gone, I showed his Majesty and the Lord Arlington the operations of several models in little; with which he was so well pleased, that he sent for the Postmaster General, and ordered him to prepare two rooms at the General Post Office to put these things in real practice, which in three months after was done; and the King himself, with the Lord Arlington and one more, went privately in a coach about eleven of the clock at night to the General Post Office,\* and there stayed near three hours, to see with admiration and very great satisfaction—

"1. The manner of opening (and that with great ease and expedition) all manner of seals, as well in wafers as in wax, and then closing and sealing them up again, so as never to be discovered by the most curious eye.

"2. The several ways of counterfeiting all sorts of seals, and giving as sharp impressions as with the original seals; which is by most men thought impossible to do, especially in wafers.

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\* "Went in a private gentleman's coach between 10 and 11 at night from Whitehall to the General Post Office"—in another paper.



“3. The counterfeiting all manner of writing, so as to make it impossible for any person to know or distinguish his own handwriting.

“4. The sudden and exact copying out of any writing, though it be a whole sheet of paper close written on both sides, for which there is little more than one minute’s time required, and so proportionably, be there never so many sheets.

“Whereupon, by his Majesty’s special order and command, all these things were practised at the General Post Office, and with great advantage to the Crown, till such time as the Fire of London, by the Postmaster’s negligence or design, consumed all the machines and utensils belonging to those arts. And afterwards, the Lord Arlington declining in his interest, they were never set up again; the Postmaster finding better ways of making his private advantages by suing Col. Whitley for twenty-one thousand pounds, &c. . . .

“1. By these arts, and by the frequent inspection of letters when the practice is unsuspected, a King soon knows the temper of all his principal and active subjects throughout his dominions.

“2. If any person be suspected, and his letters found, it’s easy to make him and his accomplices correspond with only copies, and to keep their originals till their designs are ripe for a discovery and conviction. And this person may sometimes happen to be a favourite, or a privy councillor, or a great military officer, and nearly concern the Prince’s life and government.

“3. Whereas all Ambassadors and Foreign Ministers, knowing what is practised by their own masters, are very careful to send all their letters and dispatches of consequence as late as is possible to the General Post Office, that so therè may be no time given to visit or inspect them; we oftentimes opened such dispatches, and copied out ten or twelve sheets in the space of so many minutes, and had always time enough and to spare to open and inspect whatever was required by the Secretary of State. . . .

“There were always great clamours made by public Ministers and others for opening their letters by one Mr. Dorislaus, who had a salary for that purpose, but, alas, understood no better ways than to cut letters open with a penknife, and then drop wax under; which was the occasion of their sending their dispatches of consequence by expresses and under merchants’ covers, &c. . . .

“His Majesty may please to employ me at Hampton Court in setting up some waterworks there, and so I may have an opportunity of showing him and your Lordship all things in little. Afterwards it may be set up both at the General Post Office, and also in some private room near your Lordship’s Office, for many times letters will come to your Lordship’s hands not fit to send to the Postmaster.” . . .

*In Morland’s hand.*

There is also a similar paper in a clerk’s hand, with sundry variations. It begins with a statement that the writer “had been versed in affairs of State during Cromwell’s government, and afterwards till the Restoration of Charles II.” It also refers

to writing in cipher used in foreign dispatches. "This art ought to be put in practice in the General Post Offices of England and Scotland, and hereafter in the General Post Offices of Ireland."

*Note at the end of this paper, in Shrewsbury's hand:* "The King made a very honourable answer, that Sir Sam. should be considered, but he thought that the secret ought to die with him, as too dangerous to be encouraged."

M. DE FONTENAY TO LORD BATH.

1689, July 21.—"Monseigneur,—Ayant esté commandé du Roy, par quelque polittique de la Cour, dont j[']informeray vostre grandeur, si jay l'honneur de l'entretenir, de passer en Irlande, jay esté pris par des vaisseaux de la flotte angloize, et par bonheur pour moy dens mon sort, jay esté mis sur le bord de Monsieur le Colonel de Greinfeld, vostre fils, que j'avois eu l'honneur de voir en France lorsqu'il estoit a Poitiers, ou, pendant quinze jours que jay en l'honneur destre avec luy, nous avons eu quelque entretien ensemble sur des affaires que beaucoup de raisons ne me permettent pas descrire, et que je reserve a vous dire de bouche. Si le Roy a la bonté de me faire conduire a Londres, ou de me faire permettre dy aller sur ma parole, que je tiendrois religieusement, y allast il de mille vyes pour moy, sa Majesté apprendra des chozes de consequence de moy qui le regardent, et quil serra bien ayze de sçavoir."

*Endorsed by Shrewsbury:* Letter to my Lord Bath.

M. DE FONTENAY TO LORD LANSDOWNE.

1689, Sept. 15, Lanballe.—"Monsieur,—Jay reçu vostre paquet avec la lettre que vous m'aves fait l'honneur de m'escrire. Je me suis rendu icy avec toute la diligence possible. Tout va à souhait. Je nay plus qu'à voir ces Mess<sup>rs</sup> de la religion, et pour cet effet jiray la sepmaine prochaine en Poitou, et en suite je vous donneray aduis de tout. Depuis mon arrivee jay engagé dens nostre party un genteilhomme, gouverneur du duché de Peintievre, en Bretagne, qui contient les villes de Lanballe, Guingant, et Monecontour. Cella nous donne une partye de cette province. En partant de Calais je (*sic*) laissé ordre au S<sup>r</sup> de Coursan d'aller a Dunquerque faire perquisition de vos hardes et equipage. Je suis assureé que il vous aura escript ce quil aura fait. Soyés assureé quil ny aura rien de perdu, et que jy apporteray tous mes soins. Je suis fort en peine si vous aves fait venir les S<sup>cs</sup> de Vignolle et Forests, mes parents, prisonniers sur la flotte, pris avec moy. Jasseure, sil vous plaist, Monsieur le Conte de Bathe de mes respects, et le supplie de tenir tout prest a Plemutt [Plymouth], comme il ma promis, pour lexécution de nostre entreprize. Adresses moy sil vous plaist vos ordres a Calais, au Sieur de Coursan, que je laissé la exprest, tant pour recevoir vos lettres que pour vous envoyer les miennes. Vous aures la bonté de voir Mons<sup>r</sup> le Conte de Sherisbury, lequel jasseure de mes humbles respects; auquel vous ferres, sil vous

plaist, sçavoir de mes nouvelles. La prochaine lettre que je me donneray l'honneur de vous escrire serra plus positive que celle cy.

[P.S.] “Estant arrivé a Calais, m'a trouvé un ordre qui [m'o]bligea de passer [par] Paris, ce qui a [diffe]ré mon [ch]emin de deux jo[urs].”

*Éndorsed by Shrewsbury*: Monsieur de Fontenay's letter to Lord Landsdoon.

M. DE FONTENAY to [LORD BATH].

1689, Sept. 26, Saumur.—“ Monseigneur,—Jarrive de Poitou, ou jay trouvé une partye de nos amys, les autres estant absents. Ils sont dens une si grande disposition de bien faire, quilz attendent avec une extreme inpatiençe que vous ayes la bonté de leur donner occasion de la tesmoigner. Je pars aujourdhy pour retourner en Bretagne, et y reconnoistre toutes chozes ; et afin dy bien reussir, jemmene avec moy un ingenieur que jay gagné. Je ne negligeraï rien pour rendre les evenem[ents] conformes a nos resolutions ; et jauray l'honneur de vous avertir incessamment de tout, nayant pas de plus forte passion que de vous tesmoigner,” &c.

M. DE FONTENAY to [LORD BATH].

1689, Oct. 6, Port Louis.—“ Monseigneur,—Lexes des bontes que vous aves eu pour moy me faict esperer que vous voudres bien vous employer aupres de Monsieur le Conte de Sherisbury pour m'optenir un passeport pour le navire nommé le François de Nante, du port de deux cent tonneaux, dont le maistre se nomme Auger. Cest que je pourois peut estre faire passer desus ma famille avant lexeqution de nostre projet, joint que jay bien cent tonneaux de vin vieux de deux ans et six vingt de cette annee. Ne pouvant les vendre, jay donné ordre den faire des eaux de vie, et selon toutes les apparences jauray bien [de] ces vandanges icy faictes, a quoy lon travaille presentement, cent ou six vingt tonneaux de vin nouveau, que je voudrois faire passer en Angleterre avant que nos entreprizes eclatassent. Ainsi ma famille et moy trouverions là de ces vins et eaux de vie un petit font pour nous servir au besoin. Je sçay que se[ce] serra une grande grâce que le Roy me ferra, veu les deffences que sa Majesté a faictes sur ce sujet.” . . .

M. DE FONTENAY to [LORD LANSDOWNE].

1689, Oct. 6, Port Louys.—“ En allant au Port Louys jay esté attaqué d'une fievre si ardente, que jay esté obligé darester quatre jours en chemin pour la laisser diminuer. Je me suis en suite rendu a cette place, ou jay enfin trouvé un endroit faict exprest pour lexeqution de nos projets avec tout ladvantage et toute la facilité que nous pouvons desirer. Je partiray incessamment pour aller en Poitou, en donner la nouvelle a nos amys, qui lattendent avec une inpatience extremes. Apres les



avoir veu jauray l'honneur de vous escrire plus amplement, et je vous envoyray une carte des lieux que je fais faire a veue de paye,<sup>o</sup> ne pouvant en user autrement sens tout hazarder. Par cette carte vous verres mieus toutes choses, que je ne vous puis escrire, et vous prendres des mezures plus justes sur la conduite que vous aures a tenir." . . .

M. DE FONTENAY TO SHREWSBURY.

1689, Nov. 29, Paris. — "Monseigneur, — Je me persuade que la mort de Madame la Contesse de Bathe a mis un si grand chagrin dens la famille que cella ma privé de l'honneur de recevoir reponse a plusieurs lettres que je me suis donné l'honneur de leur escrire de Bretagne et de Poitou, et mesme a vostre grandeur, concernant le voiage que jy ay fait, qui a esté aussi fructueux que lon le pouvoit souhaiter, car toutes choses sont preparees a souhait. Il ne sagist presentement que destre assure de vostre costé pour que tout aille a souhait.

"Monsieur le Marquis de Chateaufort-Marcouilly auroit escript a Mr. son fils, Cap<sup>me</sup> dens vos troupes, pour tesmoigner au Roy les bonnes intentions ou lon est de deça, mais il n'a ozé confier un secret de cette inportance a sa plume. Pour moy, chaque fois que j'escriis j'envoye un exprest a Calais dentre nous, qui met luy mesme mes lettres entre les mains du Capitene du paquetboot lors quil senbarque; et la j'ay un nommé Coursan, que je tiens la exprest pour prendre mes lettres, et me les envoyer par exprest. Honores moy, sil vous plaist, Monseigneur, dun mot de reponse, laquelle je ferray voir et communiqueray aux interresses du party, qui sens cella doubteroyent de la protection du Roy, telle que je leur ay denoncée de la part de S. M.

"Nous n'aurons pas eu si tost l'honneur de vos ordres que partye de nos Mess<sup>rs</sup> et moy chercherons les moyens daller conférer avec vostre grandeur, ou gens de sa part, afin de faire un traitté signé. Cest la resolution qui a esté prise dens nostre assemblee. Honores moy donc au plus tost, Monseigneur, dun mot de reponse, que vous adresseres, sil vous plaist, au S<sup>r</sup> de Coursan, à Calais. Je pourray moy mesme y estre pour lattendre avec autant dinpatience que je suis," &c.

*Seal of arms. Postmark: No. 30. Endorsed: Rec. the 30th of Dec.*

[PROPOSAL of M. DE FONTENAY.]

[1689, Nov.] — "Sur la proposition et tres humble supplication faicte a sa Majesté par \_\_\_\_\_.

"Elle est tres humblement suppliee d'asister au besoin la Compagnie interessee d'armes propres a armer six mille hommes d'infenterie dens le temps dont lon conviendra.

"De fournir equipage pour transporter des troupes de Poitou a \_\_\_\_\_, qui serra un trajet de quatre heures.

\* "A veuë de pais" = hastily, without certainty; Cotgrave

“ De fournir vivres et munitions dans les temps necessaires, sa Majesté en estant informé.

“ D'accorder ses commissions au Sieur ———, portant pouvoir de commander en chef dans les places de Quimperley et Port Louys, ainsy que dans leurs estandue, avec pouvoir dy establir tels officiers quil jugera a propos.

“ Quil plaira a sa Majesté davoir en consideration le projet contenu dans une requeste qui luy serra presentee de la part dans (*sic*) interresses au sujet des privileges quil plaira au Roy leur accorder, et les y maintenir.

“ Que la paix se faisant entre la France et langleterre, sa Majesté aura la bonté de se souvenir desdicts interresses, et de leur promettre de ne les point abandonner.

“ Que les suppliants ne demanderons (*sic*) ny ne recevront aucunes choses que au prealable ils ne se soient rendu maitres des susdictes places.

“ Que de temps en temps sa Majesté nous honorera de ses orders par Monsieur le Conte de Bathe, avec lequel nous entretiendrons correspondance.”

*In M. de Fontenay's hand. Endorsed by Shrewsbury: Monsieur de Fontenay.*

[SHREWSBURY] to M. DE FONTENAY.

1689, Dec. 2.—“ Monsieur,—Je n'aurois pas manqué de faire reponse a la premiere lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'escire, si je n'avois pas apprehendi qu'une lettre sous mon nom et ma main vous aurez (*sic*) peu estre de mauvaise consequence; mais puisque vous me faites scavoir que vous avez establie une methode assuree que celle cy vous vienne entre les mains, je prendray la liberté de vous dire que jay communiqué vostre derniere lettre du 29 Novembre au Roy mon maistre, qui m'ordonne de vous donner toutes les assurances immaginables que tout ce que vous avez demandé dans les propositions que vous avez mis entre mes mains vous sera exactment observé; mais s'il sera plus agreables (*sic*) a ces Messieurs, liguez avec vous dans cette affaire, d'avoir un traité signé, il souhaite que vous ne perdez point de temps, mais avec la premiere occasion que vous voudriez bien prendre la peine de passer icy, comme vous proposez vous mesme. Je serois bien aise de recevoir encore de vos nouvelles, et si vous trouvez bon de passer icy, d'abord que vous me faites scavoir la bonne nouvelle de vostre arrivée, j'aurois l'honneur de vous venir trouver et conférer sur la grande affaire.”

*Autograph draft, dated at foot: December 2nd, 1689. On the fly-leaf: Nov. 29, 1689.*

————— to the KING.

1689, Dec. 25.— . . . “ I think it my duty to lay before you the desperate condition you are brought into, by the flatterers, knaves, and villains you have the misfortune to employ.” The seamen, the Army, Parliament, and Scotland are disaffected.

The causes are: first, "gathering together King James's army, which was dispersed," and refusing honest men; next, many of King James's friends have been received into his councils, and the former evil Ministers are employed. "The whole Town is filled with infamous stories how they sell all employments more publicly, and with less shame, than in either of the two last reigns." They would have vested the regal power in the Queen alone, &c. "This spirit that is risen up against you is spread over England, as well as about the town." The Militia should be employed to prevent risings.

"There is another part of your conduct which hath been of great prejudice to you, that you have carried yourself with such coldness, slowness, and indifference, in all business, and between all parties, [that] the hands and the hearts of your friends have been thereby weakened, and your enemies strengthened against you."

"The proposal of settling a revenue by Act of Parliament upon the Princess Anne of Denmark was fortunate for your Majesty, for thereby you saw the number of your friends. . . . The design was plain, to give the Princess a great revenue and make her independent upon your Majesty, that she might be the head of a party against you. This was laboured by the Tories and High Churchmen, and carried for you by the honest old Whig interest;" &c.

6 large pages, closely written.

#### A MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

1691, April 21, Court at Whitehall.—"WILLIAM R.—Our will and pleasure is, that this Establishment of Our Forces in the Low Countries and parts beyond the seas do commence from the 1st day of May, 1691, in the 3rd year of our reign."

	Per diem.	Per annum.
A lieutenant general - -	4 0 0	1460 0 0
Two ayds d'camp to attend him at 10s. each - -	1 0 0	365 0 0
Two brigadiers at 30s. each -	3 0 0	1095 0 0
A secretary, for himself and clerk - - - -	0 15 0	273 15 0
A chaplain - - - -	0 6 8	121 13 4
A physician - - - -	0 6 0	109 10 0
A chirurgeon - - - -	0 5 0	91 5 0
For contingencies - - -	0 10 11½	200 0 0
	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>
	10 3 7½	3716 3 4
	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>

[Signed:] Nottingham, Jo. Lowther, Ri. Hampden, Ste. Fox, T. Pelham.

Copy, probably enclosed in Shrewsbury's letter to Galway of 28 July, 1696.\* Note at foot: This establishment is paid here in England.



TO HENRY ALLEN and WILLIAM SHARP, their Majesties'  
Messengers in ordinary.

1691, July 4, Court at Whitehall.—Warrant by Daniel, Earl of Nottingham, &c., to search for Mark Gyle, and to seize him with his papers, for suspicion of high treason in adhering to their Majesties' enemies, and to bring him before the Earl to be examined.

Warrant to William Jones for apprehending Capt. Ruthen for certain high crimes and misdemeanours. 5 July.

Like warrant to William Sutton for apprehending Mr. ——— Evans. Same date.

“There is [are] besides twenty such warrants, where the christn'd names were left in blank.”

*Copy. Endorsed by Vernon:* Copies of the Earl of Nottingham's warrants.\*

WILLIAM FULLER.

1692, April 14, to 1699-1700, March 16.—Draft of a certificate by Shrewsbury, that Fuller, in 1689, went to France and made considerable discoveries; and four letters from Fuller, dated in in the King's Bench, at Newcastle, and at Southampton, relating to his debts, &c.; with a certificate by Richard Beel, under-sheriff of Southampton.

[MRS. VILLIERS TO MRS. LUNDEE.]

[1693, ,] Friday night.—“Pray write to my Lord Shrewsbury, to desire to speak to him tomorrow night, at what hour he pleases, or as soon as it is dark, I would rather. You are to say something to him, if you please, which I will tell you tomorrow morning, but it is nothing of great consequence. Pray let me see you then.”

[MRS. LUNDEE] TO SHREWSBURY.

[1693, ,] Friday night.—“I received the enclosed this minute; that is excuse enough for me for troubling you with this. I doubt not but you will comply with it, but let me know, however, whether you will or not. Don't take notice that you are sent to, at least till I see you.”

MRS. LUNDEE TO SHREWSBURY.

[1693, ,] Friday morning.—“I considered last night at least as long, my Lord, as you did, and I must confess grew every moment more and more of your opinion; therefore I earnestly ask your pardon for all I said to persuade you to the contrary, for I was so apprehensive of the agony your denial will give her that I did not give myself leave to reflect enough upon the great uneasiness it's very possible it would involve you

\* This paper is along with several warrants dated 1694, and was probably used as a precedent.

in. But my Lord, if I had continued in the same mind you left me, yet sure you could not judge so wrong of me as to think I would not use all my endeavours to appease her, though I was too angry then to tell you so; but I would not have you believe that all my thoughts were upon this subject, for I had a thousand fears after you were gone that you might not get safe home; but I am so glad to hear you are well that it gives me new strength to undertake this terrible journey, for I know I am sincerely your Lordship's humble servant."

*On the dorse*: "This letter must be burnt for several reasons. I'll write to you when I get to London, though I know not very well what direction will bring it safe to your hands."

[MRS. VILLIERS TO SHREWSBURY.]

[1693, .] Monday morning.—"I am not vain enough, my Lord, to hope any reason I can give could change you, but flying from hearing is a proof to me, as I am sure it is to yourself, that you are in the wrong; for why should your temper carry you from things your judgment brings you to? at least, why should you show so much weakness where the nation is concerned, for the first time? I must say I am sorry for it, for I could 'a thought you not in the right with more satisfaction before I heard you than I do now. If you have reason, stay; if you have none but what I heard, come, and be convinced. I know your character so well that I writ[e], which I would not do but to yourself, for to have it known is improper, though my design is justice. If you don't change, it is impossible to think you believe me; and when I am convinced of that, I can resent at least in my thoughts equal to the injury in your opinion. If you come back, I wish your ease, which I can't but say I expect. Since you could resolve to go, you need not fear being persuaded. If not, I shall say that, that in a compliment I am only obliged to do, that I am your Lordship's humble servant.

"I don't doubt you will burn this the moment you receive it."

*Endorsed by Shrewsbury*: Letters to persuade me to be Secretary the second time, from Mrs. Lundee and others.

[MRS. LUNDEE] TO SHREWSBURY.

[1693, .]—"I flew with your letter, and though there was enough said to engage her [Mrs. Villiers] to grant your request, yet I'll vow I was forced to beg heartily you may be excused from seeing the King. She has faithfully promised you shall not, and I don't wonder, since you are resolved not to serve him, that you avoid seeing him. She is going to Kingsington at 5 a clock. I shall hear the King's answer. If you have any curiosity to know it, appoint what time you can come to me, and you shall hear it, for I am to give it you. I am at dinner, therefore forgive this. I am in great joy that you will be plagued no more, for, as I am a Christian, I believe they are very near their destruction."

MRS. VILLIERS to [SHREWSBURY].

[1693,       ,] Monday. night.—(This is printed by Coxe, p. 19, except the following passage in the middle of the letter.)

“I know I am undone unless it succeed, but I am but a little part of England, and I am willing to be the first, since I am persuaded the whole will follow soon without you. I am sure he [the King] has not passion enough left to forgive so great a disappointment, if this fail, which can't be.”

*Ends* :—“This will engage me to be, what I have wished extremely, your Lordship's humble servant,

“ELIZA: VILLIERS.”

[MRS. LUNDEE] to SHREWSBURY.

[1693,       ,] evening, half an hour after nine.—“I know I torment you, but as I hope to be saved, it's none of my fault; for Mrs. Villars came to my lodgings this evening, but, missing me at home, she never rested till she found me, and begged I would be once more persuaded to trouble you in desiring I may see you this night for a quarter of an hour; because she is willing I should let you know something of that she designs to say to you herself, before you see her; for the King is, I find, perfectly fond of you, and has desired her to speak to you herself, which she intends, if you will meet her here tomorrow, at half an hour after four a clock. She is straitened in point of time, and can't allow it to be later. I know I have writ nonsense, but I have the chollick, and can't help it. I wish, though, I could see you tonight, that you may have more time to consider, for you will be much pressed.”

*On the dorse* : “Let me know as soon as you can, if you will do what you are desired, as to coming here.”

[SHREWSBURY] to MRS. VILLIERS.

[16]93, Nov. 24.—(This is printed by Coxe, p. 21, but he gives the date as 4 Nov., erroneously. It is an autograph draft, in which the following passage, among others, is struck out.)

“I am in all the confusion imaginable, Madame, to make difficulties upon a thing that so many others of greater merit than I can pretend to would rejoice at. I have more gratitude than one can express to the King for the favourable thoughts he has of me, and no less obligation to you for having interested yourself so far in it.” (*This is at the beginning, before “It is impossible,” &c.*)

*Autograph draft.*

[MRS. LUNDEE to SHREWSBURY.]

[1693,] Nov. 28.—(The greater portion of this letter is printed by Coxe, p. 21, under the erroneous date of Nov. 10. He omits the following passage, at the end.)

“There is [are] some resolutions to be taken this night, which as soon as I know you shall hear. You must burn the lady's two



letters. She makes it your request; she believes it's all you will grant her; you are an ill natured devil, and so adieu. Be sure you burn all mine. I believe she will expect to see my letters<sup>o</sup>; therefore if you have anything to say you would not have her know, write it upon another piece of paper. Forgive this long letter. You may bear with it in the country, where, in this weather, you can have no diversion but drinking strong ale with the parson.

“Your letter came safe to my hands this morning.”

[Mrs. LUNDEE] to SHREWSBURY.

[1693,] Dec. 1.—(The greater portion of this letter is printed by Coxe, p. 24, but he omits the following lines at the end.)

“It's past two a clock, and I am so sleepy the pen is ready to drop out of my hand; let that make some excuse for all this stuff. I have a great deal to tell you when I see you. Direct your letter for Mrs. Mary Ghrimes.”

*Addressed*: For the Earl of Shrewsbury, at his house at Eyford, near Stow.

[Mrs. VILLIERS to SHREWSBURY.]

[1693,] Dec. 1.—(This is printed by Coxe, p. 24, except the following sentence at the end.)

“I don't doubt but you will burn my letter.”

*Endorsed*: Mrs. Villiers's letter.

[Mrs. LUNDEE to SHREWSBURY.]

[1693,] Dec. 2, London.—“I never had a letter that was more welcome than your last, for the irresolution you seem to have now makes me hope you will soon fix upon what all your friends thinks [think] so highly your interest to accept of. Mrs. Villars is so pleased to find there is the least abatement of your terrible obstinacy, as she calls it, that it has made her lose all the remains of her resentments against you, and indeed express herself after such a manner in your favour that, partial as I am for you, I know not how to tell you the particulars till I can be sure you will do something more to merit it from her; and the consequence of that, my Lord, will give you the ease you are so sincere to own you want now; for, granting retirement may be more agreeable to your temper, yet your judgment will always upbraid you for neglecting to use those talents that Providence has given you a purpose to be beneficial to the rest of mankind; and sure they must be favourites of Heaven who is [are] qualified for so noble an end as serving their country, and doing of good to thousands o[f] people. But I am afraid, my Lord, my earnestness for the good of the whole has extremely injured myself, and instead of the acknowledgments you are pleased to make me in your letter, I wish you had given me your pardon for intermeddling to the degree I have done in this affair; for I have both

\* Or “letter.”

spoke and writ with too much heat and forwardness, and nothing can set me right in your opinion but only knowing me better; by which, I flatter myself, you will perceive that my zeal for my friends makes me forget those necessary rules that would preserve myself from censure. I know none would give me more trouble than yours, because I am so very much your humble servant.

[P.S.] "I expect to see you in two days. The K[ing] suffers by waiting for you, for his enemies say, 'tis to put in my Lord Not[tingham] again."

[SHREWSBURY] to MR. WHARTON.

1693, Dec. 2.—(This is printed by Coxe, p. 25. It is an autograph draft.)

[SHREWSBURY] to MRS. VILLIERS.

1693, Dec. 2.—(This is printed by Coxe, p. 26, except the postscript. It is on the same sheet as the preceding.)

[P.S.] "You may be sure your command is observed in burning your letters."

[SHREWSBURY] to MRS. LUNDEE.

1693, Dec. 18.—(This is printed by Coxe, p. 27. It is an autograph draft.)

[SHREWSBURY] to MRS. VILLIERS.]

[16]93, Dec. 25.—(This is printed by Coxe, p. 29.)

[MRS. LUNDEE] to SHREWSBURY.]

[1693,     ,] Monday,\* one o'clock.—(This is printed by Coxe, p. 28, under date of Thursday,† 26 Dec. 1693; but that date is not given in the original.)

#### PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

[16]93 [-4], March 6, Tu[esday], Whitehall.—"Committee of Jersey.

"The officers of the Ordnance say they can make no true estimate before they send.

"That was prove[d] too late for the present danger. Resolved, to lay before the King that an engineer, workmen, tools, and 2000 (*sic*) be sent with all speed, to be laid out to the best advantage to the Islands.

"Quere of my own, whether a few frigates immediately dispatched might not be necessary.

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\*The writer began to write Su[nday]; but struck it out.  
 †26 Dec., 1693, was a Monday.

“The letter writ upon this to Lord Sydney was showed the Lord President [the Marquis of Carmarthen], and approved before sent.”

*In Shrewsbury's hand.*

PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1693[-4], March 18, Kensington.—“Committee of Council.

“Sir Paul Ricaut's letter to Mr. Vernon of the 9th of March was read, and directions given to know more particulars of what the Swissers are who desire to go for Ireland.

“The petition of Guernsey being read, my Lord Monmouth's officers are to be directed to go to their command[s] there. And care is already taken for most of their other demands.

“Upon representation of the Ordnance, the order of Council is resolved to be recalled, and the victuallers are to be directed in Council to do the service.

“Pierre Guerin to be sent for.

“And the officers of the Admiralty are ordered to make a report of the complaint of the Commissioners of Sick, and to lay it before his Majesty here.

“These two last things were directed by his Majesty to the Lords of the Admiralty by word of mouth.

“And also that ships should be sent to intercept the corn ships.”

*In Shrewsbury's hand. Endorsed: March the 9th (sic).*

PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1694, March 25, Kensington.—“Committee. King, Lord Steward, Lord Keeper, Lord President, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Shrewsbury, Lord Rochester, Lord Sidney, Mr. Secretary, Sir Ed. Seymour, Mr. Russell.

“The letter of the Admiralty of the 24th of March, concerning the Com[missioners] of Sick and Wounded, being read, the Lords of the Admiralty were directed to make a full and distinct report of the whole accusation, whereas this is but one particular.

“Mr. Secretary informs me that Consul Butts' proposal for some small ships in the North Seas has heretofore been laid before this Committee.”

*In Shrewsbury's hand.*

PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1694, April 8, Kensington.—“Committee. The King, Lord Privy Seal, Lord President, Lord Steward, Lord Chamberlain, Lord Sydney, Lord Shrewsbury, Lord Godolphin, Mr. Russell, Mr. Secretary, Sir Ed. Seymour.

“A letter from the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded, dated the 6th of April, 94, directed to me, and a paper delivered in to me by Doctor Wellwood, endeavouring to prove a trade with France upon Wm. Churchil and 'S. Alston.

“The Lords of the Admiralty were ordered that a ship should be sent to bring over these [those?] prisoners that could be depended upon not to trade.



“Direction given to the Treasury to make some report concerning the Farthing.”  
*In Shrewsbury's hand.*

[HENRY, LORD] CAPEL, [Lord Justice of Ireland,] to  
 SHREWSBURY.

[1694,] April 12, Dublin Castle.—“I was much surprised by my Lord Canterbury's the last post, who tells me the Bishop of Lincoln's (*sic*) comes not over to be Archbishop here; which I explain to be that the good Bishop has been drilled on, with such a hopes, till my Lord Chancellor [Sir Charles Porter] and our friend Lord S[ydney?] has obtained it for the Bishop of Kildaire. My Lord, if this be true, you will signally serve the King by putting a stop to it, for there cannot be a more dangerous man to frustrate the ends (*sic*) I am sure I aim at, which is, to heal all parts in order to a fuller strength amongst ourselves, to oppose our common enemy. Lord Keeper [Somers] will give you a fuller account of him from my former letters, and [I] doubt not but will join with you. Besides, my Lord, let the King depend upon it, he is a rank Jacobite.”

R. the 17th of April, 1694.

#### PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1694, April 15, Kensington.—“King, Lord Keeper, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Chancellor, Lord Shrewsbury, Lord Rochester, Lord Godolphin, Sir Ed. Sey[mour], Mr. Secretary, Mr. Russel, Lord President, Lord Portland, Lord Sydney.

“The Dutch Amb[assador's] letter to Mr. Secretary being read and delivered to me, I was ordered to take care that if any of the men were detained, the Admiralty should see them released.

“The Swedish Secretary's memorial being read, to desire a pass for the *Wyn fatt* (?), I was directed to speak with him, to see if it would give any satisfaction to the Court of Swedland in case it were granted.

“Lady Wheeler's petition was read and ordered to be referred to the Admiralty, to know what may be done by the rules of the Navy.

“I represented from the Com[missioners] of the Post Office that so many privateers were between the Dutch coast and Harwich, that the packet-boat could not pass, and they doubted much (?) that another boat was lost. Nothing was ordered upon it.

“The Lords of the Ad[miralty] delivered their report upon the Com[missioners] of Sick and Wounded, and upon the petition of the Com[missioners] they are ordered to be heard at a Committee, when the whole Council are to be summoned.

“The Turkey merchants being called in, desire their ships that have escaped may go forwards. They complain of my Lord Paget's raising money upon them, and desire to know, if any should resolve to venture again, whether they may have a convoy about September. They were directed by the King himself

to resolve among themselves, and then apply to the Government, and they need not question but everything possible would be done to support that trade.

“They press hard that their ships in the Straits might take their venture and go on, but nothing is resolved upon that till the foreign news arrives, there being now three posts wanting.”

*In Shrewsbury's hand.*

#### SHREWSBURY TO CAPEL.

1694, April 17, Whitehall.—“Yours of the 12th of April, which I received this morning, has given me an occasion to acknowledge the favour of that of the 14th of the last month. . . I should very carefully and zealously have represented your thoughts to his Majesty, but that I conclude what you apprehended has not happened, for the Gazette has informed me that the Archbishop of Cassels is removed to Dublin, and my Lord of Canterbury and my Lord Keeper tell me, since the Bishop of Lincoln declined it, they think it is well disposed. . . .

“I cannot but think that a Parliament would much conduce to the satisfaction and settlement of that kingdom, and might be so managed by your prudence and popularity, which are both much extolled here, that the heats of the last Session might be avoided.”

*Autograph draft.*

#### PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1694, April 22, Kensington.—“King, Lord Keeper, Lord President, Lord Steward, Lord Chamberlain, Lord Rochester, Lord Shrewsbury, Lord Godolphin, Lord Sydney, Mr. Russel, Mr. Secretary.

“Being proposed that a Parliament in Ireland should be called, Mr. Secretary was directed to write to the Justices to deliver their opinion whether the Parliament will insist upon the right of beginning Money Bills, as they did the last Sessions.

“The Turkey merchants again press that their ships with any small convoy may proceed on their voyage.”

*In Shrewsbury's hand.*

#### CAPEL TO SHREWSBURY.

[1694,] April 29, Dublin Castle.—“This bearer, my Lord, Chief Justice Pine, I can better intrust in acquainting your Lordship with my thoughts in calling a Parliament, than anything of my own expressions; for he is true to the interest we professed in this Revolution, and knows my thoughts thereupon. You must bear with the warmth with which his temper is attended, which none can better allay than yourself, and then I am sure the public will be benefited by your conferences, and I shall be satisfied that I have done good offices to my country by bringing you acquainted.

“Mr. Armeror has delays in his own business, caused by the mismanagement of friends, but in time I hope your desires shall be observed.

[P.S.] “I desire you will give credit to Sir Rob. King, who is a man of great virtue and true to this interest.”

Re. the 19th of May, 1694.

ADMIRAL RUSSELL TO SHREWSBURY.

1694, May 3, Bretania, at St. Helen's.—“I confess 'tis a very ill excuse to my dear Lord Shrousbury to tell him business has hindered me from doing what I suppose all London has done, wishing you joy of what I read in the Gazet; but I am very sure, and I hope you believe me, that no friend or servant you have in the world is more sincerely delighted at what pleases you than myself; and [if] 'twas possible to wish a man better fortune in every respect than I do myself, 'tis to you I would wish it; and that I may live to see some of the race of a man I from my heart love, I hope you will enter into the honourable state of matrimony, provided you can find a woman whose fortune will considerably add to yours. So much for this subject.

“I won't trouble [you] much with our sea affairs; what I have to say, you will see it from Sir Armstead (?); but I am going to sea with the ships [of which?] I sent a list up, and it has been a trial of my diligence to get them ready, though the King thinks me lazy. The want of paying the Fleet in due time has been a most horrid trouble to me. I could not bring myself to carry ships to sea, and the men unpaid, when hundred[s] of poor women was [were] waiting for their husbands' money, to support their children and families.

“I am afraid,” &c. [*The rest is printed by Coxe.*]

Re. May the 4th.

THE DUKE OF SHREWSBURY TO MR. SECRETARY BLATHWAYT.\*

[16]94, May 8, London.—“I hope this will find you safely arrived on the other side the water, and the inconveniency at land recompensed by a good passage at sea. On the 5th of this month two foreign packets arrived together, and bring little worth communicating to you, except some expressions in a letter from Mr. [James]† Cressett, dated Zell, the 24th of April, which possibly may be worth his Majesty's being acquainted with. His words are these:—

“*I was yesterday at W[al]cheren, where the Duke (who is always pleased to be free in his discourse) talked much to me concerning his bad neighbours the Danes, telling me he greatly wondered how any of the Allies could in the least entertain the smallest hopes of doing any good with that Court, which expected only French money to begin a new diversion in these parts. His jealousies making him ever*

\* Shrewsbury always calls him “Mr. Blaithwayt” in the endorsements.

† Historical MSS. Reports, I.



*uneasy on that point, his Highness is apt to apprehend a too favourable disposition in England and Holland for that Crown. I was more surprised when his Highness began to argue very zealously for peace, and told me he thought the Allies ought to give some sort of Project for it, before the campaign began.'*

"I find by Mr. Greg's letter of the 24th of April from Copenhagen that he has given you the same account he has sent to me of the corn ships designing to part very suddenly from those parts. I have given the Admiralty an account of it, but whether they have ships, or power to dispose of them, to do any such service, I cannot determine. As soon as I have an opportunity I shall also lay it before her Majesty, and think it would be of great use if the French could be disappointed of this supply.

"My Lord Faulkland has applied to me to prepare his warrants and other papers for his dispatch to Holland. I perceive he expects, and I suppose his Majesty will make no difficulty, to allow him the same [as] was given to my Lord Durseley, viz. five pounds a day as Envoyé, and three as Plenipotentiary. However, not having received his Majesty's directions as to the last three pounds a day, I shall acquaint the Queen with the difficulty, and without her express commands proceed no farther in it, till I receive his Majesty's orders by you, which I desire may be as soon as conveniently you can.

"Some days before the King went away, my Lord President [Duke of Leeds] told me he had intelligence one Peirson, a Doctor of Physic, a short black man, about forty-five years of age, that lived at Amsterdam, had a design to get himself made one of the King's Physicians, in order to do him a mischief." . . .

*Autograph draft.*

WILLIAM BLATHWAYT, Secretary of State, to SHREWSBURY.

1694, May 8-18, Hague.—"Having by his Majesty's commands signified his pleasure to Mr. Secretary Trenchard relating to the Fleet, I have nothing more to present to your Grace than the enclosed account of his Majesty's safe arrival here."

Re. the 11th of May.

#### PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1694, May 9, Whitehall.—"Lord Keeper, Lord President, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Shrewsbury, Mr. Secretary.

"To speak to the Queen that there may be directions to the Admiralty that some ships be sent to intercept the corn-ships from Flickero, and the Admiralty give an account what ships they have to employ upon such service.

"Memorandum: this day was the first time that I was at any meeting concerning the attempt upon Brest; and being now probable that the French squadron is out, and no other service appearing of great consequence to be done there, it is my opinion, and I have so delivered it, that nothing of the Brest preparation

should delay the sending the Squadron into the Mediterranean, that being, in my opinion, the service that deserves preference.”  
*In Shrewsbury's hand.*

[SHREWSBURY] to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

[1694,] May 11, Whitehall.—Sends a copy of a letter from the Lords of the Admiralty as to what they are able to do in order to intercept the corn ships. As our own ships will not be sufficient, it would be well if his Majesty could order some Dutch ships to join them. Powers are being sent to Mr. Stepney for his negociation. “I have seen nobody whose relations [reports] are more exact and ingenious than his; so that, without being personally acquainted with him, I cannot but think him very deserving of the King's favour. . . . I still have frequent applications from the Duke of Bolton in favour of Codrington to have the West India Regiment, formerly commanded, I think, by Floyd.”

*Autograph draft.*

SEC. BLATHWAYT to [SHREWSBURY].

1694, May 11-21, Hague.—“The King is gone this morning early to Loo, whither I am following as soon as the post shall be dispatched.

“His Majesty is treating with the Dukes of Wolfembu[t]tle for some troops, and is therefore pleased to direct that a full power be sent me under the Great Seal of England to conclude such a treaty, according to the enclosed memorial. It is necessary that the commission be dated at least the same day this arrives. I shall continue to send to your Grace his Majesty's letters for the Queen.

[P.S.] “The Dauphin is to command the army in Flānders this campaign, but the time of his coming is put off for a fortnight longer than was at first intended.”

R. 15.

#### PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1694, May 14, Whitehall.—“Lord Keeper, Lord President, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Shrewsbury, Lord Rumney, Mr. Secretary.

“It is my opinion that any way should be taken that forwards the ships to Mr. Russell, for fear the Straits service should suffer, which seems much more probable and important than that of Brest.

“The Flux is ordered to sail from Spitehead to join Mr. Russell, those ships unpaid as well as those paid, and to take the money and clerks, and pay them as they sail.

“A letter to Mr. Russell, if the wind stands southerly, to remain at Torbay; if the wind comes westwardly, to come to Spitehead or stay as he shall think fit.

“Mr. Talmash to be himself trusted with the service of the Mediterranean.”

*In Shrewsbury's hand.*

## SEC. BLATHWAYT TO SHREWSBURY.

1694, May 12 [14]-24, Loo.—“I have read your Grace's letter of the 8th instant to the King, so that his Majesty has taken notice of what is therein mentioned to be written to your Grace by Mr. Cresset. As for the corn ships that are coming from Denmark, his Majesty is very desirous they should be intercepted, and would have the necessary orders given in it in England. His Majesty does likewise think fit that my Lord Faulkland have the same entertainment in all respects as my Lord Dursley.

“We do not hear of any such as Dr. Pierson, but after the caution that has been given by your Grace, there is no fear of his coming into his Majesty's service.

“By the last post I signified his Majesty's pleasure to your Grace that full powers should be sent for me to conclude a treaty (in concert with the Commissioners appointed by the States) with the Duke (*sic*) of Wolfembuttle for some troops. His Majesty continues his resolution that such powers be dispatched, but now thinks fit that Mr. Wolseley's name be inserted in them instead of mine, he being in the same quality and station as Mons. Dyckvelt, who is to sign with him in behalf of the States.

[P.S.] “The King has ordered an encampment of the new Regiments of Horse and Dragoons on Hounslow Heath, for which his Majesty's pleasure is now signified to the Duke of Schonburg.”

*Endorsed*: 14-24 [May]. R. May the 19th.

## SHREWSBURY TO SEC. BLATHWAYT.

[1694,] May 15, Whitehall.—Will dispatch powers under the Great Seal for concluding a treaty with the Duke (*sic*) of Wolfenbuttle. “Mr. Cresset's of the 8th of May, which I have just now received, acknowledges the receipt of a letter I writ to him by his Majesty's particular direction upon a design proposed as I conceive by Mr. Schuts, with one also to Sir Paul Ricaut, which Mr. Cresset has sent forward, and I find thinks the thing so feasible that he is in great hopes of it succeeding.”

*Autograph draft.*

## SEC. BLATHWAYT TO SHREWSBURY.

1694, May 17-27, Loo.—“No letters being come out of England since those of the 8th inst., his Majesty has only commanded me to signify his pleasure to your Grace that two of the Acts desired by Mons. Schutz should be immediately dispatched and sent over, viz., the Ratification of the Treaty of Ratzebourg, and the Act of Guaranty of that Treaty, which is to be conceived in such terms as are usual on the like occasions. The Act of Possession his Majesty does not think fit, at least for the present, to order.

“Our stay here is like to be until Monday next, and the day after the King will be early at Breda.”

Re. May the 22nd.



## SHREWSBURY TO SEC. BLATHWAYT.

[16]94, May 18, Whitehall.—Prosperous beginning of Mr. Russell at sea. Sends the powers for Blathwayt to treat with the Dukes (*sic*) of Wolfenbottle. “Harry Killegrew has just been with me, and is much alarmed that he should be left out of the Commission of Hackney Coaches after the directions his Majesty had once given to provide for him. He desires he may be mentioned to the King, lest his condition be forgot.”

*Autograph draft.*

## SHREWSBURY TO SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1694, May 22, Whitehall.—The ratification of the treaty of Ratzbourg, &c., shall be dispatched. Sends the powers for Mr. Wolseley. “By a letter of Mr. Stepney’s of the 11th of May, and by a copy of one from Count Kinski to him from Vienna, I find there is some possibility of a treaty of peace between the Emperor, the Poles, and the Turks, and that Count Kinski wishes a minister from the King were at that Court. I have therefore this morning given my Lord Lexington an account of it, to hasten his attendance upon his Majesty, to be in a readiness in case his immediate dispatch to Vienna should be thought useful.

“My Lord Faulkland is taken ill of the small pox. Her Majesty has signed his warrant for those allowances the King has directed; but if he escapes with life, it will be impossible that he can in a considerable time be in a condition to appear in Holland.

“Col. Fitzpatrick having assured me that he has had his Majesty’s promise, and kissed his hand some time since, for the government of Landguard Fort, I offered the commission to her Majesty; but it being a thing she was not acquainted with, for greater security she was pleased to direct that I should know the King’s pleasure upon it from you.

“Last night I had the good fortune to seize Col. Parkér; and having heard that there was formerly something said at the trial of Granfeild as if he had a design to assassinate the King, if any such evidence can be got against him, it would be of great service I [think?] certainly to send those persons over, for nobody can doubt but he knows a great deal of the Jacobite designs here; and most people believe that if he were pressed he is not so incapable of fear but that he might be prevailed upon to confess. I [am] just come from examining him, but he denies all, and is gone to the Tower.

“I have this day received a letter from the Admiralty, whereof this is the copy, which will inform you concerning the squadron they design to intercept the corn ships. I must again add that I wish some of the Dutch might be ordered to join them.”

*Autograph draft.*

## SEC. BLATHWAYT TO SHREWSBURY.

1694, [May 22-] June 1, s.n., Breda.—“My last to your Grace was of the 17-27th past, since which time I have received and read to the King your Grace’s letters of the 11th, 15th, and 18th.

His Majesty has been here attended by the Pensioner and Mons. de Wildt, Secretary of the Admiralty of Amsterdam, (as with most of the men of business of Holland), with whom he has consulted what may be most fit to be done for the intercepting the corn ships from the Sound; and has thereupon commanded me to signify his pleasure to your Grace that, if it can be done, a further number of ships be added on our side to those designed for the Broad Fourteens by the Commissioners of the Admiralty; and that all those ships, or so many as can be spared for this service, be ordered to sail and keep their station towards that end of the Broad Fourteens that lies nearest the coast of Holland, eight leagues from the shore, or as near that distance as may be judged safest for them, where they will be joined as soon as possible by four or five Dutch men-of-war, which are ordered to be got ready and to sail thither. His Majesty thinks it of great importance that these ships be intercepted, but has reason to believe their convoy will be very strong, for which we ought to provide accordingly.

“The King has seen some letters from Mr. Cresset and Sir P. Rycaut concerning the business your Grace is pleased to mention, wherein they give good hopes of success.

“I have dispatched the commission to Mr. Stepney, but have not as yet any order from his Majesty to alter his character. The notification being now come to his Majesty from the new Elector of Saxony of his brother's death, his Majesty thinks fit that the Court at Whitehall do go into such mourning as is proper for the occasion; which your Grace will please to represent to her Majesty.

“The King has seen the account of the burning of the French ships in Bertaume Bay, and likes the action very well.

“His Majesty has not yet declared his pleasure how the West India Regiment shall be disposed of, nor whether Harry Killigrew shall have a place in the Commission for Hackney Coaches, but seems to intend one for Wat. Overbury.

“Enclosed is the Treaty of Ratzbourg in the original, as it was given me by Mons. Schutz” [not here].

R. May the 28th, o.s.

#### SHREWSBURY TO ADMIRAL RUSSELL.

[16]94, May 23, Whitehall.—“I have sent two letters so unluckily, one of the 5th and another of the 19th of May, that I doubt they are neither come to your hands; and you appear to have reason to blame me for not acknowledging your kind letter of the 3rd. The clearing myself from this appearance of an omission to one I would not have suspect me one minute is occasion sufficient for me to give you this trouble; but, besides, I think myself obliged to acquaint you that upon the 19th of this month, I received a letter from the King dated the 14th, from Loo, which has no other business in it but to recommend to me the doing all in my power to hasten your going to the Straits. His very words are, that one can no longer doubt but the ships

gone from Brest are joined with those from Rochfort, and sailed into the Mediterranean; and that therefore you ought to lose no time in following them, which he depends upon me to press you to do with all speed, though it is not immediately in my province; and that you would commit the execution of the design upon Brest to the squadron you have in these seas. He repeats again in his letter that it is necessary above all things that the Straits squadron lose no time before they sail, for if they do, they will certainly come too late to hinder the designs of the enemy in those seas. Such an account of his Majesty's disposition I thought could be no disservice to you."

*Autograph draft.*

SEC. BLATHWAYT to SHREWSBURY.

1694, [May 24-] June 3, Breda.—“We are just going to the Camp at Bethlehem, where his Majesty will be this evening.

[P.S.] “Mr. Wolseley has just now delivered me the enclosed letter, to which he gives much credit [*not here*].

“The King orders me to explain to your Grace that the end of the Broad Fourteens, within eight leagues of which our ships are to have their station and to meet the Dutch, is intended to be the nearest end to the Mase.”

Re. the 30th of May, o.s.

SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1694, May 25, Whitehall.—“Having received her Majesty's letter to enclose, I will add these few lines to acquaint you that yesterday my Lord Faulkland died. The employment the King designed him being profitable, easy, and honorable, I conclude there will many pretenders appear. Sir Scroop How has already mentioned it to me, but I much doubt whether the King would approve of him for that post, and whether his Majesty would resolve to send anybody upon an expense that seems very unnecessary, at least this summer.” Sends a letter from Admiral Russel, &c.

*Autograph draft.*

ADMIRAL RUSSELL to SHREWSBURY.

[1694,] May 26, Saturday, Bretania.—Sends a copy of his letter to Mr. Secretary Trenchard.

ADMIRAL RUSSELL to SEC. TRENCHARD.

1694, May 26, St. Hellin's.—. . . “A small breeze of wind coming northerly, I have now made the signal for unmooring. I hope we shall have more, and then we shall be gone before night. I think, 15 or 20 days after we are departed from the land, 'twill be convenient that all the dispatch be made to hasten the necessary quantity of provisions. When I speak of provisions I do not mean beer; that will be unnecessary. The credit I formerly mentioned must not be long delayed; that is the least



sum that can be provided, besides short-allowance money; for if any accident happens to us in our passage, not to be foreseen, credit will be then wanting, though I hope, upon an extraordinary occasion, my own credit in those parts may help us upon a pinch.

“Admiral Almonde has been with me, and though he is the obedient’s (*sic*) man imaginable to any commands of her Majesty’s, this matter he says is not in his power to comply with, not having any ships with him fit to supply the room of those wanting; nor has he provisions to supply them with; but he questions not the ships wanting will be here the first wind, and I have given him the last rendezvous for them to come to before we enter the Straits. I hope they may come time enough. He will leave a ship here to meet them, with orders to prevent their coming into this place. He has ordered one ship more of 72 guns, which is all he can do. He is extremely concerned lest the Queen should be displeas’d with him, but I have taken the liberty to assure him she would not, since ’tis not in his power to do otherwise. He will write to you on this subject, and I have promised to do the same.

“Now we are going, give me leave to offer to you my opinion. I shall not speak upon the business of the Straits; in that I assure you what service I am able to perform there, I will not be wanting. But those ships designed to Brest with the land-men, how successful they may be nobody can make a judgment; but ’tis to be feared that since the delay has been so much greater than could be expected or imagined, it has given the enemy time, upon the alarm, to make preparations to oppose them. Therefore may it not be convenient that the General [Thomas Tollemache] should not be tied up too strictly by his orders, that in case he has the good fortune to do service there, he may also have liberty, if approved of by a council of war of general officers, both of land and sea, to attempt any other place that by good information they may hope for success upon? Or, in case the opposition they meet with at Brest be so great that they can hope for little success, why may they not run to Port Louis, where I am told it is feasible to destroy, if not their ships, their magazines of stores? . . .

“Since the men are embarked, all things necessary provided, and the world full of expectations, they certainly ought not to return without attempting something that may be of benefit to the nation; and this number of men cannot be of that consequence to the King in Flanders as they may prove to him this summer in annoying the enemy on [in?] their marine ports.”. . .

*Copy.* Re. 28.

#### SEC. BLATHWAYT TO SHREWSBURY.

1694, [May 28-] June 7, s.n., Bethlehem Abbey.—“I have read your Grace’s letter of the 22nd past to the King, who has ordered me to inform yourself whether any of the witnesses at Grandval’s trial have anything to say against Parker, wherein your Grace may be further satisfied in two or three posts.

“The King does think fit to give Col. Fitzpatrick the command of Land-Guard Fort as former Governors have had it. His Majesty is sorry to find the Commissioners of the Admiralty have lessened the number of the ships designed for the intercepting the corn vessels, it being thought that the French will have no less than a squadron for the convoy, to consist of their own ships and privateers, or of their own and some of the Danes and perhaps Swedes jointly.

“The Treaty with the Dukes of Wolfembuttle is signed by Mr. Wolseley, according to the powers sent him, and by the Minister of those Dukes, as it had been before by the Commissioners of the States. His Majesty commands me to send the enclosed copy and the defensive treaty mentioned in it to your Grace, together with an estimate of the charge of these troops, that they may be communicated to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, with his Majesty’s directions that his Majesty’s part of the subsidies and of the daily pay, which is two thirds of the whole, may be transmitted to Mr. Hill and paid over to him according to the Treaty, those troops being already come within few days’ march of this place.

“The French give out that they will have a stronger army in these parts than they had the last year, though they do not yet seem to intend any enterprise, but take most care to preserve the forage, of which there is very little to be found in Brabant. This occasions his Majesty’s keeping the cavalry at a distance as long as may be, the want of forage being the greatest difficulty we can foresee this campaign.

[P.S.] “Just now a gentleman is come from the Elector, who is at Brussels, to inform the King that salvoes are heard from all the French garrisons, which makes it feared the French have gained some considerable advantage in Catalonia, either by a battle or taking of a town.”

R. 9.

#### SHREWSBURY TO SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1694, May 29, Whitehall.—“I have received yours of the 22nd of May—1st of June, and immediately signified his Majesty’s pleasure to the Adm[iralty] that a further number of ships if possible should be added to those designed for the Broad Fourteens. I acquainted them with the station his Majesty directed they should keep, the number of ships it was hoped the Dutch would join with them, and that the convoy they were expected to meet was designed very strong. I have also discoursed with some of the Board, who allege ships for cruising are very scarce with them, but they will do all they can to comply with his Majesty’s commands, and return me an answer, which as soon as I receive I will by the first post give you an account of.

“I have acquainted her Majesty that the notification is come to the King of the Elec[tor] of Saxony’s death, upon which the Court I suppose will be all (?) in mourning the next Sunday. Upon this occasion I will observe to you what the Bishop of Salisbury told me out of his reading and remarks upon the Order

of the Garter, that it has been an ancient settled maxim of the Sovereigns of that Order not to dispose of Garters from father to son, from elder brother to younger, or to continue them successively in a House without intermission, to avoid the claim that else some of the great families might have crept into of expecting that as a right which it was always in the King's power to bestow as a favour. The reason appears to be very good, and though I know it has sometimes been practised otherwise upon extraordinary occasions, yet I thought it worth setting down here, as an ill (?) excuse for the King to this Elec[tor], in case there is anybody else he has a greater desire to confer that honour upon.

“The five Irishmen who were condemned as pirates and reprieved, when four others were executed for the same fact, have petitioned her Majesty to be pardoned or transported, they lying here in misery and at the charge of the Government for their maintenance in gaol. By their being saved when the others suffered it is to be presumed they were not designed to die; but the Queen, not knowing what the King designed to have done with them, commanded me to write to you for his Majesty's pleasure.

“I am extremely inportuned to know his Majesty's commands upon a petition from Mr. Fitzgeralds, Irishmen and Papists, who, having served the late King in Ireland during that war in civil, not military, employments, stand now outlawed; but, having no estate in Ireland, but considerable effects abroad, one as a merchant, the other as a lawyer, are desirous to return to their native country; and to show that it is not to save anything, they have forfeited them; but merely to return and live quietly at home, they are willing to convey all their estate real and personal in the kingdom of Ireland to his Majesty.” . . .

#### SHREWSBURY to ADMIRAL RUSSELL.

1694, May 29, Whitehall.—“I suppose Mr. Sec. Trenchard has returned you an answer to yours of the 26th. I cannot see how the Queen can be advised, without consulting the King, to dispose of those seven regiments contrary to what he designed them; but I suppose that will be no hindrance to the service, since his Majesty's letter will undoubtedly arrive and find Mr. Talmash before he can have occasion for any fresh orders. We are here very solicitous about the wind, and when that comes fair, I shall not be less in pain for the success and safety of our dear Mr. Russell.

[P.S.] “Mr. Vernon has an information that he did not dare but send you, though I do not find he, no more than I, give[s] entire credit to the matter.”

*Autograph draft.*

#### ADMIRAL RUSSELL to SEC. TRENCHARD.

[16]94, May 29, St. Hellin's.—“The wind is now fair, and we are going. I hope we shall have good luck, both those to Brest and to the Straits; but I must observe to you before we go, that



I would make as few complaints as 'twas possible, since I saw they would produce no effect; and the delays, being the only subject I should then have spoken upon, were not to be remedied. But now you must give me leave to write freely my thoughts. I apprehend by the delay the alarm in France will occasion a great resistance at Brest, but I hope it may have no other effect than their not being able to perform service so considerably as in all probability they might have done if they had gone in any degree within the time proposed, but 'tis now five weeks later. I am sure Mr. Tallmach will perform what is possible to be done.

"We are going but with five bomb-vessels, and shells for the mortars that will not hold playing above four days at most, [and] machine vessels without powder, though we have by contrary winds stoyed so much longer than was designed; nor have I heard, nor anybody else, when they may be expected. By this means I am like to go without a bomb-vessel, which for aught I know might have proved very serviceable. Where the fault lies I won't take upon me to determine, nor is it my business, more than to be sorry things of this nature are carried on by the proper officers with no more dispatch.

"A squadron's going to the Straits cannot now be a secret, for it has been so far from being so that I am told a month since 'twas reported as a thing determined. I hope the French won't give credit to this piece of news; if they do, I fear all we shall perform will be to send the Turkey ships up, and show we are masters of those seas. I beg you will let me hear from you as often as possible, and desire you will send your letters to the Consul of Alicant till August; then we must be drawing to Cadiz, for the great ships ought to be home early in September, at least, I think so. You will let me know the King's pleasure for my proceedings. Twenty thousand pounds' credit will not suffice, if the victuallers do not send credit for short allowance-money, which will come to near 4 or 5,000*l.* per month; the men ought not to want this to preserve their health.

"I here enclose you the orders I have left with my Lord Berkley; if any part of't (*sic*) be not agreeable with her Majesty's thoughts, you will be pleased to alter it, and I hope you will send often from Falmouth or Plymouth to them.

"I here also send a copy of the order for the Admiralty, which you will please to let be delivered when you judge a proper time, as also a list of the ships I carry to the Straits, for as yet I have taken no notice to them of the design. When you think it convenient, pray let them know both, it being for the service they should be acquainted with it, when you believe 'tis no longer necessary the names and qualities of the ships should be unknown. Some ships that are designed for the Fleet are not yet arrived; 'twill be I think convenient they should be hastened away to Brest.

[P.S.] "The Dutch from Amsterdam that are to go with me have but six weeks' provisions on board; the rest they expect in the ships to follow, which is not right." . . .

*Copy.* R. May the 30th.

ORDERS by ADMIRAL RUSSELL to JOHN, LORD BERKELEY,  
Admiral of the Blue Squadron.

[16]94, May 29, Britannia, at St. Hellin's.—To proceed to Brest with the land-soldiers under Lieut.-Gen. Talmach. To land the officers and soldiers where it shall be agreed on by a council-of-war. When the service against Brest and the enemy's ships there is performed, it is to be considered whether any further service may be done against any other ports or places. When nothing further can be done, to receive the forces on board again, and return to Torr Bay or Spithead. Part of the seamen to be put ashore to assist the land forces, if necessary.

*In the margin is a list of 40 English ships and 23 Dutch ships.  
Copy.*

ADMIRAL RUSSELL to SHREWSBURY.

[16]94, May 30, St. Helen's, Bretania.—“I here inclose to your Lordship a copy of the orders I shall leave with my Lord Barteley (*sic*), as also a copy of the letter I send to Mr. Secretary Trenchard. We are very unlucky, having rid here ready to sail since Wednesday night.” . . .

*Endorsed by Shrewsbury:* R. the same day, but I believe a mistake, and should be dated the 29th.

SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1694, June 1, Whitehall.—“Here enclosed I have sent you the copies of three letters I have received from the Lords of the Admiralty, with my answer to them, by which you will perceive how much they are frightened with the Dunkirk<sup>s</sup> squadron. I hope nothing in these letters will hinder the Dutch from dispatching with all expedition the ships they intend for this service to the station before designed; for if I could have a greater certainty from you than I have yet received, what time they will be ready to join us, the Lords of the Admiralty would not I hope be so cautious as to advise they should then avoid a few privateers, or be alarmed with an invasion from Du Bart, which I am told is part of the information they have received.” . . .

*Autograph draft.*

SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1694, June 4, Whitehall.—“Being obliged to go to Windsor this evening, from whence I doubt I shall hardly return time enough to write by tomorrow's post, you will find this letter of a date a day older than any you will receive by this packet. Having had none from you since the 3rd of June from Breda, I have little to trouble you with, except an information which my Lord Keeper and Mr. Secretary Trenchard have joined with me in opinion it is fit should be communicated to his Majesty. It is

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\* “Du Bart's” struck out.

from a man who says he has been engaged in several desperate projects of the Jacobites, and was not long since sent out of France with a design to join with others to attempt upon the life of the King; but finding within himself some scruple to act so villainous a part, he made a discovery of it here, by which that plot was defeated, but he not known to be the discoverer; since which time he names\* a person who told him, in company of one that lately came from St. German's, that since the design upon the life of the King was detected and prevented,† it was there resolved to try another way, which was, to cause several gentlemen and others of the English and Scotch nations, and some French of seeming quality, to desert from the French army in Flanders, early this campaign, and watch the first opportunity they could find to attempt upon his Majesty's life.‡

“Though villainy is not often accompanied with such a contempt of life as is necessary for an undertaking of this kind, yet since there have been such desperate wretches in the world, and that the fate of us and of Europe seems so much to depend upon the life of one man, one ought to think nothing impossible from a sort of people who I hope now more than ever have reason to despair.

“Whilst I am writing, an information is brought me concerning one la Foulerness, a copy of which I have here enclosed. I will endeavour to have his letters and himself observed; but they likewise tell me that this same man was over before here, and so remarkably busy that he was ordered away by his Majesty's particular direction. He is now come as I understand under the pretence of being governor to the Count de Rantzau, a young man of great quality of Holstein.” . . .

*Autograph draft.*

#### SEC. BLATHWAYT TO SHREWSBURY.

1694, June 4-14, St. Hertogendale, or Valduc.—“I have the honour of both your Grace's letters of the 25th and 29th past, which have been laid before his Majesty, who easily believes there will be many applications for the employment at the Hague upon the death of my Lord Faulkland; but his Majesty commands me to let your Grace know that as my Lord himself was not to have gone thither before the winter, so his Majesty has no thoughts of sending anyone else thither before that time. And as for the solicitations of Sir Scroop How, his Majesty would have your Grace endeavour to dissuade him from pursuing them, the nature of the business being such (and if the negociation of peace goes on is like to be much more so) that the employment must needs be too troublesome for Sir Scroop How. This is his Majesty's opinion, as it seems to be

\* “Two persons,” struck out.

† “By some traitor,” struck out.

‡ Here the following sentence is struck out:—“This having been communicated to her Majesty, I am sure she will have given an account of it to the King; but knowing his Majesty's carelessness, and contempt for such informations, we thought it necessary you should likewise be advertised of it.”



your Grace's too. But that there may be somebody at the Hague to do what is necessary in the mean time, his Majesty thinks fit that Mr. Prior, my Lord Dursley's secretary, who has been always very careful in that station, may be continued as the English Secretary, with the usual allowance of 20*s. per diem*, he having, besides other business, the trouble of giving out passports and examining all unknown persons that desire to go for England.

“ His Majesty is pleased to direct that the five Irish who were condemned as pirates and reprieved, be transported as soon as may be; and agrees that the two Fitzgeralds be pardoned and have leave to return home, provided they comply with the conveying to his Majesty all their real and personal estate, as proposed, if there appear no further objection to the contrary.

[P.S.] “ Just now some Boors come in, that say the French army, or part of it, is advanced as far as Flerus; but reports of this kind are not immediately to be believed.

“ The Baron de Leefdale, who was the chief witness against Granval, is coming to the camp, that I may examine him about Parker.”

Re. the 11th.

SEC. BLATHWAYT to [SHREWSBURY].

1694, June 7-17, Valduc Abbey.—“ I have read to the King your Grace's letter of the 1st instant, with all the papers your Grace had sent to and received from the Lords of the Admiralty; which, with what has been written at the same time by Mr. Secretary Trenchard, having been considered by his Majesty, I am commanded to acquaint your Grace that the Dutch ships have already joined ours upon the Broad Fourteens, and will keep the station mentioned in the enclosed paper. But whereas the squadron of Du Bart may be yet stronger than ours, his Majesty's pleasure is that the necessary orders be given that five other ships or more, if there be occasion, be taken from the Channel squadron and added to those now cruising on the Broad Fourteens, for the strengthening of which his Majesty will endeavour to get a proportionable number of some Dutch ships. All which being joined upon the Broad Fourteens, and upon certain intelligence that shall be had of Du Bart's being gone out of Dunkirk towards Fleckeroe, his Majesty thinks fit they should immediately sail thither and attack him, if it may be conveniently done, or else to lie before that port and hinder the coming out of his squadron and of the merchant ships laden with corn that will be there, as 'tis said, to the number of at least one hundred and eighty; which will be a service of the greatest importance, and is thought the most effectual means of preventing so considerable a supply to France, where 'tis so much wanted.

“ The French were not only come to Flerus, according to the intelligence that was brought when I was making my last letter to your Grace, but have since advanced part of their army as far as Gemblours, which is within three hours of this camp. This occasioned his Majesty's sending for the horse, which was

cantoned in the neighbouring villages; but the French making no further motion, and our retrenchments (*sic*) being finished on that side where the Army lay most exposed to a surprise, his Majesty has thought fit, for the better managing the forage, which is very scarce, to send the cavalry back to their villages, after having reviewed this morning the English horse and dragoons, wherewith his Majesty was extremely satisfied.

“We are expecting very soon the Elector of Bavaria with his troops, which being arrived, the whole Army that will be together will make up ninety-nine battalions of foot, and two hundred and twenty squadrons of horse, which, at 600 in a battalion and 150 to a squadron, makes above ninety thousand men. 'Tis not believed, whatever is given out, that the French will be so strong but they intend upon occasion to make use of the Maréchal de Boufflers' flying army, as his Majesty will do in that case of the Brandenburg forces that keep themselves between the Rhine and the Meuse to observe the others. This is the condition we are in, which we cannot but hope, under his Majesty's great conduct, will be attended with good success.”

Re. the 12th. *Paper enclosed* :—

“In case of separation, the rendezvous shall be at the furthest (northwards) W.N.W., about thirteen leagues from the Texil, and as there shall be occasion a little more southerly, towards the outside of the Broad Fourteenths (*sic*), to the height of the Maez inclusive, eight or ten leagues distance from the shore.

“From on board the ship Prince of Frizeland under sail, Gravesend bearing S.E. and b. E., distant  $11\frac{1}{2}$  leagues, the 3-13 June, 1694.

“H. DE VRIES.”

#### SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1694, June 8, Whitehall.—The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered the ships cruising upon the Broad Fourteens to return from their station unless they were joined by the Dutch, owing to the intelligence of Du Bart's squadron. Is informed that “this squadron” has taken a Dunkirker of 28 guns, laden with corn. Has communicated to the Lords of the Treasury the estimate for the Duke of Wolfenbuttle's troops, his Majesty's share bring two thirds of the expense; and they have sent for Lord Ranelagh.

“I think myself obliged to repeat what I have heard discoursed lately by some Members of Parliament, well-wishers to his Majesty and his Government, upon the occasion of subsidies in general, and the charge the nation had been at to support the alliances abroad. They said they were now well satisfied that that expense would now be lessened, having been promised by those who managed for his Majesty in the House of Commons this last Sessions that we should for the future pay no more than an equal share with the States General, and not two thirds as before. I made no reply, not being acquainted with the matter of fact, but suppose you can as well as anybody remember how far any for his Majesty did in the House advance such an agreement.

“In case his Majesty shall not think fit to order any Minister immediately to the Hague, it will be necessary that Mr. Prior stay there, and that 20s. a day, or some moderate allowance, be made him during his continuance.

“This morning the Commission for taking subscriptions for the 1,200,000 towards erecting the new Corporation called the Bank of Eng[land] was finished at Council, and there signed by her Majesty. It is generally believed the money will come in apace, but many question what the consequence may be if they grow to such a greatness as they seem to promise themselves.

“Yours of the 7th, s.n., from Bethlem Abbey, is the last I have from you. This day two posts are due, which we wait the arrival of with impatience, and fear of the bad news we expect from Catalonia. I wish we may be recompensed by what we shall now receive from our own fleet, the wind being at last come fair.

“Mr. Vernon tells me he writes you all the news that is here, and I am sure he is more exact than I could pretend to be.”

*Autograph draft.*

SEC. BLATHWATT to [SHREWSBURY].

1694, June 11-21, Camp near Tirlmont.—“I have laid before his Majesty the information contained in your Grace’s letter of the 4th instant. We had from divers parts the like advices of attempts designed against his Majesty’s life, which gives all those that have the honour to be near the King occasion to be the more cautious and watchful when any unknown persons shall endeavour by such insinuations to approach his Majesty.

“The King knows La Fouleresse, and has a very ill opinion of him as to his inclination to Denmark, and consequently to France; for which reason his Majesty thinks it necessary he should be observed. But the Count de Rantzau having waited on his Majesty at the Hague, and obtained leave that La Fouleresse might attend him into England, where the Count being not to stay long, his Majesty thinks it would be a great disappointment to him to part with his conductor; so that his Majesty would not have him sent away unless a further occasion be given for it. It is the same person that delivered an insolent memorial, as by order from the King of Denmark his master, and was sent out of England for it.

“The Baron Leefdale, who has said something in his informations against Parker, is not yet come to the camp.

“There was [were] very great apprehensions that Prince Lewis de Baden would have been overpowered by the French; but his having since possessed himself of a very advantageous post gives him an opportunity of being strengthened by the Saxons and others. I have nothing more to offer than the enclosed paper [not here].

[P.S.] “The Dutch ships having joined ours on the Broad Fourteens, the last order of the Admiralty will not take place.”

Re. the 16th.



## SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

[1694,] June 12, Whitehall.—“I have received your two letters, that of the 4th yesterday, and the 7th today; but the packet-boat preceding these being carried to Dunkirk, I must desire that in case any commands were sent me by that post, I may have them repeated.

“By two letters I have had these last mails from Mr. Robinson, I perceive the Swedes put in their claims for reparation for the ships we have seized. I conclude he gives you the same account, and that he will receive his Majesty's instructions thereupon from you. His letters show him to be a man discreet and well deserving, and as I am informed much esteemed by his Majesty's friends in that Court. In case such a negociation should fall into his hands, it were perhaps worth his Majesty's consideration whether some advancement of character might not be reasonable. I am told Mr. de Lyancroon will give me a memorial upon the same subject. I should be glad to receive his Majesty's directions beforehand in what manner I am to treat with him.

“I have delivered the Admiralty the copy of the rendezvous of the Dutch ships upon the Broad Fourteens in case of separation; and Mr. Secretary Tren[chard] and I have discoursed with them upon his Majesty's orders, upon which there are these difficulties arise (*sic*). If by the squadron of the Channel out of which the King intends these five or more ships should be taken, is meant the fleet under the command of my Lord Berkley, the distance they are at will make it impossible to command any hither time enough to be useful for this design; besides the inconveniency of lessening that fleet, by which the land-forces would be unreasonably crowded, unless there were time to send transport vessels in their room. If his Majesty means that these five ships should be taken out of the cruisers and ships designed for convoys and other services, the Admiralty say they can order such a number, but then some other services must suffer; of all which they will meet together and consider, and you will receive an account by the next post. I will only add this, that if so be his Majesty thinks it advisable to attack them in the port of Fleckeren, it will amount to a declaration of war with Denmark; and being of that consequence, it is necessary his positive directions should be sent.

“If the Baron de Leefdale can say anything material against Parker, it will be necessary he should be sent hither with all speed, for he has moved for his *habeas corpus*. . . .

“His Majesty has been often moved by my Lord Cutts to grant a pardon to the brother of the late Lord Kingstown of Ireland, who is outlawed, and by my Lord Cutts' encouragement came hither. Though his Majesty refused to grant the pardon, yet he thought it not reasonable to prosecute the man here, but that he should have leave to return; upon which I have given him a pass for Flanders. My Lord Burlington and several persons of quality desire that his case may be laid before the King, which is, that he was always a very inoffensive man, and a

servant only in King James' household; that he did desire a pass to return before his brother died; and that his brother has disinherited him, so that the King gains nothing by his forfeiture.

“Kick makes application to me to be made Consul of Rotterdam. . . .

[P.S.] “Since the sealing up of my letter this enclosed melancholy account is come of the attempt upon Brest, which I thought proper to lay before his Majesty, that he may have all the time possible to consider what he will direct these forces to do. The officer who delivered this letter to me says there are not above three or four hundred killed and wounded. I do not find the Gen[eral] and flag officers have called any council of war, where they deliver any opinion what remains fit to be done. I will not upon these hasty thoughts presume to give any from myself, more than that something methinks if possible ought to be tried to save the credit of this great expense and expectation.”

*Autograph draft.*

SHREWSBURY TO SEC. BLATHWAYT.

[1694,] May [June] 13, Whitehall.—“By last night's post I sent you what account I received from my Lord Cutts of the attempt upon Brest. This morning the enclosed letter, and councils of war, came from my Lord Berkley. I believe nobody can reasonably blame them for not opiniating to land when they saw the French so well prepared to receive them. That which alone surprises me is that Mr. Talmash should understand he was not left at liberty to make any other attempt upon the coast of France which should be agreed upon between himself and Mr. Russell, and, in Mr. Russell's absence, the commander of that fleet that remained with him upon that service. I am sure it was the intention of her Majesty, and everybody that advised here upon that subject, that such a power should be left with them; and Mr. Secretary Tren[chard] has showed me an order from her Majesty and a letter from himself of a later date to Mr. Talmash to the same effect. How this mistake happens I cannot yet tell.

“I am just going to attend some Lords her Majesty has appointed to meet and consider what is now advisable to be done. The result of their opinions you will I suppose receive from Mr. Secretary, and I will trouble you again, if I have anything to propose that I think worth it; but my Lord Lexington telling me he is just going on board, I would not omit this opportunity of acquainting you with what we know here.”

*Autograph draft. Endorsed: The 13th of June, 1694. Sent by Lord Lexington.*

SHREWSBURY TO CAPEL.

1694, June 14, Whitehall.—“I perceive by my Lord Chief Justice Pine, and by everybody that discourses of the affairs of Ireland, that a Parliament might much contribute

to the advantage and settlement of that nation. Those who are most apprehensive of the consequences of that assembly as to their own private interest, or who have an aversion in principle to frequent Parliaments, nevertheless have not the confidence to dispute that point, and therefore lay the stress of their argument against it upon the probability of their renewing old quarrels. The particulars that seem most likely to cause heats are these: the confirming the Articles of Limerick and Galloway (*sic*), the passing an Act of Indemnity for all trespasses done during the war, and the difference about beginning Money Bills.

“The first they think concerns the honour of the King’s word, and if broke would render it impracticable for him in time to come, if there should be occasion, to treat with enemies or rebels, unless a Parliament were assembled to ratify his concessions, and, thinking that to be the most difficult of all points to overcome in an Irish Parliament, hope, and I believe with reason, to get them confirmed here, and from thence argue that the English Parliament must sit first to remove this bone of dissension.

“To the second, they hope that time will diminish those animosities that obstructed it before.

“As to the third, there are very various opinions among honest gentlemen how far another Irish Parliament will insist upon that privilege, which does not seem to have been much countenanced by the Parliament here. Others think it a prerogative of the King’s better lost than kept. I confess myself so ignorant of the Government of Ireland and its true interest that I will not undertake to decide so nice a point, but think with very little light one may discern that unless a Parliament do meet speedily, it will be very prejudicial to that kingdom, and therefore could wish that everybody would apply their thoughts to the proposing such methods as might give a reasonable prospect of agreement in case of a Session. And this recalls to mind what was directed at a Cabinet Council some time before the King went, upon the debate of an Irish Parliament—that Mr. Secretary should write to the Lords Justices to give their opinion how reasonably it might be hoped that a Parliament would meet and sit in good temper, and what methods they would propose to effect it; to which I have never seen or heard of any answer, but conclude it is come since the King went away, and if sent after him is in danger of being no more remembered till his return. This was intended to go by my Lord Chief Justice Pine, but this gentleman telling me he goes tomorrow, I would not delay this enquiry.”

*Autograph draft.*

SEC. BLATHWAYT to [SHREWSBURY].

1694, June 14-24, Camp near Tirllemont.—“Having had the honour to answer your Grace’s last letter of the 8th instant, I am only commanded by the King to take notice of a letter I have received from Mr. Robinson, enclosing the demands of the Suedes for damages sustained by them by the seizing and detention of



their ships in England. I do not send your Grace any copy, because mention is made in those papers that duplicates will be presented by the Minister of Sweden to the Queen; but his Majesty's pleasure is that, when they shall be received, they be taken into consideration by the Cabinet Council, and such an answer transmitted to his Majesty as may be fit to be returned to the Court of Sweden.

"We have just now received information that the packet which had the letters of the 11th instant has been carried into Dunkirk. I have therefore sent your Grace a copy of the letter I then writ, though it may signify little now the Dutch ships have joined ours on the coast of Holland.

[P.S.] "I send your Grace the order of battle as the Army was drawn up at the last Camp."

#### SHREWSBURY TO SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1694, June 15, Whitehall.—"I am sorry I must again begin with ill news, and this I have now to relate is, I fear, of as ill consequence to his Majesty and the public as any part of this unfortunate attempt. What I mean is the death of Mr. Talmash, which happened upon Tuesday in the evening, at Plymouth.

"I have received a memorial from the Swedish Minister here, with an account of their demands, the same with that you had from Mr. Robinson. I have sent it to Sir Charles Hedges, to consider what objections he can make. . . .

"My Lord Dursley has delivered to me the States' letter to the King upon his recall. . . .

"Since the Fleet is come into the Channel, and before this, I conclude, at Spithead, it will I suppose be more easy to comply with his Majesty's directions, intending some more strength to join those on the Broad Fourteens; but I can acquaint you with no positive resolution till we receive an account from the Fleet of their condition and what they propose."

*Autograph draft.*

#### SEC. BLATHWAYT TO [SHREWSBURY].

1694, June 18-28, Roosbeck.— . . . "In answer to what is mentioned by your Grace of the port of Fleckeroe, his Majesty is pleased to explain his directions that Bart be not attacked in the port itself, if there be any such, but that in the road or any other place where there may not be the same reasonable objection of bringing the Danes to a declaration of war, the squadron be ordered to attack him, and to seize all those vessels that are bound with corn and contraband goods to the dominions of France.

"The Baron de Leefdale is come this afternoon to the Camp, and is now with me. I have disposed everything to as near a compliance as may be with what your Grace proposes for hindering the release of Parker, and accordingly send your Grace his deposition, and with it one of his Majesty's messengers that saw him

sign and swear to the truth of the paper ; which, if it be thought necessary, the messenger will make oath of before the Judges. His Majesty does further intend to dispatch Leefdale himself to England tomorrow ; but because he may by some accident not come time enough, his Majesty hopes the deposition so attested may in that case suffice to prevent his being bailed.

“I have not been able by this post to acquaint your Grace with his Majesty’s pleasure touching the late Lord Kingston’s brother, his Majesty coming late this evening from a review, and other business intervening to take up his time.

“The King has had no thoughts of referring Mr. Kick to your Grace, nor of appointing him Consul of Rotterdam, nor is like to give any order in it, unless it be judged necessary in England.

“His Majesty has been informed by your Grace’s last letter, and by my Lord Cutts’s relation, of what has passed in the expedition against Brest, and of the return of the Fleet and land-forces. And for what concerns their being further employed, I am to acquaint your Grace that his Majesty is very desirous of it, and has therefore commanded me to signify his pleasure that it be considered by the Committee attending the Queen what may be fit to be undertaken ; and that if anything be agreed on as practicable for annoying the French upon their coast, her Majesty’s directions be given to the land-forces and to the squadron to execute the same in such manner as shall be agreed on by a council of war of the commanders of the squadron and land-forces ; but if it shall not be thought practicable to give the French any further annoyance upon their coast, that the forces be then landed and disposed of into their garrisons and quarters, the Regiments of Cutts, Colier, and Rada only excepted, which are to be forthwith sent by the best conveyance from Portsmouth to Ostend, either by tenders or transport ships ; or, in case any of those Regiments should have suffered too much in the expedition, one or more other Regiments that are in better condition of service are to be sent in their stead ; and the Regiment of Belasyse, when relieved, is to be likewise transported to the same place from the River of Thames. And in case no such conveyance do offer in time from Portsmouth, his Majesty’s pleasure is that then those Regiments as above mentioned, not exceeding three in number, do march to London, and there with the Regiment of Belasyse do embark for Ostend or Willemstadt on board such ships as may be immediately ordered to transport them to one of those places, his Majesty desiring rather, if it can be brought to pass, that they be carried to Ostend ; his further pleasure being that in case of the landing of the forces, the squadron be disposed of in such manner as the Queen shall think most fitting.”

Re. the 23.

SURESBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

[16]94, June 19, Whitehall.—“Some Lords having met this afternoon by her Majesty’s directions, to consider of other matters, I have obeyed his Majesty’s commands signified in yours of the

14th, which I received this morning, and laid the demands of the Swedes, and Mr. Lyancroon's letter to me upon them, before their Lordships. They were pleased to approve what I had already done, which was to send directions to Sir Charles Hedges to set down the reasons [which] induced him to condemn those ships [which] were sentenced in his Court. . . . Sir Paul Rycaut informs me that some ships in this list have been claimed by Hamburgers. . . .

"I perceive Sir Paul Rycaut, in his letter to me of the 12th, thinks it will be difficult to seize the person of H., but that a way might be found to seize his papers without giving cause of any resentment between the K[ing] of Den[mark] and any other princes; but of this I conclude he informs you, and will receive his Majesty's commands."

*Autograph draft.*

#### PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1694, June 21.—"Lord Keeper, Lord Privy Seal, Duke of Devonshire, Duke of Shrewsbury, Marquis of Normanbie, Mr. Secretary.

"It being proposed whether the Fleet should have orders to take the ten Regiments, or as many as they could conveniently, on board, to make some attempt upon the coast of France:

"It was resolved that they take the ten Regiments.

"I was of opinion that it should be left to the opinion of the Council of War, what numbers of the land-men they thought useful for the attempts they designed.

"Mr. Secretary was of opinion that only four Regiments should be put on land. The other four were for ordering all the ten."

*In Shrewsbury's hand, and endorsed by him: Cabinet Council at Whitehall.*

#### SEC. BLATHWAYT TO [SHREWSBURY].

1694, [June 21-]July 1, s.n., Roosbeck.—"Herewith I send your Grace a duplicate of my last letter for fear of miscarriage, and the rather as it is likewise an answer to that from your Grace of the 15th past, which has brought the ill news of Mr. Talmash's death. The King is very sensible of this loss, and of our misfortune before Brest, but has nothing to add to his pleasure already signified touching the Channel squadron and the land forces; nor does his Majesty think fit to give any directions concerning the Suedish demands until he receive the opinion of the Lords of the Committee, when they shall have taken them into consideration, according to my letter of the 14-24th past; and then, in case it shall be thought fit to have the matter treated of at Stockholm, his Majesty does resolve to give Mr. Robinson, by whom the business will be managed, the character of Agent, with an allowance of 40s. *per diem*.

"I will endeavour for the next post to know his Majesty's pleasure concerning the late Lord Kingston's brother.



“His Majesty has received the enclosed letter from the States General for a review in the case of the ship Jager, wherein his Majesty would first have the opinion of the Lords of the Council before any answer be given.

“There could be no better nor more speedy conveyance found for the Baron de Leefdale than the packet-boat, by which he now takes his passage, in company with an officer of the Dutch Guards that speaks English, and will serve for his interpreter. They will immediately upon their arrival at London wait on your Grace, and receive your directions, which I hope may be in time.”

R. 7, o.s.

SHREWSBURY to the EARL OF PORTLAND.

1694, June 22, Whitehall.—“Application having been made to the Queen, by Mr. Johnston, brother to the Secretary of Scotland, to be reimbursed money he had laid out upon intelligences, her Majesty was pleased to direct that I should inform myself from him of the particulars; whereupon he delivered this enclosed paper into my hands, the heads relating to matters unknown to her Majesty, and of which nobody but the King or yourself has any knowledge.” . . .

*Autograph draft.*

SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1694, June 22nd, Whitehall.—“I have here enclosed sent you some remarks Sir Charles Hedges has already made upon the demands of the Swedes. Unless he very much mistakes, which I hope and believe he does not, we shall be able to give a better and quicker answer than I could have imagined.

“By the mistake of the Captain of the Montagu, who commanded that squadron which joined the Dutch upon the Broad Fourteens, the English ships are come to the Gunfleet, but were immediately ordered back by the Admiralty, with an addition of other ships, and Rear Admiral Hobson to command them. We had information yesterday that whilst our ships had quitted their station, a considerable fleet, to the number of 300, were passed from the Sound to Dunkirk, convoyed by three men-of-war, and met by Du Bart with seven or eight more; but not hearing this confirmed today, we hope it is not true, and that our ships will be again in their station time enough to intercept them. However, I have recommended to the Lords of the Admiralty, and they have promised, that the matter shall be examined, the mistake being upon their own orders, of too great consequence, and too plain, as they represent it, to be passed over without examination.” . . .

*Autograph draft.*

SEC. BLATHWAYT to [SHREWSBURY].

1694, [June 25-] July 5, s.n., Roosbeck.—“I have received the honour of your Grace’s letter of the 13th past but yesterday

by the hands of the Earl of Arran, my Lord Lexington having taken Amsterdam in his way, to settle his credits there, and not arriving in the Camp before this day.

“Your Grace’s letter of the 15th I have already answered, and that being the last from England, I should have little to say at present were it not for the misfortune that has happened to the Dutch ships that were cruising on the Broad Fourteens, which, besides the loss of the men-of-war, has all the ill consequence that the relieving of France at this time from the greatest necessities can be of to us. For the particulars I refer your Grace to the abstract I have drawn from the letter the King has received from the Captain of the Rosendael Frigate, that escaped very narrowly.

“This unfortunate accident and disgrace will be imputed to the want or absence of our ships after so long a warning and appointment of the place of rendezvous. But there being no help for what is past, his Majesty has been pleased to turn his thoughts towards preventing of further mischief, and avenging the affront; to which purpose his Majesty has sent his orders, a copy whereof is here enclosed,<sup>3</sup> to Rear-Admiral Hopson to pursue the enemy as soon as he shall get ten ships together. And because his Majesty does think the increase of that number would be more effectual against De Bart, in case he can be met with, his Majesty commands me to signify his pleasure that orders be given to the Admiralty for the sending a reinforcement of ships as soon as possible; and in case there be any other men-of-war nearer than the Fleet, which may be employed upon this service, his directions are that they be sent immediately to join Rear Admiral Hopson upon that part of the Broad Fourteens that has been appointed for the rendezvous; which ships may be replaced from the Channel squadron, unless it be judged as expeditious that a detachment may be made directly from thence, wherein, if that method be thought most advisable, his Majesty would have all possible dispatch used, to prevent the great inconveniencies that may otherwise happen by leaving De Bart master of the Northern Seas.

“Your Grace’s last letter mentioning your desire to know to what time my Lord Dursley shall continue in pay as his Majesty’s Minister in Holland, I am commanded to acquaint your Grace that his Majesty is pleased to agree that the delivery of the re-credentials shall determine his Lordship’s entertainment.”

R. 7, o.s.

#### SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1694, June 26, Whitehall.—“I have yours of the 18th, and conclude that by this post Mr. Secretary will acquaint you the Fleet is ordered to sail with the ten Regiments on board. I am sorry it is no more possible to obey his Majesty’s commands as to the corn-ships, since you will have heard they are got by into Dunkirk, and we apprehend with some danger to the Dutch, at

\* Not found.

the very instant our squadron quitted their station, as I feared in my last. The Captain pretends that because the Dutch would not join,\* he was directed by the order of the Ad[miralty] I formerly sent you to come away if he were not in company of three Dutch ships, [and?] not to remain longer in that station, because the Duthe [Dutch] flag with the ships under him would not immediately join and be commanded by a private Captain.† There are such a number of unlucky accidents [which] conspire to this misfortune it is a sort of fatality; but all proceeds from giving a command of this nature to one that understands neither sense nor his own business any better. The Ad[miralty] promise to examine and punish him.‡

“These enclosed papers relate to a debt due from his Majesty to the Pr[ince] of Den[mark], and will fully inform you of the occasion of it. I put them into my Lord Godolphin’s hands by his Majesty’s express directions, and he having informed himself of the state of the case from my Lord Nottingham, as you will see by my Lord’s letter of the 18th (?) to my Lord Go[dolphin], he has returned the papers to me; by which it plainly appears that the King is engaged to the Prince for the whole money, and the States to his Majesty for the one half. Now as nobody would propose that during the exigencies of this war his Majesty should part with so considerable a sum, so on the other side the debt is so just, and his Majesty’s honour so far engaged in it, that I presume, whenever we have a peace, and that the debts of the Crown should be laid before Parliament, this will be inserted as one occasioned by the war; and therefore, to lessen the sum as much as may be, and that the King may pay no more than his due, I should think it were not improper that Mr. Dyckvelt were put in mind of the engagement the States are under upon this account; for if they fail to pay what they have promised, the debt will fall upon the King, who alone is engaged to the Prince of Denmark for the whole.”

*Autograph draft.*§

SEC. BLATHWAYT TO [SHREWSBURY].

1694, [June 28-]July 8, s.n., Roosbeck.—“We have yet no fresher letters from England than those of the 15th, which makes us fear the packet-boat may have been taken by the French; and because the like misfortune may have happened to the last going from hence, De Bart being master at sea, I send the enclosed duplicate,|| which contains his Majesty’s orders relating to the squadron that is to go in pursuit of him.

“Your Grace knows that for the two last years there has [have] been several Hanover regiments that have served as auxiliaries here, for which the King and the States have given

\* “And come under his command”—struck out.

† This sentence is incomplete.

‡ The first paragraph appears to have been written subsequently to the rest of the draft.

§ There is also a draft of a short note of 27 July, from the same to the same.

|| There is only one letter of the 5th, the other having probably been lost.



subsidies to the Elector, and only bread and forage to the troops, according to a particular Treaty in that behalf. Now his Majesty and the States are desirous to take those troops absolutely into their own service during the war, and to pay them as the Danes, without giving any subsidies. His Majesty takes eight regiments and the States four into their respective pay, for which between his Majesty and the Elector a new Treaty is necessary and a Project made; which being to be signed by Mr. Wolseley as that of Wolfembuttle, his Majesty would have powers under the Great Seal immediately sent for Mr. Wolseley to conclude and sign such a Treaty, wherein your Grace will please to observe that his Majesty and the Elector are the only parties, the States making a separate agreement for their regiments. It is requisite that the powers do not bear a later date than the 2nd or 3rd day of this month, old style, and that it may precede the date of the Treaty.

“I have read to his Majesty a letter from Mr. Kirke, Consul at Genua, part whereof relating to the trade of that Republic, his Majesty commands me to send your Grace the enclosed extract, that consideration may be had of the proposal, and such orders given by the Queen as shall be judged most proper.” . . .

R. 7.

KING WILLIAM III. to REAR-ADMIRAL THOMAS HOBSON.

1694, [June 29-] July 9, Camp at Roosbeck in Brabant. —“Whereas we have already signified to you our pleasure that upon joining with the Dutch ships of war at the Broad Fourteens, you should forthwith go in pursuit of De Bart, and endeavour to seize or destroy the squadron under his command; and we having since that time received information of the said De Bart's being gone into Dunkirk, we do hereby further direct and require you to consult with the Commanders of the Dutch men-of-war that shall join you, and with them to concert and agree on what may be fittest to be done to annoy the enemy and to put in execution our intentions against De Bart, or otherwise to hinder him and his squadron from coming out of Dunkirk, which is to be done either by lying with the ships you command as aforesaid before that port in proper stations, or by further pursuing the said De Bart when he shall come out of the said port, according to the former directions which you have received from us.”

*Copy, enclosed in Blathwayt's letter of 2-12 July.*

SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

[16]94, June 29, Whitehall.— . . . “I have little to trouble you with but my apprehensions that the news of the Dunkirk squadron is rather worse than we feared at first, though we have no particulars but from three Swedes' ships loaded with corn that one of our cruisers brought to Deale from out of a great fleet of theirs and the Danes', which are now we suppose sailing through the Channel, and which the Queen has directed my

Lord Berkley to send out a squadron to endeavour to bring into the first port that lies most convenient, to stop them till they are examined.

“The Captain that commanded our squadron designed to join the Dutch upon the Broad Fourteens does not allege that the dispute in command occasioned this misfortune, but that, receiving the Admiralty’s order to come away immediately if he were not then joined by three Dutch men-of-war, he thought himself obliged strictly to obey the order, and to come away; the Dutch being at that time at one end of the Broad Fourteens, and he at the other, though they had before met and agreed upon all signals. He is sent down to be tried by a Council of war at the buoy of the Nore, but it is thought cannot be punished for having too strictly followed the letter rather than the sense of his order.”

*Autograph draft.*

INFORMATION by JOHN WILSON of CHIPPIN.

[1694, June? ]—About four or five years since Mr. Thrilfall of Goosner and Mr. John Lunt came from King James out of Ireland into Lancashire, and brought several commissions, declarations, and other papers to Roman Catholic gentlemen and others. They bought great quantities of arms, &c., 2½ years ago. Mr. Lunt was at Dungenhall with Mr. Walmesley, who had lately come from France, with a commission; and Mr. Lunt [en]listed several men for King James. Mr. Charles Harris, of Farrick House, and others are mentioned.

*Not signed, and undated.*

[INFORMATION by COL. PARKER? ]

[1694, June? ]—“When King James left the kingdom upon the arrival of the Prince of Orange, I then went immediately after him into France, and upon my coming to St. German’s was introduced to kiss his hand in his private closet, by the Lords Thomas and George Howard. From thence I was ordered with the rest of his Guards to go for Dublin. When we came there, immediately upon our arrival, one Dr. Bromfield came there also from England, expecting to meet his Majesty, and brought over with him an account of the condition and readiness of his friends the Papists and Jacobites here, but more particularly in London, Sussex, and Kent, and in Staffordshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, and Yorkshire, and from them all desired of his Majesty Commissions for the several persons of quality hereafter named, with blanks for their inferior officers, which accordingly his Majesty caused forthwith to be issued forth both for England and Scotland.”

The writer was engaged to carry the commissions into England. He was told by Lord Milfort that the King had ordered the officer of the Guards, who was a Frenchman, to cashier him, in order “to blind the business.” Mr. Thrilfall, of the Ashes in Goosner, Lancashire, and the writer were dispatched to England, and Mr. Gourdon, also cashiered, to Scotland. They

carried declarations, commissions, and other papers. The persons to whom the commissions (as Colonels, etc.) were delivered were:—

- Lanc. Lord Mollineux's son William.\*  
 „ Thomas Tildesley, Esq.  
 „ ——— Dalton, of Thurnham, Esq.  
 „ ——— Sherburn, of Stonyhurst, Esq.  
 „ ——— Townley, of Townley, Esq.  
 „ ——— Girlington, of Girlington, Esq. Protestant.  
 „ ——— Westby, of Mobrick, Esq.  
 „ Lord Molineux had Instructions, as Governor of Liverpool.  
 Chesh. ——— Lee, of Lyme, Esq. Protestant.  
 „ Sir Thomas Stanley, of Aldersley. Protestant.  
 „ ——— Chumley, of Vale Royal, Esq. Protestant.  
 „ Sir Rowland Stanley.  
 Northt. Lord Brudenell.  
 „ Sir ——— Frogmorton.

Other papers were delivered or sent to Mr. Jackson, Lord Griffin, Sir William Penn, the Quaker, Lord Dunbarr, Lord Preston, Lord Fairefax, ——— Strickland, Sir Thomas Gascone, and Sir ——— Stapleton.

The writer was afterwards made a prisoner, but after some time was discharged, and went over to King James, who sent him back with a promise to come to England in the following spring. Lord Melfort sent a paper with him for Capt. Griffith, in the Meuse (Mews?), who spoke to him about the proposed “cutting off the Prince of Orange,” while hunting, and introduced him to several gentlemen at the Queen's Head, in White Hart Yard, in the Strand, where “the method of doing it” was discussed. Griffith said he had about sixty brave fellows engaged in the business. Some of these, including Whitney, the highway-man, were afterwards taken and secured.

The writer then describes his journeys between England and St. Germain's, in connexion with the proposed invasion of England, and the attempt on the Prince of Orange, in which last business he personally engaged himself. He mentions several officers at Dover and Feversham, who were implicated. Being troubled in his thoughts, he consulted several priests, his friends and relations, in France; some were positively against it as damnable, others for it as meritorious. Resolved, on coming to England, “not to be one in it,” and was persuaded by a friend to acquaint Secretary Trenchard. Told him of the Kentish men's design on the King's life, and the design of seizing the Tower and Tillbury Fort, and how these were to be seized; also Sherness, Dover, Foulston, the coast of Rumney Ma[r]sh, Hull, and the north parts.

Refers to another meeting at the Queen's Head, attended by Lord Griffin, Lord Baltimore, Lord Feversham, Capt. Tozier, and others, where it was said that a large army was ready to meet at 24 hours' warning, under the conduct of certain Lords and Colonels (named).

\* Sir William Gerrard, elsewhere.



Was afterwards informed that as the Kentish design on the King's life had been prevented "by some traitor or other," it was resolved "to try another way upon him in Flanders" (described).

Left many of his papers at Brudges, in Flanders, with Father Confessarius, at Prince Neuff. While at Rochester, he was introduced to several commanders of the King's men-of-war, who trod upon King William's commissions, and drank King James's health. Can point out many places where quantities of arms, &c., are kept. Knows the names of great persons who have supplied King James with money, and who made up the 30,000*l.* which Lord Middleton carried with him.

18 pp., not signed, dated, or endorsed. In the margins there are several queries by Shrewsbury.

"A LIST of CANT NAMES."

[1694, June?]  
—This gives many fictitious names used [in correspondence?] for King James, the King of France, Lords Middleton, Milfort, Griffin, &c.

*In Shrewsbury's hand.*

"PARTICULARS HUMBLY PROPOSED."

[1694, June.]  
—As to warrants for seizure of persons mentioned in "the list," their papers, horses, and arms; &c.

2. The list referred to in the preceding, beginning with Sir Caryll Mollineux, Bart., Viscount Maryburgh in Ireland (see p. 91).

3. "Persons now [in] Town.—Wm. Dicconson, Esq., Wm. Gerrard, Esq., Bartholomew Walmesley, Esq., Wm. Mollineux, Esq., Capt. Eccleston, Thomas Hatton, Nicholas Rigby."

*Three papers, all in the same hand.*

NOTES by SHREWSBURY.

[1694, June.]  
—That Sir Row. Stanley, Sir William Clifton, Mr. Lee, of Lyme, Lord Mollineux, Sir William Gerard, Mr. Blundell, and Mr. Lancton all deny having ever seen Col. Parker, or having raised money for King James, &c.

LIST of PRISONERS.

[1694, June.]  
—"A list of the Prisoners now in the custody of the Messengers, which were brought out of Lancashire and Cheshire, viz. :—

Lord Viscount Molinaux	}	These have all been examined by your Grace.
Sir William Gerard		
Sir Tho. Clifton		
Sir Rowland Stanley		
Peter Legh, of Lime, Esq.		
William Blundell, of Crosby, Esq.	}	These have not yet been with your Grace."
Mr. Lanckton		
Mr. Jackson		
Mr. Wood		
Mr. Wilson		

## PORTLAND TO SHREWSBURY.

[16]94, July [2-]12, Camp at Rostbeck.—Has had no news to send since Shrewsbury's letter of 22nd June. The enemy threaten to bombard Liege or Mastricht. Is not acquainted with the particulars of Mr. Johnson's disbursements, but knows that he has been extremely laborious and active in discovering persons ill intentioned towards the King, as Mr. Secretary Trenchard also knows. It is only just that those who are zealous for the service should be reimbursed the money advanced by them. We much regret here the ill success of the attempt upon Brest, and the death of Mr. Tolmach; and the "rencontre" of J. Bart makes great noise in Holland, and is harmful to "the reputation of our public affairs."

*French. Endorsed:* The 2nd of July. R. the 7th.

## SEC. BLATHWAY TO [SHREWSBURY].

1694, July 2-12, Roosbeck.— . . . "His Majesty has not taken any resolution about the getting an Imperial mandate for the better seizing of H., or the seizing of his papers without it.

"Your Grace is before this time fully informed of all that has happened to the Dutch cruisers in reference to De Bart and the provision ships he has released. Nothing could be more unlucky than the mistake that has been made. However, your Grace will have understood from Mr. Prior what ships are fitting out in Holland to follow De Bart if he go out of Dunkirk, or to keep him in there. By the enclosed copy of his Majesty's order to Rear-Admiral Hopson<sup>o</sup> your Grace will see what are the King's intentions; and his Majesty further commands me to signify his pleasure to your Grace that they be pursued by sending out such a strength and number of ships as shall be thought fit in England, which are to join the Dutch squadron on the end of the Broad Fourteens where they were met with by the Captain of the Mountagu, orders being given in Holland for the Dutch ships to expect ours there. The Pensioner has [sent?] the original order to Hopson, who will receive it at the intended station.

"I have read to his Majesty the papers relating to the debt due to the Prince of Denmark, and his Majesty does accordingly resolve to remind Mons. Dyckvelt of that part for which the States have obliged themselves.

"Having laid before the King the enclosed letter from the Consul of Legorn, with the annexed paper, his Majesty commands me to send them to your Grace, being favourably inclined towards the Consul if his request be found reasonable.

[P.S.] . . . "The French have moved their right wing from St. Tron to Tongres, which is nearer Mastricht and Liege. If they advance further towards either of those places, we shall follow them, which in all probability may bring on an engagement."

R. the 7th.

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\* See [29 June-] 2 July.

## SHREWSBURY TO SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1694, July 3, Whitehall.— . . . “My Lord Berkley has met with the fleet of Swedes and Danes, which are to the number of about sixty or seventy, and sent them into the Downs. They are most[ly] laden with Norway goods, as deal, masts, &c., and some with corn, all bound for France. I doubt by our last Treaty with Denmark corn is not prohibited, though with that of [by that with?] Sweden, under the general word provision or *comeatus*, it seems to be comprehended. I should desire his Majesty would give us his instructions, as much as can be at this distance, in what manner we are to deal with these ships; whether the utmost rigour is to be used; and, in case the treaties will not reach to condemn them, whether they ought to be brought here, rather than be suffered to proceed to furnish France; and particularly whether, in case the treaty will justify the condemning corn ships belonging to the Swedes, and not to the Danes, that rigour should be extended to the Swedes, whom the King has sometimes appeared more inclinable to favour than the Danes. I speak more at a guess in this matter than I ought to do, or than I should, could I get a sight of Mr. Molesworth’s last treaty, which not being to be found in the office, I cannot yet, though hope soon to do.

“I am desired by Mr. Bainton to write a word in his recommendation to succeed Mr. Butler, who is dead, in the place of Equerry, in case he be a person Mr. d’Auverkerk approves, who next after his Majesty ought to be considered and satisfied in this recommendation, and that Mr. Pope decline his pretensions, which are certainly more just than anybody’s.” . . .

*Autograph draft.*

## CAPEL TO SHREWSBURY.

[16]94, July 3, Dublin Castle.—“I received the honour of your Lordship’s by Col. Coningham three days since, besides one of the 14th of April, and another in favour of Col. Gustavus Hambleton; the two former of which I had answered, but for my sickness; and for fully answering this last, I am deprived this post, for in truth I have not been able yet to get my companions to resolve what advice to give upon the subject matter for calling a Parliament here. As to myself, I have in some measure given it already (which I hear was read at the Cabinet); but they promise in a day or two they will, which I will take care shall be immediately transmitted over to the Queen.

“My Lord, it is of infinite satisfaction to me that you bear a sense of the miseries of this poor kingdom by your so prudently stating three questions most necessary to be resolved in order to the calling of a Parliament. I will by the next give you an account thereof. Certain it is! that this kingdom must in short time come to a manner of desperation, for that the debt we have contracted this year amounts to four score thousand pounds, and next year is like to be less, for that it is not (*sic*) like to increase by the many hardships England puts upon us. Excises the



same; depopulations still continuing for want of a settlement of titles by Parliament; so that we have nothing to depend upon but the quit-rents."

R. July the 9th.

SEC. BLATHWAY TO [SHREWSBURY].

1694, July 5-15, Roosbeek.— . . . "There has been lately some appearance of a disposition in the Turks to come to a treaty of peace with the Emperor and the Allies, and to that purpose the Envoy of Poland that had been sent to the Han of Tartary, upon his return had given hopes that the Grand Signior would send his Ambassadors to Strye, a place in Poland upon the borders of Transylvania, where the Christians were to send theirs, and the treaty to be carried on under the mediation of his Majesty and the States General. To which the Court of Vienna have given so much credit as by the Count d'Aversperg (who is attending his Majesty) to desire orders might be given to my Lord Paget to repair to Strye in the quality of mediator at the time that should be agreed on. This has been accordingly done by a letter from his Majesty to his Lordship, which has been delivered to Count Aversperg; but by the freshest informations from those parts we are assured the Turks, upon the late change of their ministry, have laid aside all thoughts of a treaty, so that no ambassadors will be sent from the Allies without further encouragement, nor will my Lord Paget have at least so soon the trouble of so long a journey."

Re. the 16th.

SHREWSBURY TO SEC. BLATHWAY.

[16]94, July 6, Whitehall.—"The wind having been now fair for some time, we are in hourly expectation of four posts, which being not yet arrived, I have nothing to inform you of but that her Majesty yesterday in Council was pleased to direct that the papers and passes belonging to the fleet of Danes and Swedes, stopped by my Lord Berkley in the Channel, should be first examined at that Board, which accordingly will be done, and extraordinary Councils called on purpose as soon as the papers are ready to be laid before them."

*Autograph draft.*

To RICHARD HAYWARD, one of their Majesties' Messengers in ordinary.

1694, July 7, Court at Whitehall.—Warrant by the Duke of Shrewsbury, Principal Secretary, to take a constable with him and arrest Caryll, Lord Viscount Mollineux, with his papers and arms, for high treason in levying war against their Majesties, &c.; and to bring him before Shrewsbury to be examined.

Like warrant to William Sutton for apprehending Sir Thomas Clifton, of Letham.

Like warrant to Francis Clarke for apprehending — Lee, of Lime, Esq.

Like warrant to Richard Hayward for apprehending — Blundell, of Crosby, Esq.

Like warrant to Peter Marescoe for apprehending Philip Langton, of the Loe, Esq.

Like warrant to William Sutton for apprehending John Wilson, of Chipping.

*Copy.*

SEC. BLATHWAYT to [SHREWSBURY].

1694, July 9-19, Roosbeck.—“The letters of the 29th past, which are the last we have received from England, being already answered, I have only to acquaint your Grace that his Majesty does agree to the proposal of Mons. de Wildt that in consideration of the number of ships, English and Dutch, appointed to follow De Bart, which your Grace will have understood from Mr. Prior are twelve from Holland, some of the Dutch ships may be spared to act separately for clearing the coast of privateers, which will be ordered accordingly. The English squadron under Rear-Admiral Hopson is expected upon that part of the Broad Fourteens where they were last directed to meet the Dutch.

[P.S.] “The last letters from Paris mention the French fleet’s being gone into Toulon, and the arrival of Admiral Russell at Cadiz.”

R. the 16.

SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1694, July 10, Whitehall.—“Upon Saturday last I received four of yours together, dated the 1st, 5th, 8th, and 12th of this month, n.s.

“I only expect the return of Mr. Robinson’s letter to lay the whole matter of the Swedes’ demands before the Lords of the Committee, pursuant to his Majesty’s directions. Sir Charles Hedges has prepared and delivered to me some time since an answer to the greatest part. . . . I am glad the King intends to advance Mr. Robinson’s character, and that he shall treat this matter at Stockholm, because I believe he will do it better than anybody, being thoroughly versed in it. I hope in time his Majesty will consider Mr. Stepney, whose zeal, success, parts, and application deserve encouragement.

“I have discoursed with my Lord Keeper and Mr. Secretary concerning what may be proper to do in answer to the Consul of Genua’s letter; who know not what to propose, that Republic having never acknowledged his Majesty, unless directions were sent to Mr. Russel to intimate something to them of the same nature the Consul proposes; and in case his Majesty should please to send any such commands, I desire they may be directed to Mr. Secretary, it relating to the Southern province, in which it is improper for me to meddle.

“Pursuant to the directions in your two letters of the 5th and 12th, I writ to the Lords of the Ad[miralty], a copy of whose answer I have here enclosed, and also of what orders they now send to Vice-Ad[miral] Hopson. I hope these may be more

fortunate than the last to the Captain of the Montagu. I cannot yet learn whether the reason that the English and Dutch did not join was because our ships were not on the station his Majesty did direct by you to me, or whether the Dutch altered their station after your letter, but the mistake was of great consequence as it fell out. Several prisoners that are come from Dunkirk, and were there when Du Bart returned with his prizes, relate that he himself owned that had the other five ships behaved themselves as well as the three [which] were taken, he must have run, or been carried to the Maes, as now he carried them to Dunkirk, there being above 100 guns more in the Dut[c]h than French squadron. Du Bart himself was in a very weak ship built of fir; and his only strength consisting in being extraordinarily manned, it seems to be an oversight in the Holland Rear-Admiral to suffer himself to be boarded so soon.

"I have by this post sent you the ratification of the two treaties concluded by Mr. Stepney, and the powers desired for Mr. Walseley.

"It is some time since the case of the Jager was laid before the Queen in Council, upon a memorial from the Dutch Ambassador. My answer to him, a copy whereof I have here enclosed, will fully confirm you of the state of that case.

"Mrs. Heyford, wife of the Colonel who died in his Majesty's service in Ireland, has ever since subsisted upon the King's bounty. . . . Her husband was well known to me, and once my mayor (?). . . .

"I sent to the Prize Office to enquire concerning what is alleged by the Consul of Leghorn; who return me this enclosed answer." . . .

*Autograph draft.*

#### SHREWSBURY TO CAPEL.

1694, July 10, Whitehall.—"This gentleman, Mr. Molesworth, having been ill used by some of the late Ministers for being too stiff to that principle which you and I have been ready to own, is really a man of great industry and of such true zeal to his country that he might be very useful, but that I doubt something remains with our superiors of the ill character has been given of him by those I hope they do not listen now to in other matters. . . . It is pity such partial representations should lose to the Government a man of his understanding and application. . . ."

"Yesterday I received the favour of your Lordship's of the 3rd, and wish with impatience to hear what will be your joint opinions." . . .

*Autograph draft.*

#### SEC. BLATHWAYT TO [SHREWSBURY].

1694, July 12-22, Roosbeck.—"I have read both your Grace's letters of the 3rd and 6th instant to the King, who does not think

\*A paragraph, struck out here, states that the letter of 14 June was conveyed by a Colonel of Dragoons in Ireland; "I think his name is Cuningham."



fit to give any orders concerning the Danish and Suedish ships that are seized, leaving that matter to the determination of the Council according to the Treaties ; his Majesty being withall very willing that the Suedes may perceiue they are distinguished in their treatment from the Danes—where there is room for favour—without showing too great a partiality.

“ His Majesty has not yet disposed of the Querrie’s (*sic*) place, but Col. Pope is in expectation of it. Mr. Bains succeeds Col. Butler in the Guards. Tomorrow we march towards the Mehaigne, where it is probable there may be an engagement with the enemy, at which we cannot but be concerned while his Majesty’s person is in danger.”

Re. the 17th.

#### SHREWSBURY TO SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1694, July 13, Whitehall.—“Yesterday the Lords of the Council took into consideration the Danes’ and Swedes’ ships stopped in the Channel by her Majesty’s orders. They were pleased to direct that those of both nations that were in ballast should be immediately dismissed. It was also pressed that they would examine the passes and bills of lading of such as had only deals, clapboards, and pipestaves on board, in order to discharge them also, if they were found really to belong either to Swedes or Danes, without putting them to the delay and expense of passing the forms of the Admiralty Court ; but their Lordships were pleased to refer the judgment of all, except only those in ballast, to the Judge of the Ad[miralty], with directions to sit from day to day, and judge as summarily as possible, beginning with those freighted with planks and pipestaves. I have here enclosed sent you a list of all the ships, with their lading. There are now two posts due.

“The Eastland merchants who furnish his Majesty’s Fleet with naval stores from the Baltick, have been with me to advise what method will be most safe to secure their ships from being stopped in case the Swedes or the Danes should be enough provoked to offer at such reprisals. The consideration is of the last consequence, and I have informed myself as well as I can what orders will be proper to give.” . . .

*Autograph draft.*

#### CAPEL TO SHREWSBURY.

[1694,] July 13, Phenix Park.—“I cannot yet get the other two Justices to a resolution, but in a few days they promise they will. Here (*sic*) is a secret in it, which my Lord Keeper can tell you, having sent him this day, by a private hand, a letter touching this matter.

[P.S.] “I had your Lordship’s touching Mr. Savige.”

[CAPEL TO SEC. TRENCHARD.]°

[16]94, July 14, Dublin Castle.—“My indisposition hath for some time hindered me from giving an answer to yours of the 15th of April, concerning calling a Parliament here, and of late my desire to join with the other Lords Justices in a representation thereof; but finding they have not the same sentiments in this matter with myself, I think it my duty humbly to offer my own poor opinion upon this occasion, which so nearly concerns the King’s affairs.

“That there is a necessity of calling a Parliament no man can doubt, who will consider the want we have of money. There is an arrear of 180,000*l.* to the Civil and Military Lists grown due since the beginning of the Establishment, January, 1691[-2]; the general officers of the Army, the officers of the Ordnance, and the governors of the several Forts and Garrisons, with many others, unpaid. There are likewise many considerable debts owing from the Crown, not comprehended in the Establishment, which ought to be satisfied, nor is there any prospect when our condition will mend, the charge of the Establishment exceeding the produce of the growing Revenue, by a modest computation, at least 60,000*l.* per annum.

“The several garrisons and forts of this kingdom are out of repair, and must also be furnished with stores, and other provisions of war.

“An Act should likewise pass for settling the Militia, which is now almost quite laid aside, and will with great difficulty be called again together. Great heats and disputes have lately arisen between the Governor and Deputy Governors of the County of Dublin, and the colonels and other officers of the Militia, about the raising thereof, and the opinion of lawyers produced to us upon that matter, which has set them at distance among themselves, and will, I fear, be of ill example to the rest of the counties. Besides, there is no legal course at present to be taken with the Irish to compel them to contribute to the charge thereof; so that the kingdom is not in a fit posture of defence, and should the enemy land with a small number of men, upon any part of the Western coast, we should find great difficulty to suppress them, and the Irish (who were never more insolent in those parts than now) will be ready upon any opportunity to join with them.

“Some temporary laws expired the last Parliament, which, being of great benefit to the people, ought to be revived; and we want many other laws, which, after so great a Revolution ought to be enacted, for strengthening and securing the English and Protestant interest; such as are bills, for disarming Irish Papists, for preventing them from keeping horses above five pound value or thirteen hands and a half high; for restraining foreign education; for taking Tories; for observing particular holidays and no other; for the settling of civil bills, &c. Many private bills are also wanting for the benefit of particular subjects.

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\* This is not in Capel’s hand, nor is it signed by him.

“ An Act of Parliament is likewise necessary for the rebuilding and repairing of churches ; most of the parishes in this kingdom either having no churches at all, or, if any, out of repair, and not fit to celebrate divine service in, which causes many to depart from our Communion ; and this their separation may justly be imputed in a great measure to the non-residence of the Clergy, and a total failure of their duty in very many parts of the kingdom.

“ The meeting of a Parliament will also have this good effect ; it will assure their Majesties’ Protestant subjects of their affection to them, and of their care for their preservation, notwithstanding the reports (as if there would be no more Parliaments in Ireland) which some have of late too industriously spread about, who either [do] not know, or do not wish the good of the Government.

“ The argument used against [the] meeting of a Parliament here, I find, is the probability of their renewing old quarrels, and that they will fall again into their former heats, about the Articles of Limerick, and their sole right of beginning money-bills ; which should they insist upon, it would make a greater breach than is already, and prejudice their own, and their Majesties’ interest.

“ For my own part, I have made it my business ever since my coming hither to enquire into this matter. I have conversed with all sorts of people, and with many of the angry gentlemen of the last House of Commons, upon this subject, and they all tell me they will not differ with their Majesties. And though no man can be sure what a Parliament will or will not do, when they come together, yet I am really of opinion that all heats will be laid aside, and that another Parliament will meet in a temper and resolution to do their Majesties, and their country, all the service that can be expected from good English men and Protestants, and will contribute to their utmost towards the support of the Government, being sensible they have been burthensome enough already to England, and cannot reasonably expect any further supplics from thence.

“ This is the language and disposition of all the eminent lawyers and leading men I discourse with upon this occasion, and I am verily persuaded they tell me their minds, and the truth ; for it will be of infinite advantage to them to have a good settlement in Parliament. Another rupture with their Majesties would utterly undo them, and leave the country untenanted, and unimproved. ’Tis therefore their interest not to differ with the King, and interest can never lie ; and for this reason I am the more confirmed in my belief, that they will do well, and answer the ends for which they are called.

“ I must needs confess, that some of the members of the Privy Council and Judges are of another opinion, and have told me, should a Parliament be called, they will stand to their former vote, of having the sole power of money-bills, but they do not instance in any particular persons, and therefore I am apt to believe they are apprehensive of the consequence of such an assembly as to their own private interest. I am loth to think they are afraid of a good agreement between their Majesties and their people.



“As for confirming the Articles of Limerick and Galway, I find the first and the sixth Articles may meet with some opposition. The first, if confirmed, they say, establishes the Popish religion, which can't be digested by any Protestant; and for the sixth, they who object against it say, they would readily agree that where any goods, horses, cattle, money, &c., are taken in pursuance of any military or civil orders for the use of the public, the persons so seizing shall be pardoned; but where any persons (*sic*) acted without authority, and converted the goods to his own private advantage, he ought to be answerable to the party injured; and this is also an objection against passing an Act of Indemnity for all trespasses done during the war. But even in this case they tell me they will have a due regard to the King's honour and word, and I hope will be prevailed with to pass an Act for a general oblivion.

“For the time of calling a Parliament, it may meet conveniently enough after Harvest, at the latter end of September, or after Christmas. If at the end of September, then the Houses may sit for a month or six weeks, and pass such bills as shall be ready against that time, and may be afterwards (if it be thought fit) adjourned to the beginning of March following, with an assurance that they shall then meet, and determine such other matters as shall lie before them.

“I have here with all sincerity and truth, for their Majesties' service, according to the best of my judgment, delivered my opinion concerning the calling a Parliament in Ireland, and with all humility submit the same to their Majesties' gracious consideration.”

[*Copy, enclosed in Capel's letter of July 17?*]

#### PORTLAND TO SHREWSBURY.

1694, July [16-]26, Camp of Mont St. André.—Our march will have alarmed many well disposed persons. A battle was indeed expected in these plains, where the enemy would have had an advantage, but they have removed further off. Gives particulars of their positions. The King acts with the greatest caution, but cannot remain with such an army in a corner of the country without injury to his reputation. Asks him to communicate this news to Lord Romney.

*French.* Received the 25th.

#### SEC. BLATHWAYT TO SHREWSBURY

1694, July 16-26, from the King's quarters at Mont St. André.—“Mr. Collins the messenger brought me your Grace's letter of the 10th instant the same night we arrived here. I have since read it to his Majesty, who has given me no orders upon it, except that, in answer to what your Grace says of the mistake of our squadron, which was to have joined the Dutch, I should observe to your Grace there would not have been any such mistake if either the Captain of the Mountagu had not

received the Admiralty's orders about his coming away, or had not misunderstood them, which was the occasion of that misfortune.

"The enclosed paper gives your Grace an account of our march, and of the situation of both the camps. The French are covered by the Jecker and the Mehaigne, so that they cannot be attacked without great disadvantage; but if they shall think fit to attack us, they will find our army in a readiness to receive them.

"The King has been in a continual fatigue since Thursday night, and the weather being excessive hot has made his Majesty very faint and somewhat indisposed, which I hope will be without any further consequence.

"We have no certain news from any place of Admiral Russell's being come into the Mediterranean.

"We are expecting Count Frise here every day, to whom I will deliver the ratifications of the Treaties with Saxony, or send them to Mr. Stepney, the matter requiring no haste, since the first payment of the subsidies is made and the troops marched."

Re. the 25.

#### SHREWSBURY TO SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1694, July 17, Whitehall.— . . . "I see in a letter from my Lord Berkley to Mr. Secretary Trenchard that it is his private opinion no more than four of the ten battalions which are now on board the Fleet ought to remain there, they being useless for any attempts they can make, and will endanger a sickness in the Fleet by being too much crowded this hot weather. If this be the opinion of the council of war he intended to call, which probably it will be, he has directions with his first conveniency to put these six battalions ashore; after which I suppose his Majesty will expect that the orders he sent of the 18th of June should be put in execution, viz. that the three Reg[iments] of Collier, Cuts, and Rada be sent to Ostend, if they be all in a condition; if not, such others in their room as are; and that Bellaysse be relieved and sent to the same place."

Recommends that directions be given to the Minister at Stockholm to treat with the Court of Swedland, &c.

*Autograph draft.*

#### SHREWSBURY TO ADMIRAL RUSSELL.

[1694,] July 17, Whitehall.— . . . "The chief occasion of my giving you this trouble is that Sir James Houblon was two days ago with me to offer to settle an intelligence in the Mediterranean, that we might have an account what is done at Thoulon or elsewhere. He tells me that a master of a felouque of Genoua, an active, intelligent man, who speaks good English and has sailed much with our nation, and [was] very conversant formerly among the English at Tangier, and has frequent opportunities to go into the French ports or fleet, has offered to

Giles Balle, his correspondent at Genoua, to do this service. I doubt it may be too late for him to be useful to you; however, I desired Sir James to settle this for the future. . . .

“Mr. Vernon writes all public news; therefore I will only inform you that young Mr. Hampden (*sic*) has had two fits of an apoplexy at my Lord Montagu’s in the country, and since his return to town he has owned his marriage with Mrs. Cornwallis.

[P.S.] “Since the writing this letter, a Dutch post arrived, and informs us that upon the 27th of this month (*sic*), ne[w] style, you were over against Barcelonne, and following the French fleet, who were retired to Thoulon. Pray God send you good success.”

*Autograph draft. Endorsed: 1694.*

CAPEL TO SHREWSBURY.

[1694,] July 17, Dublin Castle.—“Your Grace in yours of the 14th of June was pleased to remind me of a letter formerly writ to us by Mr. S[ecretary] Trenchard, to give our opinion concerning the calling a Parliament here. I have by this post, in obedience to his Majesty’s commands, declared my mind freely upon that subject, and here enclose a copy of my letter, in which I have endeavoured to give an account of the several particulars your Grace desires to be informed of.

“Should his Majesty think fit to call a Parliament here, we must (as your Grace very well knows) all apply our thoughts to the proposing such methods as may have a reasonable prospect of a good agreement in the Sessions. The ready way to effect it is, to convince the English Protestant gentlemen that there is a real intention in the Government to do them good. Some of them are so free as to tell me, they will trust me in this particular; that is, they say they are assured that your Grace, and such other of the present Ministers that I shall apply to, will really concern themselves to do this poor country all the good they can reasonably expect. ’Tis this that makes me presume to give my opinion so freely concerning the calling a Parliament, hoping the continuance of your Grace’s favour and friendship upon all occasions, and that you will please to believe my only design is, in the close of my life, to do their Majesties and this lamentable, wasted country what service I can.”

Re. the 23, 1694.

SEC. BLATHWAYT TO [SHREWSBURY].

1694, July 19-29, Mont St. André.—“I have laid before the King all the considerations of your Grace’s letter of the 13th instant relating to the Suedish and Danish ships that are now under prosecution in the Admiralty Court; and the security of ours that are to bring home the necessary stores for the Fleet; upon which his Majesty can give no positive orders at this distance, both the northern Crowns being no more to be relied on than as their interest and other accidents may guide them.



Nor does his Majesty conceive how the rendezvousing of our ships under a strong convoy off of Murstrand can secure them, if they be to take in naval stores in the Danish or Suedish dominions, or to pass the Sound with them, so that a great deal is to be hazarded by the owners and freighters of the ships ; his Majesty not desiring withall that rigour be used by the Court of Admiralty in their examinations, but that justice be done to all parties, which is the only rule can be given at present.

“ His Majesty thinks fit that Mrs. Heyford have her usual yearly allowance from the Treasury, out of the Secret Service money ; wherein your Grace will be pleased to signify his Majesty’s directions.

“ The weather is very much cooled by the rain, and his Majesty now seems to be in perfect health.

[P.S.] “ His Majesty has thought fit to recall Mons. d’Hervart from Suisserland, believing there is no occasion for a minister in those parts.

“ The enclosed is an extract from a letter from Mons. de Pontchartrain, by which your Grace may see what value the French set upon Crosby, and the injustice that is done Mr. Cox.”

Re. the 25.

COL. GEORGE PHILIPS to [LORD CAPEL].

[16]94, July 19.—“ I would not presume thus bluntly to address myself to your Lordship, had I not been encouraged by my worthy friend Col. Torward. . . .

“ I was present in the late Parliament, and was so in a former ; and having thereby been somewhat conversant in Parliamentary customs and proceedings, I was much concerned to observe such an unnecessary eagerness in many of the Members about matters very trivial and of small importance ; which gave me cause to expect a greater warmth in our future debates, when things of greater moment should come under consideration, and from thence to presage an untimely dissolution. I took notice, that when the Lord Lieutenant did by his Secretary proffer to the House an immunity from postage of letters, some of our Members stood up, and would not have that favour received *ex gratia*, but *ex debito* ; and on some other occasions I observed a great ingenuity disfigured by too much heat. I confess I was not present at the eruption of that flame, which was kindled by that capricious vote concerning Privilege (being then confined to my chamber by a fit of the gout) ; but I foresaw a collection of the fuel in several cabals and committees. And I am persuaded that as the contest between the Government and them was not fomented by the major or wiser part, so I confidently believe that upon a more calm way of proceeding the matter might have been accommodated, to the mutual satisfaction of King and people.

“ I may with modesty affirm, that very many of the Members were learned, judicious, and well principled ; yet I know the majority of the House were fermented into a little frowardness, being crossed at their first sitting in that choice, which they

conceived to be their inherent right to determine. And now, upon presumption that at another meeting the minds of men will be better composed, and disposition to passion and stiffness be wholly stilled, I offer it as my humble opinion, that it would be a most commendable office in my Lords the Justices to advise and solicit their Majesties to call a Parliament. Such reasons as do occur from matters of State and Government it does not become me to understand or meddle with ; but I may be allowed to represent to your Lordships (*sic*) what benefit may accrue thereby to the kingdom, by curing and preventing many epidemical grievances.

“There are many obsolete and useless statutes now in force, and some dangerous, which for the ease and honour of the nation ought to be abrogated. How near were we in the last reign to feel the direful efforts of a bigoted clergy, actuated by Popish principles ? and therefore how necessary it is to abolish that statute, *De heretico comburendo* ! We want many beneficial laws relating to religion, peace, and our secular interest, in which England is beforehand with us, and has set us good precedents, easy to be copied. We have no coercive laws against Papists, nor punitive, besides that 1<sup>mo</sup> Elizabethæ; and though by a side wind we drive them from sitting in Parliament, yet should they be hardened by a Jesuitical equ[iv]ocation to claim their right, we cannot directly oppose them, having no express law on our side. The statute of Stabbing hath been found very available in England, while through the defect of it here, the murderer escapes by the benefit of clergy. A fine or the pillory does not terrify a flagitious villain from taking away his neighbour’s life or estate, by forgery or perjury, since the punishment bears no proportion with the crime. Those devilish sort of men called Tories, or Rapparees, do begin to swarm in every country, while we stand in need of some positive law for the taking and killing them, or bringing them to justice. The laws at present in force are not extensive enough against counterfeiting and clipping of true coin, or bringing in of false. The kingdom is grown lean for want of trade. If some well contrived laws were enacted to encourage foreign commerce and domestic manufactures, it would infallibly prevent the consumption of the body politic.” . . .

*Copy, enclosed in Capel’s letter of Aug. 8.*

#### SHEREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1694, July 20, Whitehall.—“Here enclosed I send you the copy of a letter from the States to her Majesty, and two memorials from their Ambassador here, desiring a review of the sentence against the Jager. The first of these memorials I did by her Majesty’s directions immediately lay before the Council, who were then unanimously of opinion that it would be endless to consent to such reviews ; upon which I writ to the Ambassador that letter I formerly sent you, and he appeared well satisfied with it. But upon some wrong representation of this matter in Holland, he has received fresh orders to insist upon it again.

The States have writ the enclosed letter to her Majesty, and the Ambassador has delivered this second memorial, both which I did yesterday lay before the Lords of the Council, who are again unanimously of opinion that by no means a review ought to be granted; that the Treaty is fully complied with by the judgment given by the Lords of Appeal, which being a Commission of the whole Council, and of none but Privy Councillors, doth fully answer the 12th Art[icle], which they insist upon; and my Lord Keeper in Council did declare that, it being a case of property, the Queen in Council could not determine it." . . .

*Autograph draft.*<sup>9</sup>

·CAPEL to SHREWSBURY.

[1694,] July 22, Phenix Park.—“As I troubled you the last post with the copy of a long tedious letter, so it becomes me to make this as short as I can, and 'tis only to desire your Grace in friendship, to let me know if my letter is like to have any effect towards the calling a Parliament here.”

R. the 28, 1694.

SECRETARY BLATHWAYT to [SHREWSBURY].

1694, [July 23-]Aug. 2, s.n., Mont St. André.—As to the Regiments to be sent to Ostend, and negotiations with Sweden.

Re. July the 30th, o.s.

SHREWSBURY to CAPEL.

1694, July 24, Whitehall.—“I received your Lordship's of the 17th of July, and was yesterday by the Queen's directions at a meeting where some Lords were appointed to consider of your letter, and of that of the other two Lords Justices; and though I must do most of the Lords that were then present, the right to say that they inclined to your opinion in hoping all former differences might be accommodated, and all of them agreed that a Parliament would be necessary to the settlement of Ireland, yet when we came to consider of the forms requisite before that can be called, we computed that though the King should upon the first application give directions for the summoning a Parliament, it would be November before they could meet, which being a time the Parliament of England is to sit, the old established maxim, that the two Parliaments ought not to be held at the same time, will make it impossible to think of doing it before the spring; and I earnestly recommend to your Lordship to use your interest in the meantime to unite the divisions, that we may in time give the King so good a prospect of that Session that it may not fail at least then to be held.”

*Autograph draft.*

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\* There is also a short note from the same to the same, dated 24 July.



## SEC. BLAYTHWAYT to [SHREWSBURY].

1694, [July 27-] Aug. 6, s.n., Mont St. André.—Refers to the ship Jager, the Fleet in the Mediterranean, &c.  
Re. July the 30th, o.s.

## PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1694, July 31.—“ Lord Keeper, Marquis of Normanbie, Lord President, Lord Chamberlain, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Romney, Lord Shrewsbury, Mr. Secretary Tren[chard].

“ Give Mr. Prior notice that if, upon the relieving the Dutch ships with Hopson, better sailors could be sent, it would be better for the service.

“ The consideration of the Regiments being sent to Ostend was deferred till tomorrow, that it would be resolved whether my Lord Berkley's fleet was to go to Dunkirk, because then his fleet would carry the three Regiments, and land them at Ostend.”

*In Shrewsbury's hand.*

## SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLAYTHWAYT.

1694, July 31, Whitehall.—“ I have yours of the 2nd and 6th of August, n.s. By the next post I shall be able to give you an account in what readiness we are to send over the four Regiments, it having been considered before the Lords of the Committee here whether something might not be attempted with success upon the Port of Dunkirk by my Lord Berkley. In that case my Lord says it will be easy for him to take the Regiments on board and land them at Ostend, without the charge or delay of transport ships. This will be resolved tomorrow or next day; if negatively, ships shall be immediately provided.

“ Since his Majesty is of opinion that the Swedish demands be treated by Mr. Robinson, he shall by the next post have what assistance can be sent him from hence, and I hope sufficient to lessen extremely their pretensions.

“ The Duke of Newcastle, who, by the King's direction and the Duke of Devonshire's resignation, is Lord Lieutenant of Nottinghamshire, does likewise desire he may be Custos Rotulorum of the same county. When my late Lord Kingstown died, who enjoyed both, the Duke of Devonshire passed a patent for Lord Lieu[tenant], but not for Custos, so that ever since there has been none. I suppose, this being the case, and the King having conferred other marks of his favour upon the Duke of Newcastle, [he] will make no scruple of adding this; but her Majesty would take no resolution till I received his Majesty's pleasure upon it.

“ The Spanish Amb[assador] has made great application to her Majesty for saving the life of <sup>o</sup>Claudius Wilt, who was condemned at Worcester this time twelvemonth for a robbery, and then reprieved by the Queen; but, as I am informed, his Majesty,

examining this matter further the last winter, thought fit to recall the reprieve, and the man was to be executed about this time; but two or three days ago the Amb[assador] assuring her Majesty that the Elec[tor] of Bavaria so far interested himself in the life of this person that he would make it his request, and a reprieve would certainly come from his Majesty, though possibly too late to save the man's life, her Majesty has once again respited the execution till the 17th of September, and in the mean time desires his Majesty's pleasure whether the man shall then suffer, or be pardoned.

"I here enclosed send you what answers have been made this post by advice of the Council to the States' letter to the Queen and to their Amb[assador's] memorial about the Jager. Sir Paul Rycaut and Mr. Cressett write both very despairingly to me concerning the matter they have been particularly concerned in, so much that Sir Paul proposes the discharging the myrmidons he has kept in pay upon that account. I conclude they acquaint you with it, and from you receive his Majesty's directions."

*Autograph draft.*

#### SEC. BLATHWAYT to SHREWSBURY.

1694, [July 31-] Aug. 10, s.n., Mont St. André.—"Your Grace's letter of the 24th past has nothing in it to be answered, nor have I anything more at present to trouble your Grace with than that, upon your Grace's letter and the Emperor's intercession by his Envoy, the Count d' Aversperg, his Majesty has declared his intentions to pardon my Lord Kingston, who will bring your Grace a letter from me to that effect.

[P.S.] "The King has seen a letter from Mr. Cresset, wherein he complains very much of the great arrears due to him, which puts him almost out of a capacity of subsisting. His Majesty would therefore have his case recommended to the Treasury."

Re. Aug. the 3rd, o.s.

#### SEC. BLATHWAYT to SHREWSBURY.

1694, [July 31-] Aug. 10, s.n., Mont St. André.—"I have already acquainted your Grace that I had laid before the King your Grace's letter of the 12th of June last, wherein mention is made of my Lord Kingston and of the favourable character the Earl of Burlington and other persons of quality had given his Lordship in order to his obtaining his Majesty's gracious pardon; since which time his Lordship is come hither with your Grace's pass, and has been further recommended to the King by the Count d' Aversperg; whereupon his Majesty has thought fit to declare his pleasure that he be allowed to reverse the outlawry that stands out against him, and to pass his pardon. Whereof his Majesty commands me to inform your Grace, that upon his Lordship's application to your Grace for the necessary orders, his Majesty may be made acquainted with his Majesty's gracious intentions towards his Lordship."

Re. 31 of Aug.

## PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1694, Aug. 1.—“ Lord Keeper, Lord President, Lord Berkley, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Shrewsbury, Lord Normandbie, Lord Romney, Mr. Secretary.

“ An order from the Queen to Sir Cloudesley Shovel to take the Regiments of Cutts, Rada, and Collier on board the empty horse-ships, hospital ships, and victualling ships, and if they cannot contain them all, to put the rest on board the men-of-war.

“ An order to my Lord Cutts to put the three forementioned Regiments on board.

“ An order from the Queen for the Regiment of Bellasyse to be shipped from the River.

“ In the letter to Sir Cloudesley, to recommend to put the three Regiments on board the before-mentioned ships, but enclose an order to the transport officer there to assist if that should fail.

“ Mr. Clerk.

“ The officers to be sent to, and acquainted they (*sic*).

“ A letter to Lord Cutts.”

*In Shrewsbury's hand.*

## PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1694, Aug. 2.—“ Lord Keeper, Lord President, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Sh[rewsbury,] Lord Rumney, Mr. Sec. Tren[chard].

“ An order from the Queen that Venner's Regiment be put on board the Fleet, in the place of the battalion of the Guards commanded from thence.”

*In Shrewsbury's hand.*

## SEC. BLATHWAYT to [SHREWSBURY].

1694, Aug. 2-12, Mont St. André.— . . . “ I take leave only to present to your Grace the enclosed Order of Battle,<sup>o</sup> which, if your Grace have not seen it before, may not be unwelcome. We have tomorrow a great forage, which is now our main business, and will hardly pass over without something remarkable.

[P.S.] “ The Baron de Hekeren, being lately come from Sueden upon some private affairs, has waited on his Majesty here, and is returned to the Hague in his way back to Stockholme.”

Re. the 9th.

## PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1694, Aug. 3, in the morning.—“ Lord Keeper, Lord President, Lord Normanbie, Lord Shre[wsbury], Lord Romney, Mr. Sec. Tren[chard].

“ An order to my Lord Berkley from the Queen that he send a convoy with the three Regiments of Cutts, Colier, and Rada, to see them safe landed at Ostend.”

*In Shrewsbury's hand.*



## SHREWSBURY TO SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1694, Aug. 3, Whitehall.—“I have yours of the 10th of this month, new style, and have in answer to it writ a letter this evening to the Lords of the Treasury in behalf of Mr. Cressett.

“My Lord Berkeley, who has this night orders to go to Dunkirk to try what he can do upon Du Bart, and what Mr. Matthews (?) can do upon the forts, has orders to receive on board and land at Ostend the three Regiments of Cutts, Collier, and Rada, so that you may expect them very soon there, but in an equipage I doubt to do\*but little service, they being weak as to men, not 500 the strongest, and wanting horses and other equipage for the officers, which must be sent from hence at the same time as Bellasysse, who, for want of money, transport vessels,<sup>s</sup> and other excuses, I conclude, will not embark but with Winn’s Dragoons, which will be about a fortnight hence.

“I have dispatched to Mr. Robinson by this post great part of his instructions. I find he is a little frightened at the negotiation, and thinks it will not end so well as I persuade myself it must, unless the Swedes are more unreasonable than I can suspect any people to be.”

*Autograph draft.*

## CAPEL TO SHREWSBURY.

[1694,] Aug. 4, Dublin Castle.—“Col. Hamilton, in pursuance of his business, will wait upon your Grace for your favour towards the dispatch of his grant. . . .

“He is certainly worthy your Grace’s espousing his concerns, and if you find my hand not to the report, it’s not out of unkindness to him; for the other Lords Justices and myself differing in the last clause touching the repair of the garrisons being applied to every report that now goes from us, I conceived the King was too confined; the which sentiment of mine I did convey to the King by the hands of my constant good friend, my Lord Godalphin, which was afterwards read, as I am informed, at the Cabinet; and it has so happened for we have had several letters (in extraordinary cases of merit since) from their Majesties, for the disposition of some of those forfeited lands.”

Re. Aug. 13, 1694.

## [MR. BRODRICK, SENIOR, TO LORD CAPEL.]

1694, Aug. 5, Corke.—“I have here had an opportunity of discoursing most of the gentlemen of this county, and several of the counties of Limerick and Kerry, and in my way down took as many as possibly I could, and have not met one single man of another mind than what your Lordship desires; and I dare answer for it, they will not fail your expectations. But they are generally desirous of having those previous things done before the meeting of a Parliament, which I mentioned to your Lordship; several very honest men being jealous of a Parliament’s

\* “Convoy” is written over.

being called only in order to give money; and this I am very confident is spread abroad by our enemies in order to startle and render them dissatisfied.

“My Lord, I do not speak my own words only. If I have any credit with your Lordship, give me leave to pledge it, that your Lordship will find our party as entire as ever men were, and every one of them as faithful to the King’s interest, and as truly devoted to your Lordship’s service, as ever were yet known in this or any other kingdom. And though we cannot brag of great riches, yet, with the greatest alacrity in the world, we will lay the last groat we have at the King’s feet, not doubting but that his Majesty, when he shall be truly informed, will be graciously pleased to give that settlement, and free us from those oppressions, which we promised ourselves from his happy accession to the Crown.”

*Copy, enclosed in Capel’s letter of Aug. 8.*

#### PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1694, Aug. 6.—“Lord President, Lord Keeper, Lord Chamberlain, Lord Normanby, Lord Shrewsbury.

“That Sir Clowdesley Shovell having writ to me showing a desire either to have Capt. Bemboe or Capt. Warren for the executing the attempt upon Dunkirk, that the Lords of the Admiralty be desired that one of those two officers be commanded to him.

“An order from the Queen to Mr. Russell to pursue the contents of these enclosed instructions dated the 14th August, though they should not be delivered to him till after he come on this side Cadiz, provided he be not so far advanced in his way towards Eng[land] that he shall judge it inconsistent with the safety of the Fleet to return. And that Mr. Russell, upon the receipt of this, immediately send away ten ships of the third rate, or above that rate.

“A letter to the Admiralty to provide and send away some proper vessel that is a good sailer, to carry orders to Mr. Russell, and to give him such instructions as may most properly meet Mr. Russell if he should return from the Mediterranean.

“Instructions to the messenger that is to be sent, for the throwing overboard the orders in case he should be taken by the enemy.

“That an extract of that part of the King’s letter dated the 9th of September that relates to Mr. Russell be sent him.”

*In Shrewsbury’s hand.*

#### SHREWSBURY TO CAPEL.

1694, Aug. 6.—“I have your Lordship’s of the 8th of August and cannot recollect that in any of mine I did insinuate there was a coldness in the Councils here towards the having a Parliament in Ireland. I must declare quite the contrary, that persons appeared promoters of it I did not expect it from, and nothing in appearance did obstruct it, but the impossibility of calling one before that here must necessarily sit.

“I have represented this inconvenience to his Majesty and to my Lord Portland, not only as to the prejudice the delay may be in Ireland, but likewise, that if the people of that country shall think they have reason to despair of having a Parliament sit of a long time, they will undoubtedly address themselves to the Parliament here, for the relief of those complaints they hoped to have remedied there; and nothing that the King’s worse enemies can devise will more effectually interrupt the King’s business than such an application, which cannot be thought unreasonable in the gentlemen of Ireland, if it will appear to be their only refuge.

“This argument, with what else has been alleged, has inclined the King to assure me by my Lord Portland, that the sitting of a Parliament in Ireland shall not be deferred longer than the next spring; and he has commanded me to assure everybody that positively they may depend it shall no further be delayed. If your Lordship has not already had the same directions and assurances, when you write to my Lord Portland, I wish you would take notice that I have acquainted you with such a resolution of his Majesty’s, but that you think it would be for the service that you were empowered to promise the same thing, as what will most effectually stop any applications from thence hither. I can think of nothing better, unless it were advisable immediately to summon one, and continue it by prorogation till that time; but this is a sudden thought just come into my head whilst I am writing, and may possibly be liable to great objections.

“I send this by Col. Ham[ilton], who, upon the short acquaintance I have had with him, seems a very honest, well disposed gentleman to the public.”

*Autograph draft.*

SEC. BLATHWAYT to [SHREWSBURY].

1694, Aug. 6-16, Mont St. André.—“I have the honour of both your Grace’s letters of the 27th and 31st past, upon reading of which to the King, his Majesty does very much approve of the sending over the four Regiments by the way of Ostend, in case it be thought fit that my Lord Berkeley do make an attempt upon the Port of Dunkirk.

“His Majesty has been inclined, by what your Grace has writ, to have the Suedish demands examined and inquired into by Mr. Robinson at Stockholm, but has given him no orders as yet to treat of their satisfaction, since the justice of their pretensions is first to be made appear.

“What your Grace proposes with relation to the Duke of Newcastle is agreed to by his Majesty, so that your Grace may be pleased to give the necessary orders in it.

“His Majesty has heard nothing from the Elector of Bavaria nor anyone here about Claudius Wilt, so that his Majesty sees no reason why the sentence may not be executed upon him.

“Sir Paul Rycaut has, according to order from hence, discharged the people he had in pay.



“ I am now to signify his Majesty’s pleasure to your Grace that Mr. John Hawks be made one of their Majesties’ Counsel-at-law. And his Majesty has further commanded me to take notice to your Grace that the term for settling the Regulations of the East India Company expiring at Michaelmas next, and his Majesty thinking they cannot be well settled before that time, [he] is desirous that the Company do agree to the prolonging of the term, that there may be more leisure for the settling the necessary Regulations.

“ His Majesty has been pleased to appoint one Mr. Kerby, an inhabitant of Amsterdam, to be their Majesties’ Consul and Agent there.

“ The French having made preparations to pass the Meuse and to reinforce Mons. La Valette, who commands in Flanders that way, we are like to march in a day or two to Flerus, which leads the same way, so as to take our advantages by being beforehand with the enemy.

“ I signify by this post his Majesty’s pleasure to Mr. Secretary Trenchard, concerning the Fleet now in the Mediterranean.”

Re. Aug. the 10th.

#### SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1694, Aug. 7, Whitehall.—“ We are in hopes the Fleet is this morning sailed, though we have yet no account of it, to put in execution those designs upon Dunkirk I mentioned in my last, The wind is fair, and they taking the three Regiments with them. I suppose it will not be long before they are landed at Ostend, where they will stand in need of orders from you. It has been proposed that a draft of men should be made out of the Regiments who have remained here out of service this whole summer, and be sent over to reinforce these three, who are now gone out of the way of being otherwise recruited, if his Majesty directs that it may be done; but then it should be considered that there being several prisoners taken at Brest, which I suppose will be exchanged and return again to their respective Regiments, if these are made up complete, when their prisoners return, they will be above their complement.

“ Upon the death of Phil. Darcy there is a vacancy in the Prize Office, which may give his Majesty an opportunity, if he pleases, of satisfying one Mr. Paschull, a very industrious, indefatigable man in any business, and one whose principles incline him to be very zealous for his Majesty, and he appeared among the earliest gentlemen who came to Exeter, but since having been overlooked in all employments he has been a little angry. But that which will speak most in his favour is, what you I suppose know better than I, that he had an equal number of votes with Sir James Houblon this last Session to be in the Commission of Accounts, and lost it only by the Speaker’s casting vote; so that his Majesty by employing him will seem to approve the choice of the House of Commons. He is an active, busy man that can do considerable good or harm in the City, and

in ta[1]king amongst a multitude of acquaintance has (*sic*), and has a very particular interest with the present Lord Mayor. My Lord Keeper I believe has mentioned him to the Queen, for he and Mr. Secretary and I agreed in our wishes this morning that he might have the place."

*Autograph draft.*<sup>6</sup>

CAPEL TO SHREWSBURY.

[1694,] Aug. 8, Dublin Castle.—“Your Grace’s of the 24th of July coming so soon after the reading our letters before the Queen, and the judgment of the Lords not unfavourable to that of mine, the first is an instance of your great favour and kindness to me, and the other of no little satisfaction to me. But methinks, my Lord, something I observe in your letter, as if there were a coldness yet in the Council towards the calling of a Parliament. From whence this should arise I know not, unless the King expects, before they are called, an assurance of the confirmation of the Articles of Limerick. If that be the obstacle, and you will let me know it, I will send you word how far that is like to be obtained.

“However, in the meantime, I will do as you advise me, and, to use your own words, *earnestly* endeavour to apply all the little *interest* I have to compose differences, in order to so noble an end, as bringing King and Parliament together, in order to a right understanding between them. But to the best of my apprehensions, were the misrepresentations on your side taken away, little would remain of differences to be composed here; for the miseries of this country consist not in divisions amongst themselves, but poverty and insecurity are the motives to their disquiet. Men do not purchase or cultivate, in despair of no settlements by Parliament, and the apprehensions they have of future rebellions.

“As to the Government, that groans under the burthen of a daily increasing debt. In my Lord Sydney’s time it was but 70,000*l.* which he demanded of the Parliament, and it’s now increased to a 184,117*l.* 1*s.* 9½*d.*, being able only to pay the subsistence, and the remainder by little parcels towards satisfying the Civil List. And ’tis no less than sixty odd thousand pounds that will be the yearly increase of the debt, considering there is no hopes of the increase of the Revenue whilst the war remains. So that if some Ministers who truly love the King and this interest do not endeavour to settle this kingdom, I fear they will be a prey to the next comers, or be under-hand dealing with the Parliament of England for protection.

“Here is (to me) a surprising letter this last post come to us as the result of your counsels upon reading our two letters, viz. : that we should be sure to signify to the gentry that the King will not depart from his right in the raising of money bills; as if one should say, unless you promise this, you shall have no Parliament. Besides this, there is little in S[ec.] Trenchard’s

\*There is also a note of 10 August from the same to the same.

letter; whereas the country desires to forget what is past, and settle the kingdom upon the next meeting of a Parliament, and give the King what money is necessary. To justify which, I will here send you a letter out of Munster from a leading person there, and in Parliament for the sole right, which came to me this morning.<sup>o</sup> I likewise send you the copy of a letter from a prudent person, whose sentiments I desired to have touching the last Parliament and calling of another."<sup>†</sup>

Re. the 15th, 1694.

SEC. BLATHWAYT TO [SHREWSBURY].

1694, Aug. 9-19, Camp at Sombref.—. . . "The Treaty is now concluded with the Elector of Brunswick's Ministers for his troops, whereof I send your Grace the enclosed copy, with his Majesty's commands that your Grace do communicate the same to the Lords of the Treasury, in order to their remitting to Mr. Hill the monthly pay of those troops, wherein it is hoped your Grace may be more successful than for the troops of Wolfembuttle, for whom nothing has yet been sent from England." . . .

R. 13.

PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1694, Aug. 13.—"Lord Keeper, Lord Shrewsbury, Lord Privy Seal, Mr. Secretary, Lord Normanbie.

"Write to Mr. Attorney to prepare a proclamation against tomorrow for the re-taking Col. Parker.

"Directions to speak to Sir Thomas Cook, to acquaint him with the contents of Mr. Blathwayt's letter of the 6th August, 1694, but speak it in the King's name."

*In Shrewsbury's hand.*

SEC. BLATHWAYT TO [SHREWSBURY].

1694, Aug. 13-23, Camp at Gramés near Leuze.—"Since the receipt of your Grace's letter of the 7th instant, the King has been so taken up with our continual marches and the direction of the Army that I have not found an opportunity of mentioning any of the particulars to his Majesty, but care will nevertheless be taken of the three Regiments when they arrive at Ostend; and for the drafts your Grace seems to propose, I will not undertake to say what will be his Majesty's order, but there is certainly no fear of supernumeraries upon the return of the prisoners, which will not be so soon that they are like to find their Regiments complete upon their arrival. They have been demanded here by the Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners, but no answer is yet come from Paris.

"I cannot at present give your Grace any account of a successor for Mr. Darcy, his Majesty's thoughts being wholly

\*See Aug. 5. †See July 19.



taken up about our march tomorrow, which may probably end in meeting the French. The King has not yet declared the present design, but if we pass the Schelde successfully, there is the greatest appearance that Menin will be attacked.”

R. the 25.

SHREWSBURY TO SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1694, Aug. 14, Whitehall.—“I here enclosed send you a letter from Sir Clowdesley Shovel, which will give you some account of an affront a Danish man-of-war has offered to his Majesty’s Fleet in the Downs. The seamen are so picked [pique], and the nation is so concerned for anything that may prejudice that dominion on the seas which they think the Crown has great interest and right to support, that I am apprehensive this may lead us to an extremity with the Danes which may be inconvenient to the public cause, especially if that Court resent it in the same haughty, unreasonable manner that their Agent here expresses himself in; who has this day sent me a letter upon this subject, blaming our men-of-war, and excusing his master’s, in language so insolent that I think he deserves worse usage than what the frigate has met with. Mr. Secretary, who has received the full information of this matter in a letter from the Admiralty, will I suppose acquaint you how their Lordships have stopped this man-of-war with the merchantmen under his convoy, and what other orders they have given, till such time as his Majesty has considered and given directions in the matter.

“The Lords of the Com[mittee] have appointed tomorrow morning to meet about it, and in the meanwhile have directed me to write to Mr. Gregg to give the same notice he did the last year to the masters of our merchant ships which are homeward bound from the East Sea, that they make no stay at Elsinore or any other port of the King of Denmark’s, but that they make their rendezvous at Gottenbourg, and there wait for the convoy that is to bring them home. I was the readier immediately to dispatch this order, as I have done this night, because of a surmise I find in a letter from Sir Paul Rycout, grounded upon one he received from Mr. Gregg of the 4th of August, which is a fresher date than any I have received from Copenhagen, as if the King of Denmark, being at Elsenour (*sic*), had invited the commanders of our ships to dinner, with a design to have secured them all in revenge for the ships we stopped here in the Channel, but that the wind coming fair before the dinner was ready deprived the officers of that honour, but secured them from the treachery if any was designed against them.

“My Lord Berkley writes from the Downs that he designed to send the three Regiments yesterday in the evening to Ostend if the badness of the weather did not prevent him.

“Saturday night last Col. Parker made his escape from the Tower. My Lord Lucas and the Deputy Governor, upon examination finding it impossible that he could get out any other way than by the door, though some contrivances were used

to persuade that he got up the chimney, have seemed to intend to prosecute the Warders and Gentleman Gaoler, whom they suspect to have conspired his escape. A proclamation will be in print tomorrow with rewards for whoever shall retake him.

“According to the direction in your letters of the 6th and 9th I have discoursed with Sir John Fleet, the Dep[uty] Gov[ernor] of the East India Comp[any], and endeavoured to persuade him to a compliancy with his Majesty’s desires. I perceive he thinks that the very noise of prolonging the term for settling the Regulations would be a great blow to their reputation, which is not in a good condition to bear it; but he says, though he be Dep[uty] Gov[ernor], he is but lately come into the Comp[any], and is ignorant of their concerns, so dares make no answer without calling a Court, which it will be necessary to allow some time for the doing, most of the leading men being out of town, Sir Tho. Cook at Tunbridge, others at their own houses and at the Bath; but in conclusion I got him to promise he would summon one with all possible expedition, if he be as good as his word.

“I shall tomorrow write to the Lords of the Treasury in relation to the Brunswick troops, but I fear you will not receive so speedy an answer as you may expect, their Lordships having been adjourned for some time, and do not as I am informed design to meet before a week or ten days at the soonest.”

*Autograph draft.*

#### PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1694, Aug. 15.—“Lord Keeper, Lord President, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Normanbie, Lord Romney, Lord Shrewsbury, Mr. Secretary.

“The Admiralty to have orders to bring the Danish man-of-war who has offerèd this affront to their Majesties’ Fleet into the River, to be there secured till further order.

“The Admiralty to have orders to release the merchantmen who were stopped upon this occasion only.

“To return answer by word of mouth to the Danish Commissary here, that the many mistakes he has made in his paper has [have] run him into expressions so indecent that I shall not think fit to give him any answer, but complain of it at the Court of Denmark.

“To write to Mr. Gregg to complain of this affront as a thing never done or pretended by any nation.

“And also to complain of the undecency of Pauly’s expressions in his letter to me.”

*In Shrewsbury’s hand.*

#### SEC. BLATHWAYT TO [SHREWSBURY].

1694, Aug. 16-26, Camp at Donckt near Oudenarde.—“Your Grace’s letter of the 10th instant furnishes me with nothing to be answered, and his Majesty, being yet in constant motion, has given me no commands, so that I can only refer your Grace to the

enclosed paper for an account of our proceedings, by which your Grace will easily conclude the undertaking of a siege at this season is become more difficult, if practicable, since the French in all probability, possessing themselves of the Camp at Harlebeck, will cover those places which might have been most easily attacked; so that if his Majesty shall resolve to take the Camp at Deinse, we are like to close the campaign there, and his Majesty's stay in the field may be very much shortened."

Re. the 25. of Aug.

SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1694, Aug. 17, Whi[tehall].—"In my last I acquainted you with this unlucky occasion of difference that has happened between us and Denmark, and what was ordered thereupon by the Lords Com[missioners] of the Ad[miralty]. Her Majesty, by the advice of those Lords who have met to consider what was fit to be done to repair this injury, has commanded the Danish man-of-war to be brought up and secured in the River of Thames, but the Danish merchantmen detained upon this occasion should be discharged. I was likewise directed to write a letter to Mr. Gregg to the effect of this enclosed, but it being a matter of too nice a nature for anybody here to judge how far it may consist with the whole scheme of his Majesty's designs to resent this injury, which is certainly both in the nature and extent of it a most sensible wrong to the Crown of England, and must some way or other be repaired, I was commanded not to send the letter directly to Mr. Gregg, but to enclose it to you, that if it receive his Majesty's approbation it may by you immediately be sent forward as directed; but if not drawn agreeable to his Majesty's inclinations upon this subject, it may then be stopped, and his Majesty will please to direct you to write to Mr. Gregg what may more exactly suit with his Majesty's pleasure.

"The Lords were of opinion that it was not advisable to examine more narrowly into the Captain's orders, which the Danish Commissary or Resident mentions as a justification for him (and which will be better explained to you in his last letter to me), first because what he recites of those orders seems only to command him to wear his flag in all places, which nobody disputes with him, and does not forbid him to strike his flag, the not doing of which is what we complain of; but chiefly because they apprehended, if it should be made plain that the orders were so injurious to his Majesty's right as to forbid him striking to the King's ships anywhere, the Queen would have been under a necessity of resenting this as an injury done by the King of Den[mark], which it will be time enough to take in such a manner if that Court shall think fit to justify their commander.

"In the mean time it was advised that such a complaint as you will find in my letter should be writ against this insolent small Minister for the expressions you will read in his first letter to me; and that when he came to me for an answer, I should say no more to him, but that the mistakes he had committed in



his letter had run him into expressions so indecent that I was commanded to return him no answer, but to make my complaint of his carriage at the Court of Denmark.

“It is not to be doubted but this is a very unhappy dispute and fallen out in a most inconvenient time, when the great strength of our Fleet is proposed to be kept at such a distance as will make the Danish marine force, added to what the French may put out, very uneasy to us; but at the same time, if this affront be passed over without a just resentment, it is not to be imagined what clamour it will create, and how the people, who are proud and fond of their Empire in the Sea, will cry out that the honour of Eng[land] is sacrificed; and yet how far the Allies will stand by us in such a quarrel is another question.

“I hope his Majesty will give us directions in this important affair. I have enclosed to Mr. Gregg a copy of the Resident’s first letter only, but have sent you the second also, which I thought not so proper for his view, with a copy of what I writ by the last post and have repeated by a duplicate this,<sup>o</sup> and sent it the straight way to him, to use what precautions we [he?] can to hinder the Danes from seizing upon our ships in the Sound.

“Before I close this letter, it may not be improper to add what I have heard discoursed by those who think themselves best informed in these particulars, of which I confess myself most ignorant. The English men-of-war do never strike their flag in no foreign port, but salute the castles only with the same number of guns they expect should be returned to them. They lay claim to such a dominion in all those seas that are called British that they demand from all nations to have the respect of the Flag paid them everywhere within those limits, and most commonly it is not contested; but if in this case it is sometimes avoided, no nation in no time did ever make a difficulty of striking to the English men-of-war in the English ports; and Sir Charles Hedges informed the Committee that within less than twenty years a Spanish privateer with the King of Spain’s commission was tried and fined for refusing to strike I think to a single man-of-war of England in the Downs; and though there is no treaty that yields this superiority of the Flag or mentions it that I know, except that with the Dutch, yet custom uncontested for a long time does seem to give a very strong a title” (*sic*—strong title?).

*Autograph draft.*

SEC. BLATHWAYT to [SHREWSBURY].

1694, Aug. 20-30, Camp at Wanneghem near Oudenarde.—“The King has seen your Grace’s letter of the 14th instant, and finds reason to expect with impatience the resolution of the Court of Denmark whether they will justify or disavow their Captain and Minister in their late insolent behaviour.

“His Majesty is willing that Mr. Paschal do succeed Phil. Darcy in the Prize Office, and has ordered me to signify his pleasure in it to your Grace.

“The three Regiments are arrived at Ostend, and will be put into garrison in order to their amendment. We hear nothing of my Lord Berkeley.”

Re. Aug. 25.

CONSUL KIRK to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1694, Aug. [20-]30, n.s., Genoua.—Touching the forwarding of packets to Admiral Russell, &c.

*Extract.*

SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1694, Aug. 21, Whitehall.—“Here enclosed I send you copies of such papers as I have received from the Lords of the Ad[miralty] in relation to this dispute with the Danes, and Sir Charles Hedges’ opinion upon it, that his Majesty may be thoroughly informed of the state of that quarrel. There is likewise a copy of Vice-Ad[miral] Hopson’s letter to the Lords of the Ad[miralty], wherein he complains of the hazard his ships are exposed to this blowing weather by continuing in the station they now are. I hope he has sent the same account to you, and that he will by you receive his Majesty’s commands upon it.

“I presume to desire his Majesty may be put in mind that upon the 19th of the next month the Par[liament] is to meet, unless his Majesty be pleased to give some new directions in that matter.

“I have an account that one Capt. Stow was yesterday seized by a warrant of mine; he is a man I am informed there is a great deal against, and is able if he will to make great discoveries. I hope we shall keep him better than we did Col. Parker.”

*Autograph draft.*

PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1694, Aug. 23.—“Lord President, Lord Keeper, Lord Chamberlain, Lord Privy Seal, Mr. Secretary, Lord Normanby, Lord Shrewsbury, Lord Romney, Lord Godolphin.

“The answer of the East India Company to be sent to the King, and receive his commands upon it.”

*In Shrewsbury’s hand.*

SEC. BLATHWAYT to [SHREWSBURY].

1694 [Aug. 23-]Sept. 2, Wanneghem.—“I have read to the King your Grace’s letter of the 17th past, and the other papers relating to the Danes that accompanied it. His Majesty admires the insolence of Pauli, and approves of your Grace’s letter to Mr. Greys, with the alteration only which your Grace will find in the enclosed from me, which I forwarded last night with the other to him. And it is to be hoped, by what your Grace will receive by this packet from Mr. Robinson, that whatever resolution the

King of Denmark may take, the Suedes will disavow this proceeding, as they have the measures the Danes had proposed to them upon the late occasion of our having brought up and examined the ships of both nations.

“The three Regiments arrived at Ostend will be put in quarters of refreshment, and for the recruiting of them, it is his Majesty’s pleasure that orders be given for making a draft of three hundred men out of the several Regiments of foot that are near enough to London (the Guards and the Regiments of Norcott and Faringdon only excepted), and embarking them for Ostend from the River of Thames. Your Grace will please to signify his Majesty’s directions herein, and some officers of each of these three Regiments may be soon expected in England to take care of the men, for whom 40s. per head will be paid by the Regiments, besides a consideration for the clothing they shall take away.

“The Regiments of Norcott and Faringdon are designed by his Majesty for Jamaica; and because the force that is now in England will be lessened by it, his Majesty thinks fit that Sir H. Belasyse’s Regiment do remain there, so that the Dragoons of Wynne, with the draft aforementioned, are only to be sent hither.”

*Enclosure :—*

“Extract of a letter to Mr. Greggs from Mr. Blathwayt, dated the 1st Sept. ’94.—His Majesty approves of every part of his Grace’s letter, excepting only that paragraph under which I have drawn lines, viz. : *That her Majesty resolves to call the Commander to an account as a private person in this regard, and to do herself right in such a manner as is agreeable to justice*; instead whereof his Majesty thinks fit that you represent to the Court of Denmark that the Queen has ordered the Commander to be kept in arrest until the whole matter shall be represented by you to his Majesty the King of Denmark, and directions given by his said Majesty for the punishment of the Commander in such manner as is agreeable to justice, &c.”

Re. the 1st of Sept., o.s.

SEC. BLATHWAYT to [SHREWSBURY].

1694, [Aug. 23–] Sept. 2, Wanneghem.—“I had ended my other letter when, upon the information that has been given the King of the death of Dr. Harrison, Master of St. Cross, near Winchester, his Majesty, intending the place for Mr. Hill, who is Paymaster here and qualified for it, and having forgot to mention it in his letter to the Queen, has commanded me to write to your Grace that her Majesty’s grant be obtained for Mr. Hill accordingly, unless the vacancy be already supplied.”

R. the 1st of Sept., o.s.

SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1694, Aug. 24, Whitehall.—“I have here enclosed sent you a copy of the answer I received from Sir John Fleet, Gov[ernor]



of the East India Company. Upon discourse with them I find they think the suspension of the Regulations is such a rod over their heads that the very disreputation of it would inevitably cause their ruin. It is therefore to little purpose to endeavour to persuade them to consent to it. I had her Majesty's commands to lay it before the Lords of the Committee, who could advise nothing else to be done, but to return the answer by the first opportunity to his Majesty, and desire his further commands upon it; for I perceive the Lords could not among themselves propose any new regulations they thought necessary or proper.

"You will be informed by Mr. Sec[retary's] letter that her Majesty has not laid aside the attempt upon Dunkirk. The objections my Lord Berkley had to undertaking it, arose chiefly from consulting pilots, who, as we are informed, were ignorant of the place, and from a want of small frigates to sustain his fireships, machine vessels, or what others should be necessary to send in to destroy either Du Bart or the forts. As to the last defect, her Majesty, upon laying up the great ships, has commanded Sir Clow. Shovell, with what frigates were belonging to the main Fleet, to join with Hopson; and has writ a letter to the Commander of the Dutch upon that station to assist in whatever upon their joining shall be thought advisable for annoying the enemy. If those Dutch ships make no difficulty of this service, and Du Bart remains still in the Road, I have great hopes of success in this business, and could wish for greater security that his Majesty would send an order to those Dutch ships to obey Sir Clowdesley Shovell, or the Commander-in-chief of the English squadron, upon this occasion; it may possibly come time enough to them to remove difficulties.

"And for the procuring pilots better acquainted with that place Mr. Maisters is gone to Ostend or Newport, where he promises himself he shall find them, but desired me to write to you, that the King would get from (*sic*) the Elector of Bavaria [to] send to him an order to the Governors of Ostend and Newport to furnish Mr. Maisters with such a number of pilots as will be necessary for the service. There are now three posts due."

*Autograph draft.*

#### NEWSLETTER FROM BREST.

1694, [Aug. 24-] Sept. 3, Brest.—"La flote est touiours en rade retenue par van contraire, ce qui luy a donné lieu de s'augmenter et de se fortifier de plusieurs conuois; car outre Le Palmier, La Tempeste, La Bonne, et Lémeraude, dont vous este informé des forces, il y aura de plus 3 autres vaiss<sup>es</sup>, savoir: Le Camaret, 32 canons et 150 hommes, commandé par Mr. de Chauignac; il a des viures pour deux mois, va a Rochefort, et de la dit on aux Isles de la Merique. Le second est Le Cristianus Quintus, autrem<sup>t</sup> Le Roy de Danomarcq, qui aura 50 ou 54 canons, mais il sera foible de monde; on croit que n'estant armé que pour aller a Port Louis, quil n'aura que 80 a 100 hommes.

Et le 3<sup>e</sup> est vne prise Angloise de 22 canons achetée par vn marchand de Nantes, ou elle va ; elle sera aussy foible de monde. Il y a dans cette flotte 12 ou 14 vaiss<sup>es</sup> marchands de Bayonne, chargés pour le Roy : que d'autres vaiss<sup>es</sup> marchands de ce port partié chargés, dont il y en a qui ont 10, 8, 6, 4 pieces de canons, mais peu d'equipages. Le vaiss<sup>e</sup> (*sic*) qui vient des Isles y est compris. Je crois quil y aura plus de 160 voilles."

Other particulars relating to Fort Mingaut (or Mignaud) batteries, guns, M. de Vauban, le Sieur Regnaud (Ingenieur general), the Marquis d'Imferville, Bordeaux, Toulon, the fleet, &c.

"Il n'y a point de changement a St. Renant. Les troupes y sont toujours et sur la coste, parce qu'on craignoit que l'Amiral Berkeley viendroît encore faire quelque tantatiue pour allarmer ces costes. . . .

"On croit et je ne doute point que Mr. Russel ne ferme le passage a Mr. de Tourville. Le petit corsaire Le Pecheur du Roy a fait en sorte de sortir de la rade ce soir ; cest vne queche qui va tres bien a la voile, qui a fait les 3 prises Angloises dont vous este informé ; il va croiser a l'owest d'Irlande ; il a 60 bons hommes, 6 canons, 6 pierriers, et 40 bons fusils Boucaniers ; il n'a que pour vn mois de viures.

"Les fregattes L'Entreprenante et La Gabarre sont encore dans la rade, qui sortioit demain si le temps le permet ; elles ne vont pas bien a la voilles (*sic*), et on dit quelles vont sur le ban de Terrenewue ; elles ont pour deux mois de viures. Vous scaes leurs forces." . . .

*Copy.*

SEC. BLATHWAYT TO [SHREWSBURY].

1694, [Aug. 27.-] Sept. 6, Camp at Wouterghem, between Deinse and Thielt.—“Sir, . . . Yesterday my Lord Lexington set out from the Camp on his way to Cologne, from whence his Lordship will make a step to the Courts of Lunebourg to visit those Princes, who have expressed a great desire to see his Lordship. From thence his Lordship will proceed to Vienna, where his presence will be the more necessary upon the alarm that will be taken from the apprehension of Admiral Russell's returning home this winter with the Fleet. The King was pleased to give his Lordship some additional instructions, a copy whereof I have here enclosed, and pray your Grace to observe that by the last instruction it will be necessary that powers be sent in the usual form from England, to be made use of by his Lordship in the case therein mentioned.

[P.S.] “I have already acquainted your Grace with his Majesty's pleasure that Sir H. Belasysse's Regiment do remain in England.”

R. 1 [Sept.].

SEC. BLATHWAYT TO [SHREWSBURY].

1694, [Aug. 30.-] Sept. 9, Camp at Rouselaer.—“His Majesty has seen your Grace's letters of the 21st and 24th past, and in

relation to the Parliament has commanded me to acquaint your Grace that as he cannot reckon upon his being in England before the latter end of October, new style, his Majesty leaves it to the Queen to put off the Parliament to such time as shall be thought fit.

“His Majesty has understood by the accounts received directly from Rear Admiral Hopson, the difficulties he meets with by remaining so long upon that coast; but inasmuch as by Sir Cloudesly Shovell’s instructions the ships under his command are to be likewise assisting in the enterprise against Dunkirk, his Majesty does not think fit to give him any directions from hence, but is willing that the Lords of the Admiralty dispose of that squadron as they shall judge most fitting.

“Mr. Meesters is arrived in these parts, and is going to Ostend and Newport for the procuring such pilots as may be necessary, wherein he will be assisted by the Government here. His Majesty is not satisfied with the answer of the East India Company.

[P.S.] “The Dutch ships before Dunkirk will readily obey Sir Cloudesly Shovell.”

Re. the 6th, o.s.

SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1694, Aug. 28, Wh[itehall].— . . . “Intelligence being come that Du Bart with his squadron is gone into the harbour of Dunkirk, any attempt upon that place is not judged so pressing, but that Hopson, complaining much of the condition of his ships, and the hazard they lie in, is ordered to the Downs, leaving a clean ship and an advice-boat to give an account of Bart’s motions there, and to send a frigate to Ostend to convey<sup>d</sup> Mr. Maisters and his pilots to the Downs also; where Sir Cloudesley Shovell will, upon advice with them all, be better able to resolve what can be done upon that place, our English pilots making such difficulties that, if the Dutch do the like, the very carrying in the frigates to favour any attempt will be hazardous.”

*Autograph draft.*

[MR. BENJAMIN LODINGTON to CONSUL BLACKWELL.]

1694, Aug. 30, Tripoli di Barbaria.—“The 25th ultimo, the Dey of this place sent for me, and after some Turkish compliments he told me that contrary to his will the war was made with the English; for which excusing himself with the damage the French did to the town, and the danger of their doing more, and also their importuning them to make war, which action contrary to their minds they condescended to, as being always very desirous of amity with the English, and no act of hostility having happened, they are willing to renew the peace again, and if I would assume the place of a Consul that they would esteem me as the same,

\*Or ‘convoy.’



and so a cessation of arms to be held firm for six months, until the King should order some of his ships to come and conclude a peace with them. I thanked them for their kindness, as also for the many favours I had received of them, but to take any charge upon me I could not do it; but if they pleased to write [to] the King of England and acquaint him how well they are inclined to a peace, it would be accepted by him, and accordingly he would send to treat with them. So having brought them to this, for want of a conveyance to forward their letter to his Majesty. I freighted a barque for Malta, which sent [I send?] to my brother, to whom they also write that, if he had orders to renew the peace, not to stay for men-of-war, but if he'll please to come they would give him all honourable entertainment. This business I have had in motion some time, but the French faction kept it off till I found a way to make a division amongst them, and so carried it in spite of all what the French envoy could do to the contrary; which put him into an intolerable passion, and in his rage [he] used some extravagances to the Dey, upon which he narrowly escaped being banished and sent in a boat to Tunis, besides most basely abused with words."

*Endorsed by Blathwayt*: News from Tripoly. For the King tomorrow.

#### PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1694, Aug. 31.—“Lord Keeper, Lord President, Lord Normandie, Lord Shrewsbury.

“That with the memorial relating to the Fees, the Lords of the Adm[iralty] be desired to send an account of the Establishment, to be laid before her Majesty.

“A letter to the Ad[miralty] signifying her Majesty's pleasure that, notwithstanding her commands signified by Mr. Secretary yesterday, it is now her Majesty's pleasure that Vice-Admiral Hopson continues (*sic*) to follow his former orders till he shall be relieved, and then to follow such other orders as he shall receive from the Lords of the Admiralty. And that upon Sir Clow. Shovell's going to the coast of Flanders, the Lords of the Ad[miralty] have power to dispose to other service the ships that are with him as they think advisable.”

*In Shrewsbury's hand.*

#### SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1694, Aug. 31, Whitehall.— . . . “By advice of the Committee Mr. Secretary did signify yesterday the Queen's pleasure to the Lords of the Admiralty to call Hopson to the Downs, as acquainted you in my last; but a Committee meeting this morning, and considering the consequence it might be to permit Du Bart in that interim to escape, destroy the fishery, take the East India ships expected to (*sic*) Holland, or intercept the fleet of stores coming from the Sound, their Lordships have changed their opinion; and upon their advice her Majesty has commanded me, in Mr. Secretary's absence, to signify her pleasure

that Hopson remain there till he be relieved by Sir Clowdesley Shovell, which I have accordingly done this afternoon; and the Admiralty have promised that the contradictory orders to Vice-Ad[miral] Hopson shall be sent this evening.

"The Lords of the Admiralty have represented that it is of absolute necessity a strong squadron be immediately ordered to protect the stores-ships expected from the Sound about the middle of September; for the Navy Board have laid before them that in case the Danes should detain those ships, the Fleet cannot be equipped the next year for want of stores. It is designed that when Sir Clow. Shovell joins Hopson upon the coast of Flanders and takes his station to observe Du Bart, or, if it be found feasible, to destroy him or the harbour of Dunkirk, that then Hopson be detached northward with such a strength as the Danes cannot immediately set out to stop the merchantmen, especially they having before had orders not to touch at any port belonging to the King of Denmark, but to rendezvous at Gottenberg.

"I find Sir Henry Bellasys' Lieut.-Col. is very desirous, and pretends the whole Reg[iment] are so too, to go to Jamaica, but I suppose they will be embarked for Flanders before his Majesty's pleasure can be known upon that. However, the Lieut.-Col. himself is so fond of the journey that he desires he may stay behind the Reg[iment] one week, to know his Majesty's pleasure whether, if a Reg[iment] be sent thither, he may not be thought worthy of that command. I am a stranger to the gentleman and his merits, but it is what I believe many in his post will not be found fond of."

*Autograph draft.*

SHREWSBURY to LORD LUCAS.

1694, Aug. 31, Whitehall.—"Her Majesty's pleasure is that you suffer Mr. Gelsthorp, an apothecary, and Mr. Thomas Twist to be admitted twice to see Sir Thomas Stanley, a prisoner in the Tower, in the presence of a warder."

*Copy.*

SEC. BLATHWAYT to [SHREWSBURY].

1694, Sept. 3-13, Roselaer.—. . . "Orders are given to our Army on this side the Lis to hut,\* which shows the intention of staying in our present camps until the troops shall be disposed of into winter quarters. His Majesty I believe will be very desirous to see an end of the siege of Huy before his leaving the Army."

Re. the 14th, o.s.

SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1694, Sept. 4, Whitehall.—"Mr. Secretary Trenchard being gone for some time into the country for the recovery of his health,

\* "To hut with straw" in the letter of 6-16 Sept.

and having in his absence entrusted me to open and answer his letters, I am to acknowledge yours to him as well as to myself of the 2nd and 6th of September, n.s.

“The Committee of Plantations have frequently met to put everything in a forwardness to obey his Majesty’s commands, which they have now received. Transport ships are preparing to embark the two Reg[iments], one at Portsmouth and the other at Plymouth; but the Commissioners represent it as a difficult task to provide enough. Notice has been sent to the Colonels Norcot and Faringdon. The last is now in town, and Mr. Smith of the Treasury, who is his uncle, and others of his friends have desired me if possible to get him with the Regiment excused. The same must be expected from Col. Norcot when the news comes to his knowledge, who is now in the West. At the same time Col. Lilliston came to me yesterday, and offered his and his Regiment’s service, seeming rather to desire to go than to remain here; and his Regiment, being quartered at Plymouth, lies as convenient for transportation as any other, if his Majesty shall think fit to direct it. But the land-men will certainly be ready before the ships which are to carry them, and before the provisions and other necessaries that must be sent at the same time. By the last paragraph of one of the enclosed papers you will see what naval strength is designed. I thought the whole worth sending, because it is a state the Lords of the Ad[miralty] did lay before the Committee some time since, of what ships remain here for all services.

“I have likewise sent you an account of such ships as are designed for Dunkirk, the Sound convoy, and the fisheries; which last the Dutch being inquisitive to be informed of, I have sent it also to Mr. Prior. We have yet no news that Sir Clow. Shovell is sailed from the Downs, which I admire at, but doubt, by a postscript I see in a letter from him to the Lords of the Ad[miralty], he has mistook the orders to him. By the first opportunity I shall write to Mr. Stanhop to the effect you recommend in yours of the 2nd to Mr. Secretary.

“According to his Majesty’s commands in yours of the 2nd to me, I have directed Mr. Clerk that a draft of 300 men be made out of the Regiments near London, the Guards [under] Norcot and Faringdon excepted, and sent with all speed. We hear nothing yet of any officers come over to receive them.

“Her Majesty commands me to acquaint you that she will write to the King about Mr. Hill’s succeeding to the Master of St. Cross, but I doubt I am too well informed that it is not in the King’s but in the Bishop of Winchester’s gift, who has already disposed of it; but I have sent to Mr. Attorney to inquire into his Majesty’s title.

“A[a]ron Smith informs me that one Lieut. Drommond, in the Lord Stranaver’s Regiment, will be of great use here upon some trials, and does earnestly desire he may be sent hither with all speed.

“Whilst I am writing they bring me a paper which Col. Lilleston (*sic*) has left here, a copy of which I enclose to you,



not so much for anything in it, as to show that I imagine, if he goes, he will expect some distinction or advancement beyond a Colonel; and I should be glad to be informed how far his Majesty will approve of any such favour to him or to either of the other Colonels, if they are to go.

“Her Majesty has been a little indisposed with a cold these two days, but has taken the air this evening, and is better; but that you may not be in pain till the next post arrives, you may be sure, if any alteration should happen for the worse, his Majesty shall be acquainted with it by express.”

*Autograph draft.*

PORTLAND TO SHREWSBURY.

[1694,] Sept. 6-16, Camp of Rousselaer.— . . . “Nous avons ici une voye tres secrete de savoir quelque fois des choses qui se font dans les cours et conseils de quelques princes: par laquelle jay receu dans ce moment ces deus lettres que le Roy de Dennemark escrit a Pauli, son agent, lesquelles je vous envoie ci-jointes. . . . Mr. Blathwait n'en a auquune cognoissance. Vous jugerez peut estre ce que le Roy de Den<sup>k</sup> veut faire sur le sujet de son Cap<sup>e</sup>; il me semble que ces ordres sont concus de maniere quils se contredisent; les termes sont fort fiers, de la premiere lettre.

“La guarnison de Liege doit avoir investi Huy aujourd'hui, ce qui retiendra apparemment le Roy plus long temps en campagne quil n'avoit creu lui mesme. La cavallerie du Roy marche demain pour s'approcher d'ici, et pour cantonner derriere cette armée. Lon dit que Mr. le Dauphin doit partir demain ou apres-demain pour sen retourner en France.

“Nous avons echappez une trahison assez heureusement quelques jours passez. Lon attrapa sur un chariot de poudre dans nostre artillerie un seclerat qui estoit empeché a i mettre une meche pour la faire sauter. Il advoua quil avoit esté suborné pour le faire, et nomma les gens qui lavoit (*sic*) induit a cela. Il a esté bruslé tout vif quatre jours passé; en mourant il ne temoigna point de repentir, disant quil avoit voulu servir son Dieu et son Roy. Il pretendoit avoir esté obligé de quitter l'armee de France pour sestre battu, et il demandoit de l'employ, que lon navoit garde de lui donner, puis quon ne le donne a personne de ces sorte de gens, ausquels nous ne nous fions pas quant ils pretendroit (*sic*) avoir quittez pour la Religion.

“Nous attendons avec impatience des nouvelles de la Flotte: la haute marée commence demain, et le temps est tres bau.”

*Enclosure:—*

Copies of two letters in German from the King of Denmark to the Danish Councillor in England, dated 7th and 25th August, authorising him to complain to the King of England and the English ministers of the conduct of certain English commanders and captains of English and Dutch frigates, who, in convoying a large Couvardie<sup>2</sup> fleet from Cronenburg to the West Sea, failed to

\* Of Coworde, in the United Provinces.

render the ancient and accustomed homage to the King's palace and castle; and also touching an attack by an English captain on a Danish captain off the English coast, in the Downs.

SEC. BLATHWATT to [SHREWSBURY].

1694, Sept. 6-16, Rouselaer.—“I have the honour of your Grace's letter of the 28th and 31st past, and one of the former date from Mr. Secretary Trenchard, which at the same time I take leave to answer to your Grace, as Mr. Secretary upon his going out of town has desired me.

“I find your Grace under an apprehension that the packet-boat with our letters of the 2nd, if not those of the 6th instant, may have been taken by the French; for which reason I enclose copies of what I writ by the first of those posts, as I should do of the second, if there were anything of present consideration which has not been since repeated. . . .

“I have a letter from Mr. Meesters, dated at Ostend, the 14th instant, wherein he says Sir Cloudesly Shovell was arrived the day before with the Fleet before Gravelines, and that he was going on board with the pilots he had got, so that we are expecting the good success of that expedition, after which his Majesty hopes the design against Calais may be yet proceeded on this season.

“His Majesty approves of the precautions that are intended to secure the return of our Eastland ships, but observes withall that it will be very difficult to put it out of the power of the Danes to stop them, since they are to pass through the Sound and under Cronenburg Castle, where all merchant ships are obliged to give an account of their lading.

“His Majesty has considered Mr. Secretary's letter and papers enclosed, and approves of the measures that are taken in everything as far as relates to Admiral Russell's Fleet; his Majesty intending likewise to take care that the Dutch convoys be ordered to accompany ours to Cadiz as is proposed. . . .

“[P.S.] One Thomas Bew, of Thame in Oxfordshire, left England about three years past upon an accusation of robbing upon the highway, and has ever since rid in the Third Troop of Guards, where he has behaved himself very well and been wounded in the two last battles; in consideration whereof his Majesty is pleased to grant him his pardon, and would therefore have your Grace do what is necessary for passing the same upon the application of some person from him.

“The enclosed extract of a letter from Mr. Kirk<sup>e</sup> is to shew what has been done in the dispatch of the King's orders to Admiral Russell, who sailed westward from Barcelona the  $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>o</sup> past.

“The news from Brest comes usually to Mr. Secretary Trenchard, but I send this copy to your Grace upon account of the preparations therein mentioned for the West Indies.”

Re. Sept. the 14, o.s.

\* See Aug. 20-30.

## SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1694, Sept. 7, Whitehall.—“I will begin with acquainting you that her Majesty, God be thanked, is perfectly recovered of her late indisposition, having let blood upon Wednesday.

“I have a letter from Maisters since his arrival at Margat with his pilots; he is once again in great hopes of the success of his undertaking, and as soon as the weather permits the Fleet will sail in order to that attempt.

“I am to acknowledge yours to Mr. Secretary and to myself of the 9th, n.s. The Committee met and sat so late last night to dispatch the orders to Mr. Russell, that though I maintained his Majesty’s directions relating to Calais, and his dissatisfaction to (*sic*) the answer of the East India Company, there was not time to come to any resolution upon either. I hope before the next post to give you an account of what is directed in both.

“Her Majesty has put out a Proclamation for proroguing the Parliament till the 25th of October next. I hope before that time his Majesty will be here.

“The enclosed order is dispatched this night to Mr. Russell, with duplicates of her Majesty’s instructions to him of the 14th of August, and her order of the 27th of the same month, which I forbear sending you copies of, concluding Mr. Secretary has done it at the time they were first dispatched to Mr. Russell. The commander of the vessel that carries them hath instructions from the Lords of the Ad[miralty] to steer such a course as may be most probable to meet Mr. Russell in his return.”

*Autograph draft.*

## SHREWSBURY to ADMIRAL RUSSELL.

1694, Sept. 7, Whitehall.—His Majesty thinks it of great importance to the common cause that Russell should continue this winter at Cadiz. Sends orders accordingly from her Majesty. Refers to former orders of 14th and 27th August, the latter for sending back ten ships to England.

*Copy in Vernon’s hand.*

## PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1694, Sept. 8.—“Lord President, Lord Normanby, Lord Shrewsbury, Lord Romney.

“By her Majesty’s command, a letter to the Lords of the Admiralty to give directions to Sir Clowdesley Shovell.

“That in case those pilots Mr. Masters has brought from Flanders, on purpose for this present service against Dunkirk, will undertake to carry in such ships as Mr. Masters shall propose for the executing this service in the best manner, that he then proceed with the first opportunity to put in execution the design against the Pier, Harbour, [and] Town of Dunkirk, [and] the ships riding in the Road there.



“That the establishment of the Sec[retary] and other officers of the Admiralty Office is approved by her Majesty, not doubting but the Lords of the Admiralty will take care that the end for which those salaries are approved be pursued.”

*In Shrewsbury's hand.*

#### PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1694, Sept. 10.—“Lord President, Lord Keeper, Lord Shrewsbury, Lord Romney.

“Signify her Majesty's pleasure to the Lords of the Admiralty that when the attempt upon Dunkirk is over, that Sir Clow. Shovell, with such a number of ships as they shall think proper, do go to Calais, and endeavour to destroy and burn that place, if Sir Clow. Shovell do think the attempt practicable.”

*In Shrewsbury's hand.*

#### SEC. BLATHWAYT to [SHREWSBURY].

1694, Sept. 10-20, Rousselaer.—“His Majesty has seen your Grace's letter of the 4th instant, and does think fit that Colonel Lillingston's Regiment be sent to Jamaica instead of Colonel Faringdon's, but that no other distinction or preeminence be given to the former than is due to his commission; everything else being to be settled in such manner as the Committee shall judge most convenient for his Majesty's service, and particular care being to be taken that the interfering and disagreement of the Governors, Commanders of the squadron and of the land forces, as happened in the two last expeditions in the West Indies, may not render ineffectual the great expense their Majesties will be at on this occasion.

“By this change it is probable both the Regiments will embark at Plymouth; which garrison being at the same time to be relieved by an entire Regiment, his Majesty commands me to signify his pleasure that most especial care be taken that the two Regiments be complete when they go on shipboard, and that no servants be mustered as soldiers; and that if any of the Regiments or companies be found defective on shipboard, the full number be made up out of the Regiment that remains at Plymouth, which is therefore to be one of those that have not suffered at sea, that of Faringdon becoming now liable to the intended drafts as well as any other.

“His Majesty is likewise pleased that the Regiments that have been at sea this summer be excused from the draft of 300 men that are to be sent hither towards completing the Regiments of Cutts, Collier, and Rada, whose officers have had fresh directions to hasten to England and to receive the draft at the Red House, at which place his Majesty directs that the Regiments appointed to furnish the men do deliver them over when shipping shall be ready to take them on board.

“Lieut. Drummond may be expected over with the next packet-boat.

“His Majesty is very much concerned that the Fleet has lost so much fair weather, which might have been made use of against Dunkirk and Calais; the news we had of its being come upon this coast not being confirmed.

“Mr. Methuen having made application to the King for leave to come home for two months, his Majesty has thought fit to grant his request; which your Grace may be pleased to signify to him by the Groin packet-boat.

“I must not forget to acquaint your Grace that Lieut.-Col. Lutterell, of Norcott’s Regiment, being a Member of Parliament, is excused by his Majesty from going with the Regiment to Jamaica.

[P.S.] “The King has ordered the Dutch troop of Guards to begin their march tomorrow for the placing of parties upon the road between this and Loo, so that his Majesty may probably leave the Army within ten days at the furthest.”

R. 26.

#### SHREWSBURY to the KING.

1694, Sept. 11, Whitehall.—“I shall trouble your Majesty with a few words only to remember you again, Mr. Maynard being dead, what your promise was to Mr. Palmes, and of how great consequence the obliging him will be to the success of your business in Parliament. Though I had writ by the last post, the Lord Keeper [Somers] made me promise to repeat it again tonight.”

*Autograph draft.*

#### SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1694, Sept 11, Whitehall.—“Some merchants trading at Dantzigg delivered me a letter from the Magistrates of that town to his Majesty, complaining that two of their ships were detained here contrary to justice. I informed myself from Sir Cha. Hedges, who tells me these were ships that each of them delivered a lading of wheat at Dunkirk. . . .

“The Danish Minister has been several times with me as a private person, and is much humbled and alarmed at the complaints he has heard have been made of him. . . .

“I have so often told you that the ships were sailing or sailed upon the attempt against Dunkirk, that I am almost ashamed to repeat it. Sir Clow. Shovell, having no great opinion of the design, desired a positive order, and the Admiralty having sent the enclosed, I hear from Deale that yesterday about noon he was sailed out of sight. I suppose you will hear sooner of him than we shall.

“I have also signified her Majesty’s pleasure to the Lords of the Adm[iralty] that when this design upon Dunkirk is over, that they direct Sir Clow. Sho[vell] to attempt the burning or destroying of Calais; and whilst I am writing the Lords of the Adm[iralty] have sent me the enclosed copy of their order to that effect.

“The Lord Maynard’s son, who was Teller in the Exchequer is dead, and a very good employment void.

“Perceiving his Majesty dissatisfied with the answer from the East India Comp[any], by her Majesty’s command, and the advice of the Committee she referred the consideration of it to, I did yesterday discourse with Sir Jo. Fleet and Sir Tho. Coock (*sic*), the Gov[ernor] and Dep[uty] Gov[ernor], endeavouring to persuade them quietly to agree to prolong the time for regulations; but they persist still to declare, that such a discouragement will infallibly break them, and resolve rather to submit to any regulations [which] shall now during the time be imposed upon them, than consent to have this rod continued longer over their heads, by which all people will be disheartened from coming in to them. I think her Majesty will resolve to summon these gentlemen the next Council day, receive their answer, and, if they still refuse to comply, determine upon y<sup>m</sup> [them] as shall be then advised.” . . .

*Autograph draft.*

TO ROBERT, LORD LUCAS, Governor in Chief of the Tower  
of London, or his Deputy.

1694, Sept. 12, Court at Whitehall.—Warrant by the Duke of Shrewsbury to receive and take into his custody the body of Caryl, Lord Viscount Mollineux, herewith sent, he being charged before the Duke for high treason in levying war against their Majesties, and adhering to their Majesties’ enemies.

Like orders to the same in respect of Sir Rowland Stanley, Sir William Gerard, Sir Thomas Clifton, and ——— Leigh, of Lime, Esq.

Like order to the Keeper of Newgate for Mr. Philip Langton, of the Loe.

Another order for Mr. ——— Blundell.

*Copy.*

ADMIRAL RUSSELL TO LORD GALWAY.

1694, Sept. 12, Alicant.—“I detained this gentleman, the bearer, a day or two after I had acknowledged the receipt of a duplicate of the letter he brought me, in hopes that I should be able to send by him a fuller answer; but the fever I then laboured under continuing still upon me, has not only prevented my doing it, but obliged me to go on shore at Alicant, and to send the Fleet to sea under the care of Vice-Admiral Aylmer.

“I was in hopes the feluca this gentleman came in might have been of use to me in going to Toulon and bringing me intelligence of the enemy’s proceedings. and therefore proposed it, with such a reward as might be thought more than sufficient, but the people belonging to her declined it. The officer was very willing, and has indeed behaved himself in the affair you employed him on with very much affection to the service.

“Your Lordship knows ere this that the Fleet is to winter at Cadiz, and if there can any way be found to give me advice of



the enemy's proceedings while I am at that port, I know your zeal for the public good too well to doubt of your communicating it to me; and I hope that my present indisposition will not so long continue but I shall be able in a short time to write your Lordship my thought (*sic*) at large."

*Copy, enclosed in Blathwayt's letter of 16-26 Oct.*

CONSUL LAMBERT BLACKWELL to SEC. BLATHWAYT.\*

1694, Sept. 13, Livorno.—“I have this week delivered Colonel Kirkby, commander of their Majesties' ship the Southampton, three months' provisions for 230 men, and supplied him with such boatswain's, gunner's, and carpenter's stores as the ship wanted; that, being now watered and fitted, will sail first fair day according to his instructions, in company of a Dutch man-of-war of 50 guns. We have yet no further news of Admiral Russell, nor of the French at Tollon.

“By a barque from Tripoli Mr. Benjamin Lodington (brother to our Consul of that place, who[m] the Dey admitted to remain there) sends me the enclosed account of occurrences; so 'tis plain that the breach was forced upon them by the French, which they would willingly excuse and renew the peace; that if in return his Majesty will order my dispatching the Tartan *Velocità* thither, it shall be done without loss of time, and may have the same effect as if a man-of-war were sent, since they are so desirous of a friendship. I am without the honour of any from you to answer, or further worthy your notice.”

*Endorsed by Blathwayt: Leghorne, 13 Sept. 94. From Consul Blackwell. Peace with the Tripolines.*

SEC. BLATHWAYT to [SHREWSBURY].

1694, Sept. 13-23, Rousselaer.—“Your Grace's letter of the 7th instant brought us the most welcome news of her Majesty's recovery.

“I must repeat to your Grace the great concern his Majesty expresses that so much fine weather passes away without any attempt upon Dunkirk or Calais, the bombarding of which last place is by all thought very easy, and his Majesty is desirous that it may be yet put in execution this season.

“His Majesty has seen the last orders to Admiral Russell, which are agreeable to his intentions; and upon taking notice of the proclamation for the meeting of the Parliament, his Majesty was pleased to say he hoped he might be in England before that time; in order whereunto his Majesty does now direct that the yachts be hastened over with such a convoy as shall be thought sufficient, which are to come to the usual stations, with such vessels for his Majesty's horses and baggage as the Commissioners of Transportation have at other times provided for that service, wherein your Grace will give the necessary directions.

\* Enclosed in Blathwayt's letter of Oct. 8-18.

“The Colonels of the three Regiments have been backward in sending over their officers, but it is yet hoped they may arrive time enough, so that the men may come under the convoy that shall be appointed for his Majesty.”

R. 26.

SEC. BLATHWAT to [SHREWSBURY].

1694, Sept. 13-23, Camp at Rousselaer.—“The Marquis de Rada, coming to Bruges, found one Henry Bateman and his wife in the prison there, who offered himself to give evidence against Mr. Walmesly and some others that are under criminal accusations in England. His Majesty, having been made acquainted with it, has thought fit that they be carried to England in the custody of a messenger, who brings them to your Grace in order to their examination; it being withall left to your Grace to judge how credible witnesses they may be in respect of their life and the occasion of their being imprisoned at Bruges, which was upon suspicion of having stolen a calice (*sic*) in France or in the way from thence, some broken pieces, as the Marquis de Rada informs me, having been found upon them.”

Re. the 6th Oct.

[SHREWSBURY] to PORTLAND.

1694, Sept. 14, Whitehall.—Touching the Resident of Denmark, and a Danish captain’s unparalleled insolence in the Downs. “My Lord Romney was last night ill of a fever, but I have just now sent to inquire, and they tell me he is better and hope in no danger. My Lord Rivers is dead.”

*Autograph draft.*

SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWATT.

1694, Sept. 14, Whitehall.— . . . “Yesterday some of the chief of the East India Company were sent for to the Council, and his Majesty’s pleasure signified to them. They desired some time to consider and return their answer.” Questionable whether letters to Mr. Rus[sell] would reach him before he passed the Straits. Mr. Sec. Tren[chard] still in the country.

“An express is just now come from Sir Clowdesley Shovell, and gives an account that between the insufficiency of the pilots and the machine vessels, and the preparations they had made at Dunkirk to receive them, nothing has been done in that attempt but blowing up two machines to no purpose. He has sent for the bomb ships, and intends to proceed to destroy Calais.”

“I have writ to the Lords of the Admiralty this day to know when the stores intended to be sent to Mr. Russell will be ready. I have received no answer in form, but Sir John Lowther is now with me whilst I write, and tells me the first proportion to be sent will be ready the end of this month, and the second by the

\*Another paragraph on this subject has been struck out.

middle of the next ; so that the Dutch had best lose no time but come immediately away either to the Downs or Portsmouth, and give advice of their arrival." . . .

*Autograph draft.*

SHREWSBURY to LORD LUCAS.

1694, Sept. 17, Whitehall.—“Her Majesty would have you permit Mrs. Leigh and a maidservant to be with her husband Mr. Leigh of Lime, in case she shall be willing to be confined with him.”

Similar letter for Lady Clifton, wife of Sir Thomas Clifton. Same date.

Two other letters relating to Clifton, who was to be attended by Dr. Gibbons and Mr. Goodyear, a surgeon, and to be allowed the liberty of walking in the Tower, to prevent his falling into an apoplexy. Sept. 16 and 22.

*Copies.*

SEC. BLATHWAYT to [SHREWSBURY].

1694, Sept. 17-27, Rousselaer.—“The King has seen your Grace’s letter of the 11th instant, and as to the Dantzickers, who are subjects of Poland, his Majesty knowing of no treaty nor convention with them, nor of any reason they have given to be favoured by us, would have the rigour of the law take place against them.

“His Majesty, having considered Mr. Gregs’s letter to your Grace of the 14-24th instant (a copy whereof he sent to me) together with the protocol of the Council of Denmark, is well pleased to find that Court in so good a disposition towards the giving satisfaction for the misbehaviour of their Captain in the Downs ; but the expressions of the protocol being not so clear as may be necessary, and the form of the declaration being not so authentic as it ought to be, his Majesty would give no final order to Mr. Gregs in this matter without having first received the advice of the Committee, whose opinion therefore his Majesty does expect as soon as possible what may be fit to be further demanded from the Court of Denmark for composing the present difference and vindicating their Majesties’ right of the Flag ; to which purpose I send your Grace copies of my two last letters to Mr. Gregs, wherein mention is also made of the two points that are insisted upon by the Danes.

“We admire very much not to have yet any certain news of the arrival of Sir Cloudesly Shovell before Dunkirk, and now the wind begins to blow strong from the West, which may render it unsafe to approach the harbour.

“His Majesty has had no news since the 24th from Huy, but we are expecting to hear of the surrender of the Castle, after which his Majesty will leave the camp.

“The Marquis of Carmarthen has made it his request to the King that he may have the honour to command the convoy that shall be appointed to attend the King to England. His Majesty



does not think fit to alter any directions that may have been given by the Admiralty, but if the complying with my Lord Marquis's desire be not inconvenient to the service, his Majesty is willing that his Lordship be gratified in his request."

R. 26.

SHREWSBURY TO SEC. BLATHWATT.

1694, Sept. 18, Whitehall.—“There have been several applications from the Lords Justices of Ireland, and some from my Lord Capell to me and others, representing the benefit it would be to that country if corn were allowed to be freely transported from thence to parts beyond seas in amity with their Majesties. At present I think there is a prohibition to their shipping out any but what shall be allowed to go with convoy. This I suppose was intended to hinder them transporting corn to France, under pretence of carrying it to other countries, but is represented as so uneasy a restriction, convoys being hard to obtain, and they obliged to stay long waiting for them, that it is not worth their while, and therefore does in effect amount to a total prohibition. I cannot say any other methods proposed of bonds, &c., though they may in a good measure restrain their carrying corn to France, is (*sic*) pretended by the Lords Justices to be such a security as will absolutely hinder it; but all sorts of grain being such a drug in Ireland, this leave would be so great an advantage to that country that the question is whether an inconsiderable supply to France, such as might steal thither by thus opening the trade, is not better winked at, than so great an inconvenience as the Lords Justices represent this total prohibition to be to that whole kingdom abounding with corn, and no way to dispose of it. I think this question will in a great measure depend upon the scarcity that is now likely to be in France; if that be such as will reduce them to extremity, no consideration ought to suffer us to connive at their being helped with one ship-load.” . . .

Proposal made by the Resident of Denmark for settling differences, &c.

“As to the attempt upon Dunkirk, I confess I do not thoroughly understand how it was conducted. Mr. Maister says he will wait upon the King and give him an account of it, but I think it is agreed that it was not undertaken in a manner to give hopes of success to anybody; and therefore for my own part, without having any opinion of the machines, I am so far from being discouraged that I think, a safe place being now discovered to ride in within two cannon-shot of the wooden forts, and that they cannot bring above six guns apiece to bear, I do not believe it will be hard to find ways, by the help of frigates and such fire-ships as might be contrived for this purpose, to destroy these forts, as soon as a seaman can be found that will not begin with declaring it impossible.” . . .

*Autograph draft.*

## SHREWSBURY TO LORD LUCAS.

1694, Sept. 19, Whitehall.—It is the Queen's pleasure that the Lady Mosten be permitted to see her brother the Lord Molineux in the presence of a warder; and that his servant Richard Abbot be allowed to attend him.

A similar letter for the Countess of Montgomery and the Lady Montague to visit the Lord Molineux, once.

*Copies.*

## PORTLAND TO SHREWSBURY.

[1694,] Sept. [20-]30, Overmeer, between Gent and Dendronde.—Mr. Blathwaith will send him the capitulation of Huy, which yielded after an attack of five days and a feeble defence. The King left the army this morning, and is going to Liege to view the fortifications.

*French.* Received the 26th, o.s.

## SEC. BLATHWAYT TO [SHREWSBURY].

1694, Sept. 20-30, Overmeer near Gant.— . . . “Your Grace's letter of the 14th is received, whereupon I have immediately writ to the Pensioner, giving him notice of the readiness of our stores which are intended to be sent to Admiral Russell's Fleet, that the Dutch ships with their stores may hasten to the Downs or Portsmouth, and give notice of their arrival there. The rest of your Grace's letter does not require anything further to be done or answered upon it.

“His Majesty is come so far on his way to Liege and Mastricht. The enclosed capitulation of Huy is all I have to add.”

R. 26.

## PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1694, Sept. 21.—“Lord Keeper, Lord Normauby, Lord Shrewsbury, Lord Romney.

“Sir Clow. Shovell having represented the season of the year to be so far advanced that he apprehends it dangerous to lie upon the enemy's coast, her Majesty signifies her pleasure to the Lords of the Admiralty to dispose of the ships under the command of Sir Clow. Shovell as they think best for the service.

“That the Flemish pilots which Mr. Maesters brought to the Fleet be satisfied and sent home. That the machine and bomb vessels be ordered to Deptford.”

*In Shrewsbury's hand.*

## SHREWSBURY TO SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1694, Sept. 21, Whitehall.—“Yesterday some of the chief of the East India Company attended her Majesty in Council, and delivered the enclosed answer. Her Majesty has appointed an extraordinary Council tomorrow to consider what is to be done thereupon.

“By the copy of Sir Clowdesley Shovell’s account of his no success at Calais, and the letter his Majesty, by the advice of the Lords of the Committee, has commanded me to write to the Lords of the Adm[iralty], which is here likewise enclosed, you will find our sea campaign finished. I hope yours at land will end more successfully.

“I do not perceive that Mr. Attorney can find anything to give hopes that the disposal of the Master of St. Cross is in their Majesties’ gift. I suppose Mr. Hill will think it worth his while to employ friends here diligently to inspect the King’s right.

“The drafts for recruiting the three Regiments are not made, though the ships lie ready to embark them, because no officers are yet arrived to receive them; but three mails being now due, I suppose with one of the three we may expect them.”

*Autograph draft.*

#### PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1694, Sept. 24.—“Lord Chamberlain, Lord Normanbie, Lord Shrewsbury, Lord Romney.

“Her Majesty, being informed that Admiral Russell has received his Majesty’s orders to winter the Fleet at Cadiz, commands me to signify her pleasure that you give orders for the sending away, with all speed, such stores as are necessary for the refitting the said Fleet, and especially provisions and sloap cloaths (*sic*) in great plenty, of which he particularly mentions to have need.

“And that you give directions that such stores as you shall judge the Fleet will soonest have occasion of be sent in the first place, and that you give me an account by what time they will be ready to sail, that I may lay it before her Majesty.

“That Admiral Russell representing to your Lordships that a master-attendant and a commissioner of the victualling will be necessary for the service, her Majesty signifies her pleasure that you forthwith send away the two said officers, and that you take care to choose such as shall be very fit for those employments.

“That the Marine Regiments be clothed, and that I enquire who it is proper that her Majesty’s commands thereupon be directed to.

*In Shrewsbury’s hand.*

#### SEC. BLATHWAYT to [SHREWSBURY].

[1694, Sept. 24.] Oct. 4, s.n., Monday, at seven in the morning, Maastricht.—“My last to your Grace was from Overmeer, near Gant, of the 30th past. The next day the King lay at Werbode, near Diest; the day after at Tongres. Yesterday his Majesty arrived at Liege, and spent the day in visiting the fortifications of that place, which are extremely large, and in the evening came to this town, and is just now taking coach for the Grave, where his Majesty will be tonight, and tomorrow at Loo. I send your Grace enclosed the journal of the siege of Huy, as I have done the capitulation.”

Re. the 4th, o.s.



## SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1694, Sept. 25, Whitehall.—“By the enclosed copy of a letter from Ad[miral] Russell to Mr. Sec[retary], you will find he has received his Majesty’s orders, and though under some surprise and a little spleen at the first notice, yet he prepares to obey, and I am confident will do it in the best manner. . . .

“Saturday, yesterday, and all this morning have been spent in Council, preparing heads of Regulations for the East India Company, which are given to Mr. Attorney [Sir Edward Ward] and Solicitor [Sir Thomas Trevor] to be drawn into form by them and offered to the Council upon Thursday morning; hoping they may pass the Great Seal within the time reserved by the Charter, which is Friday night. Upon Thursday it will be known what advice the Council will give, and what resolution her Majesty will take upon the whole, which I shall be able to inform you of by the next post.

“Yesterday the Spa[nish] Amb[assador] had an audience of her Majesty, who was pleased to refer him to me for an answer; but I having been all day in the Council Chamber, he sent me a letter, of which the enclosed is a copy.\* I think it would be very hard, after what his Majesty has done for the preservation of Spain, that they should dictate to him where his Fleet should winter; besides, though the harbour at Port Mahone be extraordinary good, yet it is at too great a distance from hence, and in a place where the sea is so large the French may easily pass by, and our Fleet know nothing of it. There are many other objections I will not trouble you with, but the answer I returned the Amb[assador] was the orders (*sic*) the King had given was not that the Fleet should winter in the Med[iterranean], but at Cadiz, which was so settled he could not expect it should be altered.

“The Danish Resident, according to the trust I formerly told you he pretends to put in me, has given the enclosed copy\* of his orders from the Court of Den[mark], and made three demands, which I have also sent you a copy of,\* which he says are only *en particulier*; but all looks as if they would be glad to compound for owning the fault, and have the punis[h]ing this officer all to themselves.” . . .

*Autograph draft.*

## SHREWSBURY to ADMIRAL RUSSELL.

1694, Sept. 25, Whitehall.—Is sorry Russell does not approve of the resolution for the Fleet’s wintering at Cadiz. Stores and provisions will be sent; particulars to be given by the Admiralty. The objection as to the confidence to be placed in the Governor of Cadiz was laid before his Majesty. “It would be very unhappy for us if a squadron should slip by you into these seas, when you were not in a condition to send another, of at least an equal

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\* Not found.

strength, to follow them ; but you, being sensible of the consequence of this, will I hope use your utmost care to gain intelligence of what they are doing at Thoulon, and, according to the advices you shall receive of their preparations, endeavour to put yourself in a posture to prevent such a surprise."

*Copy, in Vernon's hand.*

#### PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1694, Sept. 27.—"Lord Normanbie, Lord Keeper, Lord Devonshire, Lord Shrewsbury, Lord Romney.

"The Lords of the Admiralty to be acquainted that at this time it is not intended any bomb vessels be sent to Admiral Russell.

"The person [who] writ to Mr. Bridgman from Dover to be sent for to come to town.

"Lord Carmarthen's proposal about Dunkirk laid before the Committee, and no resolution taken upon it."

*In Shrewsbury's hand.*

#### SEC. BLATHWAYT TO [SHREWSBURY].

1694, [Sept. 27.] Oct. 7,<sup>o</sup> s.n., Loo.—"His Majesty arrived here on Tuesday night after having dined at Rosendael, and yesterday hunted the stag. This day I received your Grace's packet of the 18th past, and have read your letter of that date to his Majesty, who does not think fit to give any directions concerning the exportation of corn from Ireland until he know the opinion of the Council. Nor does his Majesty believe it yet time to determine anything in relation to the Danish Captain.

"Mr. Vander Poel, the postmaster of the Brille, has writ me word that our letters of the 20th, 23rd and 27th were yet on this side by the contrary winds. . . .

[P.S.] "We continue in great pain for the Imperial Army, which the Turks were cannonading with some advantage, threatening to attack them with numbers far exceeding the Germans. Mr. Cresset is come hither to wait on the King."

Re. the 4th, o.s.

#### PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1694, Sept. 28.—"Lord Normanbie, Lord Keeper, Lord Shrewsbury, Lord Devonshire, Lord Romney.

"That Mr. Gregg endeavour to get a protocol amended as this is which I return to you. And that this, being signed by nobody, does not seem to be so authentic as is necessary for an affront of this nature ; that therefore, when he obtains a second protocol amended as I have said before, that one of their ministers, either Mr. Ruentlaw (?) or Jessin, do accompany this with a letter to Mr. Gregg that they have the King their master's orders to declare to Mr. Gregg that the matter contained

\* "7" appears to have been written over "8," but Shrewsbury read it as "8."

in this paper is what was resolved at Council, and what he will do when the King of England shall send back the Captain and the frigate.

“If in case (*sic*) a difficulty be made of writing to Mr. Gregg, that a letter to the same effect be writ from one of them to [the] Secretary of State here.

“To observe to Mr. Gregg that the discourses of the Ministers differ much from the satisfaction they offer in the protocol.

“That as from himself he may use it as an argument that the King of Denmark having disowned the giving the Captain orders for what he did, makes the action an absolute murder, and may justly be punished as such here, which ought to make them more concerned to have the Queen satisfied and the man released.

“That an answer be returned to Mr. Pawly, that satisfaction has been demanded at the Court of Denmark, and till that be given, I have orders to enter into no conference with him about it.”

*In Shrewsbury's hand.*

#### SHREWSBURY TO SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1694, Sept. 28, Whitehall.— . . . “Col. Lillingston has notice to prepare to go for Jamaica instead of Col. Faringdon, and I have given Mr. Clerk all the orders contained in your letters, that care be taken the two Reg[iments] be shipped complete. Upon this occasion it may not be improper to desire you to lay before his Majesty what I had the directions of the Council to represent concerning the Reg[iment] in the Leeward Islands lately commanded by Col. Lloyd. . . .

“I have sent his Majesty's orders to the Lords of the Adm[iral]ty for the yachts and convoy, who will be ready to sail in a very few days. I likewise signified his Majesty's pleasure in the same manner I received it from you, that my Lord Carmarthen should command it; but the Adm[iralty] have returned me answer that they had before directed my Lord to command the convoy for the Sound, and therefore should send another flag to bring over his Majesty.

“I have an account also from the Commissioners of Transportation that they have given directions to those ships which carried over Col. Wynn's Dragoons to receive yours or Mr. Ireton's orders; and they think they will be sufficient for the transporting his Majesty's equipage . . . .

“According to his Majesty's commands the Committee have considered the Danish protocol, and offered the alterations you will see, and directed me to write to Mr. Gregg to the effect of the enclosed, which if his Majesty approves you will please to send forwards.

“I can recollect nothing more I have to trouble you with, but an account of what has passed in the business of the East India Company, which kept the Council sitting yesterday from ten till four in the afternoon, partly in debates which would be too tedious to relate in a letter, but chiefly in adjusting the draft



of new Regulations suitable to the heads their Lordships had prepared the Tuesday before. One head is more certainly to discover whether they export goods of the product of Eng[land] to the value of what they were obliged in former Regulations. The rest in the greatest part relate to the putting more power in the General Courts, and taking it out of the Courts of Committees, at which some of the principal managers I hear are much offended; but this night they will be put under the Great Seal, being the last hour their Majesty's had reserved in their Charter for the imposing Regulations."

*Autograph draft.*

SHREWSBURY TO SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1694, Oct. 2, Whitehall.—Understands Lord Carmarthen is to have command of the convoy designed to bring his Majesty over.

"I hear some officers are arrived to receive the recruits, and Brigadier Hastings told me two days since that he was then going down to make the drafts. I think it may not be an improper time to remind his Majesty, now that he is going to the Hague, of this debt, which I have formerly mentioned to you to be due from the King to the Prince of Denmark, which the States are engaged to pay their share of."

*Autograph draft.*

SEC. BLATHWAYT TO [SHREWSBURY].

1694, Oct. 2-12, Dieren, in the morning.—"I have read both your Grace's letters of the 21st and 25th past to the King, together with Admiral Russell's letter to Mr. Secretary Trenchard; upon which his Majesty has given me no other commands than to acquaint your Grace that, after discoursing with Mons. de Wildt, Secretary of the Admiralty of Amsterdam, it appears that the Dutch will not be able to get the first proportion of victuals and stores designed for the fleet at Cadiz in readiness to accompany our ships and convoy that are first intended thither, but that they resolve to be ready for the next convoy, which the Admiralties of Holland are of opinion ought to carry all that is necessary for the whole Fleet, without sending a further proportion in 'March, which besides they think would then arrive too late for the setting out the Fleet to sea, as it ought to be very early the next spring.

[P.S.] "His Majesty will be going to the Hague in four or five days, and then embark as soon as the yachts arrive."

Re. Oct. the 6th.

A COUNCIL OF WAR.

1694, Oct. 2, [o.s.]—Council of War held on the Britannia, off Cape Spartel. Present: the Rt. Hon. Edward Russell, Admiral of the Fleet; Matthew Aylmer, Esq., Vice-Admiral of the Blue; David Mitchell, Esq., Rear-Admiral of the Red; John Nevill, Esq., Rear-Admiral of the Blue; George Byng, Esq., Vice-Admiral Calemborg, Rear-Admiral Evertsen.

They considered how to prevent the enemy's ships getting through the Straits; and the Dutch flag-officers informing that want of provisions and water will not admit of their keeping the sea more than four days, and it not being advisable for the English Fleet to continue alone—Resolved, to proceed to Cadiz, &c.

*Copy, enclosed in Russell's letter to Trenchard of 19-29 Oct.*

SEC. BLATHWAYT to [SHREWSBURY].

1694, Oct. 4-14, Loo.—“My last was from Dieren of the 2-12 instant, whereof the enclosed is a copy; since which we have received no letters from England, nor any news of the yachts and convoy. His Majesty intends to stay here until Tuesday next, and will be the same day at the Hague. The enclosed is a plan of Peter Waradin and of the Armies before it. I have sent the journals to the office, which give some better hopes of a good issue for the Imperialists.

[P.S.] “Upon the complaint of Sir P. Rycaut of the want of payment, the King would have your Grace recommend his case to the Lords of the Treasury.”

Re. the 11th.

MR. JOHNSON'S INFORMATION.

1694, Oct. 4.—“First paper, Sept. 1694.” On Friday the 7th [Sept.], Mr. Cooper, Mr. Dunellon, a lawyer in Spring Garden, and he met in order to find out ways to baffle the evidence for the King against Capt. Williamson, the principal being one who called himself Col. Brereton, a notorious villain, who had sworn that the Captain was with him in France. A Capt. Adams and others are mentioned in connexion with a robbery, &c.

“Second paper, 19 Sept.,” relating to the same matter.

“Third paper, 25 Sept.”—This mentions Mason's coffee-house near the Royal Exchange; Mr. Newberry, an apothecary in Jewin Street; the Horse-Shoe, by Holburn Bars; the Three Red Herrings in Red Cross Street; Lord Mollineux and Sir Thomas Stepney; counsellor Thornberry, living in the Temple.

“Fourth paper, 29 Sept.”—Secretary Johnstone, the Master of Stairs, Secretary Dalriddle, forgery of the Bishop of Bristol's orders, Capt. Sloo, Capt. Dunbar, &c., are mentioned.

(Signed) JAMES JOHNSON.

“Jurat' 4 Oct<sup>br</sup>. 1694, coram me, Ja. Vernon.”

*Endorsed:* 2 Oct. '94.

To JAMES KITSON, one of their Majesties' Messengers in Ordinary.

1694, Oct. 5, Court at Whitehall.—Warrant by the Duke of Shrewsbury, Principal Secretary, to take a constable with him and seize Mrs. — Cotton, Mrs. — Ward, *alias* Anvill, and — Holmes, and their papers, for conspiring to suborn witnesses

against the lives and credit of several witnesses for their Majesties against persons charged with high treason ; and to bring them before Shrewsbury to be examined.

Like warrant to Charles Couchman for apprehending Thomas Cooper, — Donelon, *alias* Donelaw, and Capt. — Adams.

Like warrant to Charles Morris for apprehending — Newbery, — Hamilton, and — Clapton.

*Copy.*

Warrant to Kitson or Maris (*sic*) to search for — Newberry, — Hamilton, and — Clapton, and to seize them with their papers for conspiring, &c., as above.

*Copy.*

#### SHREWSBURY TO SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1694, Oct. 5, Whitehall.— . . . “ It being judged improbable his Majesty would be here so soon as that the Par[liament] might sit upon the 25th, a procla[mation] is issued out for the proroguing it to the 6th of No[vember], at which time notice is given for the members to attend.

“ The yachts are ready to sail, but the wind is now very contrary.

“ I have here enclosed sent you a copy of a representation the gentlemen of the Post Office laid before me this morning, though I do not know whether his Majesty will now take any resolution upon it before his return.”

*Autograph draft.*

#### SHREWSBURY TO LORD LUCAS.

1694, Oct. 7, Whitehall.—It is her Majesty’s pleasure that he permit Sir Thomas Powis, Sir Barthelemy Shore, and Mr. Upton to have access to Mr. Leigh [of Lime] as his counsel, in private; and also Sir Thomas Chicheley, Mr. Beresford, Mr. Banks, Mr. Masters, the Lady Chicheley, Mrs. Abigail Leigh, and Mrs. Sarah Banks, his near relations and friends, in the presence of a warder.

*Copy, endorsed by Vernon.*

#### LORD CONINGSBY TO SHREWSBURY.

1694, Oct. 7, English style, Loo.—“ I have had several opportunities to discourse the King about the affairs of Ireland, and I can in the first place assure your Grace that he is now fixed to have a Parliament in the spring, and the gentlemen of that country may depend upon it; and I hope they will resolve to meet in such a temper that will encourage him to have one yearly till they come to a better settlement than they have at present, which only can be brought about by themselves. I found there had been here the same doctrine I met with at London, that Irish people could not settle Ireland, and that a Parliament of England must; but assuring them that they would have business enough without that, made them easily persuaded to lay aside that notion.



“I presumed, my Lord, to name you the first and fittest to go Lord Lieutenant, but the King immediately answered he could not spare you. I then ventured to tell him that, if his Majesty kept you here, he ought by some means or other to find a way to make your station more proper for you, which I hope he will not fail to do. Your Grace need not apprehend but that I did this in such a manner that it seemed to come entirely from myself. I then proposed our friend, and the King’s return was ‘[Is] it to be Lord Lieutenant?’ I said no, but Lord Deputy. He answered nothing more than this, ‘Will his old father never die?’ By which and some other hints I fancy, if he can be persuaded to go Lord Justice, in conjunction with the Lord now there, it will be no hard matter to bring it to pass with the King.

“We leave this place soon, the King intending to be at the Hague on Friday, as he told me this morning, and from thence the next day, if the wind is fair and the yachts come, which we hear nothing of yet; and that makes us fear the news may be true of Du Bart’s being out, and that he has intercepted the packet boat.

“Palms his son is, I suppose, sure of his place of Teller, and I am confident, if your Grace can think of a proper person, the King will be prevailed upon to make that necessary alteration in the offices of Attorney and Solicitor; but then you must lay it before him as a thing of absolute necessity, as I have presumed to do, and I am sure it is hardly possible to carry on his affairs in Parliament without it be done.

“We are mightily satisfied here that the Turks are retired, and the news from Amsterdam is that the French fleet, concluding ours gone, are out in the Mediterranean.”

*Endorsed*: Lord Conisbie, Oct. the 7th. Re. the 17th, 1694.

SEC. BLATHWAYT TO [SHREWSBURY].

1694, Oct. 8-18, Loo.—“We are very impatient for English letters, and to hear of the yachts and convoy designed for the King, the want of which has inclined his Majesty to remain here until Friday next; who is resolved not to stay twenty-four hours at the Hague after the arrival of the ships, if the wind be fair.

“Consul Blackwell having sent me the enclosed letter and extract of another from Mr. Lodington, which I have read to the King, his Majesty thinks fit that a commission be immediately dispatched to some person at or near Tripoli to conclude a peace with that Government, and in the meantime I have signified to Consul Blackwell his Majesty’s intentions to the same purpose, that the Tripolines may be encouraged to desist from any further acts of hostility against the English.

“Your Grace’s last letter is of the 25th past.

[P.S.] “Your Grace will be informed from Germany of the Turks having withdrawn themselves from before Peter Waradin, or rather having raised the siege of the Imperial Army.”

*Endorsed*: Re. the 17th. This letter with the enclosed papers<sup>o</sup> was left in Mr. Sec. Trenchard's hands the same day I received it, Tripoly being in his Province, and he kept them two days. Oct. the 19th.

SHREWSBURY to CAPEL.

1694, Oct. 9, Whitehall.—“I understand by Col. Wooseley that your Lordship has heard nothing from me concerning his Majesty's intentions that the Parliament in Ireland shall certainly sit till the next spring; which makes me conclude a letter I sent dated the 16th of August by Col. Ham[ilton] of Talimore is not yet come to your hands. I take the liberty to enclose a duplicate of the same, which is all I can say upon that subject.

“In relation to what your Lordship recommends concerning the exporting of corn, that matter will be considered the next Council day, where I shall endeavour that your Lordship's desires may be complied with, being at present in very great haste.”

*Autograph draft.*

SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1694, Oct. 9, Whitehall.—“By your letter of the 2nd I find the Dutch will not be ready to go with our first convoy to the Straits, but propose to send such a quantity of all necessaries with the second that they think no third will need to go towards the spring. If the Fleet were to be furnished with stores only and such things as would be requisite for refitting the ships, I should think they were in the right; but such a quantity of provisions as will be necessary to victual our squadron cannot possibly be provided so early in the winter as the second convoy is designed to go, nor perhaps, if it could, would it be very advisable.

“A messenger has delivered me a letter from you of the 13th Sept., and brought one Bateman and his wife. Mr. Secretary and I took their examinations, but they appear to be people of such a character, and some things they say seem so improbable, that though they have had the good luck by these means perhaps to save their own lives, I think they ought not take away the life of anybody.† The Lancashire and Cheshire gentlemen go down tomorrow in order to take their trials in those countries.”

*Autograph draft.*

SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1694, Oct. 12, Whitehall.— . . . “By the enclosed papers, which are copies of what the Lords of the Admiralty sent to Mr. Secretary Trenchard, you will see that the first convoy for Cadiz is deferred, and designed to be sent at the same time with the second. I wish the Dutch may be ready then, and give you this notice that you may, if his Majesty approve of it, signify it to them and hasten their preparations, it being very

\* See Aug. 30 and Sept. 13.

† “The prisoners are designed to be sent down”—struck out.

convenient for both nations that if possible they might go together. I hope many more letters will not pass before we shall see you here."

*Autograph draft.*

SEC. BLATHWAYT to [SHREWSBURY].

1694, Oct. 12-22, Hague.—"I am come hither this evening from Loo, his Majesty intending, upon my leaving that place, to be here about the same time; but the weather has been so fair as to invite the King to hunt once more, so that his Majesty is not expected here sooner than tomorrow, having sent by an express the enclosed letter for the Queen.

"I had before my coming away laid before his Majesty your Grace's letters of the 28th past, 2nd and 5th instant, but his Majesty, designing to embark for England as soon as the wind shall permit, did not think it necessary to give any directions to your Grace in the mean time.

"The convoy and yachts arrived on Tuesday last, and will be accompanied in their return by some Dutch men-of-war that lie ready in the Mase, which is very convenient, since 'tis said that Bart is at sea with his squadron."

Re. the 17.

SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1694, Oct. 16, Whitehall.—"Her Majesty having sent her letter to enclose, and I being unwilling a post should go without writing, is the occasion of this letter; otherwise the wind is now fair, and you so immediately expected that I can hardly imagine this will come to your hands. . . .

[P.S.] "By a ship that parted from Jamaica in August, and is lately come to Bristol, we are told that the French have quitted that island, having carried away about 2,000 negroes and done other mischief. A farther account is expected by other ships that set out at the same time, but this being a light vessel, the others are not yet arrived."

*Autograph draft.*

SEC. BLATHWAYT to [SHREWSBURY].

1694, Oct. 16-26, Hague.—"I have the honour of your Grace's letters of the 9th and 12th instant, to which your Grace will expect no other answer than that his Majesty commanded me to acquaint the Pensioner with the resolution that is taken in England to send the first and second convoy together to Cadiz, and to dispose the Dutch to hasten their preparations so as to be ready to accompany our ships thither, which there is reason to believe they will be able to comply with.

"Enclosed is a letter my Lord Galway has received from Admiral Russell,\* which brings the latest news we have from

\* See Sept. [2-]12.



him ; but from Paris we are assured that the French fleet is sailed from Toulon, but whither or on what design is not mentioned.

“The King will have finished all business here in a day or two, by which time it is hoped the wind, which is now N.N.E., may come more to the eastward and calm the sea a little (which is very much raised by the westerly storms), so that his Majesty may embark with some probability of a good passage.

[P.S.] “There are but six ships come from England to convoy the King, of which two are fifth rates.”

Re. the 23.

#### SHREWSBURY TO SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1694, Oct. 19, Whitehall.—“I have yours of the 8th and 12th. The wind being now changed, we are not in so immediate hopes of his Majesty’s arrival as when I writ my last.

“The contents of your letter of the 8th, with Consul Blackwell’s and Mr. Loddington’s letters relating to the affairs of Tripoly, I have communicated to Mr. Secretary Trenchard, he being now in town, and those parts in his province. You will receive I suppose from him an account of what he has done upon it.

“Sir Joseph Herne has a letter from his correspondent, Mr. Fetherstone, at Allicant, of the 10-20 Sept., that says our Fleet was then at anchor in that road, and Mr. Russell sick of a fever. We have this account from no other hand, yet I doubt it is true, and am sure it is of mighty importance.”

*Autograph draft.*

#### SEC. BLATHWAYT TO [SHREWSBURY].

1694, Oct. 19-29, Hague.—“Since my last I have acquainted the Pensioner with the resolution that had been taken in England to send away the first and second convoy of provisions for Cadiz at the same time, which were in such a forwardness as to sail within less than a fortnight, when it was hoped the convoy from Holland might be in a readiness to accompany them. The Pensioner promised me to inform the Admiralties of it, as he has since done, and assures me their convoy will sail with the first fair wind, with eight months’ provisions for their fleet, and will call at the Downs to join our ships. He is very desirous to know how many men-of-war and of what force are appointed in England for this service. They have not yet determined the number of theirs.

“I have the honour of your Grace’s letter of the 16th instant, and fear it may not be the last, there being no great appearance of a sudden change of the westerly winds.

“I have not yet taken notice to your Grace that your letter to Mr. Gregs with the enclosed protocol, as it was amended at the Committee, had been read to his Majesty and immediately

dispatched to Denmark. The King defers the signification of his pleasure concerning the exportation of corn from Ireland until his arrival in England."

Re. the 23.

CAPEL to SHREWSBURY.

[1694,] Oct. 19, Dublin Castle.—“With a duplicate of yours dated Aug. the 16th, I have this post received your Grace’s of Oct. the 9th, but the original of the former, delivered to Mr. Hamilton of Tullimore, never came to my hands.

“I have by this post writ to my Lord Portland for leave from the King to own the calling of a Parliament here in the spring, the common discourse of which will answer here to what you propose in calling a Parliament now, and by adjournments to hold it on to the spring. And were it declared immediately, there would be time little enough for preparing the Bills for the time then appointed; for when your Grace considers that the Bills must first pass all here at the Council, where matters of such natures move slow, especially after a Revolution, where Bills must well be digested, and after that must go to the Council of England, to which place we can make but one transmission before the Parliament meets; and considering the business of Ireland has seldom a quick dispatch there, there must be allowed several months for the perfect dispatch of all Bills, besides of other necessaries to be done before the opening of a Parliament, wherein the King’s pleasure must be known.

[P.S.] “This bearer, Mr. Brodericke, is best able of any man I know to give your Grace a faithful account of [this] kingdom, and of the true interest thereof. Pray, my Lord, be kind to poor Mr. Harrington. I have known him many years, and ever true to his country.”

Re. the 25th, 1694.

ADMIRAL RUSSELL to SEC. TRENCHARD.

[16]94, Oct. 19-29, Cadiz Bay.—(*The first part of this letter is printed by Cox.*)

“I acquainted you in a former letter that I did intend to write to the Government of Algier, and herewith I send you a copy of my letter to them, and of their answer thereto; as also so much of Consul Baker’s letter to me as relates to the public. I hope I have not done amiss in it, for I thought it might conduce to the service. . . .

“With submission to better judgments, ’tis not very unlikely, if the Brest squadron winters here, but they will be sending out ships by two and three till their number may be much superior to ours. If great care be not taken to supply us timely with men, I don’t know what we shall do. You will see by the account I send to the Admiralty that great numbers are wanting, and what we have will daily decrease. I question not but such a concern as this Fleet is to England will occasion a continual thought about us. . . .

[P.S.] "By the letters from the Government of Algier and Consul Baker, you will find how useful the Tartan has been, which lately attended on the said Consul; and if his Majesty will please to continue her as formerly, during such time at least as the Fleet stays in these seas, the Consul may not only have an opportunity of obliging the Government, but of gaining intelligence for me of the enemy's proceedings." . . .

*Copy (?)*, signed. R. Dec. 2.

#### VICTUALS FOR CADIZ.

1694, Oct. 21-31, and Nov. 4, the Hague.—Memorandum for Mons. de Wildt, Secretary of the Dutch Admiralty, as to a Dutch convoy for the victuals to be sent from the Thames to Cadiz; with his reply.

*French*, 1 p.

#### SHREWSBURY TO SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1694, Oct. 23, Whitehall.— . . . "I am desired by some friends of Mr. Talmash's that his Majesty may be put in mind of a son of his, which he has left an ensign in the second Reg[iment] of Guards, now commanded by my Lord Cutts. They think this no improper time, since they are informed there are now two companies vacant in that Regiment, one by the removal of Col. Withers to my Lord Cutts' Regiment, the other by the death of one Col. Taylor, who was a captain in that Regiment of Guards. Mr. Talmash's memory is yet so dear to a great many honest gentlemen, that I think his Majesty could not do a more popular action than to show some marks of his favour to this son, who is besides a very pretty youth." . . .

*Autograph draft*.

#### SEC. BLATHWAYT TO [SHREWSBURY].

1694, [Oct. 23-]Nov. 2, s.n., Hague.—"We are without letters from England, and continue wind-bound by a S.W. wind.

"This day the Spanish courier has brought the King and the States a promise from the Court of Madrid of eight hundred thousand crowns, in consideration of the extraordinary charge of maintaining the Fleet in those seas.

"His Majesty has at the same time received a letter of respect from the Great Duke of Tuscany, which seems to be intended as a forerunner of the acknowledgment of their Majesties, which may be soon expected, as well as from the other Princes and States of Italy, upon the stay of our Fleet in the Spanish seas."

Re. the 29 Oct., o.s.

#### SHREWSBURY TO CAPÉL.

1694, Oct. 25, Whitehall.—"I have just now received the favour of your Lordship's of the 19th Oct., and am glad the



duplicate of what I sent by Mr. Hamilton, of Talimore, is come to your hands ; I wonder the original is not yet received.

“I have discoursed a great deal with Mr. Broderick of the affairs of Ireland, and am confirmed in what myself thought, that a Parliament alone will not be sufficient to settle that country, but that some steps must be made before, without which that Parliament will not answer the ends it is called for, nor the kingdom afterwards receive that benefit which might be expected if a more thorough reformation were made. Some of the most apparent obstacles to persons who view at a distance I have long since taken notice of to the King by letter, and should be ready at his arrival (which we expect every day) to endeavour to convince him of the rest, but that I dare not be so positive as is necessary to persuade upon confidence on (*sic*) persons I have not acquaintance enough with to rely entirely upon. I know no man in these kingdoms can give so clear and full instructions what would entirely heal and settle all as yourself.” . . . Requests him to state his thoughts on the subject.

[P.S.] “The consideration of the exporting corn will be deferred till his Majesty’s arrival.”

*Autograph draft.*

#### SHREWSBURY to the EARL OF MONTAGU.

1694, Oct. 26, Friday.—“The contents of the letter your Lordship put into my hands this morning is of a nature that make me uneasy my Lord Capel should remain one minute under such thoughts of me ; and therefore, being to go a-hunting to-morrow by four of the clock in the morning, I return your Lordship your letter, and desire by to-morrow’s post that you will answer for me, that nothing of this kind ever entered into my head, and that my manner of writing to the King upon the affairs of Ireland has been in a style so different from this that no friend he has could more set forth his praise than I have done, and at the same time write no more than all the Irish have said to me upon his subject.” . . .

*Autograph draft.*

#### SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1694, Oct. 26, Whitehall.— . . . “In my last I forgot to acquaint you that the Lord Chief Baron Atkins had that day enrolled the resignation of his office of Lord Chief Baron.

“The gentlemen in Lancashire were acquitted last week. There appears to have been great villainy among the King’s evidence, and some who put them upon swearing this Plot in order afterwards to discover their perjury. My information being from letters only, I cannot yet be very clear in relating the contrivance ; but when the Judges and his Majesty’s Counsel return, so as the fact may be known, I hope all the actors in this villainy will be prosecuted and punished to the utmost.

“Bateman and his wife, who were sent from Bruges, and not thought fit to be made use of as evidence against Mr. Walmesley, are run away from the messenger that had them in custody, having first robbed him of several goods in his house.

“My Lord Clancarty has made his escape out of the Tower, and the town says (but for the truth of this I will not answer) left his periwig-block dressed up in his bed, with this inscription, ‘The block must answer for me.’”

*Autograph draft.*

SEC. BLATHWATT to [SHREWSBURY].

1694, [Oct. 26-] Nov. 5, s.n., Hague.—“We received yesterday answers to our letters of the 19th past, s.v., which is more expeditious than ever happened before. Your Grace’s letters of the 19th and 23rd have been laid before his Majesty, who expressed his willingness to give a captain’s commission to Mr. Tolmash’s son, though not in the Guards till he has served some time longer. I shall therefore take care to put his Majesty in mind of the first vacancy that may happen for him. His Majesty does not design to give my Lord Cutts’ late Regiment to Col. Withers, but rather to Col. Seymour, Lieut.-Col. of the Guards.

“I have communicated to Mons. de Wildt the list of our ships intended as convoy to the provision vessels for our Mediterranean Fleet, and I send here enclosed his answer as to the time of their convoy’s joining ours, and place where.

“The Danish post is at this instant arrived, and I have opened your Grace’s packets from Mr. Gregs, as he has desired me, of which I find I have duplicates, and so transmit the papers to your Grace, though I have had no opportunity to show them to the King, who is gone to bed, as I shall do the copies tomorrow morning, it being withall very probable his Majesty will desire again the opinion of the Committee whether this second protocol in matter and form may be satisfactory. I am afraid his Majesty may stay so long as to receive an answer here, the wind and weather showing not the least disposition to a change.

“Upon reading the Great Duke of Tuscany’s letter to the King, which I had not seen when I mentioned it last to your Grace, I find it is a formal and plain acknowledgment of his Majesty, as your Grace may judge by the enclosed copy.”

Re. the 31 Oct.

SHREWSBURY to CAPEL.

1694, Oct. 27, Whitehall.—“What I have learnt from my Lord Keeper and my Lord Montagu of the informations your Lordship has had relating to me, makes me perceive that the letter I writ by the last post was far more improper than I thought. . . . Since the time of my coming into the King’s service, in every word I have spoke or writ upon the subject of Ireland, I have not failed to commend your Lordship’s carriage in that country. . . .

“As to my Lord Conisbie, he is a man who owns some former obligations to me, and told me, when he went into Flanders, he would say upon the business of Ireland the words I should put in his mouth. . . . In all the discourses I ever had with him, unless sometimes when he has wished I might go<sup>9</sup>, which I took as a courtier’s compliment, at all times it has constantly been taken for granted that your Lordship must stay. But it matters not much what his opinion is, since I hope your Lordship will not easily believe that will be a guide to (move ?), or that, whilst I am writing to you with the freedom I have used, I am undermining you for my own, or the interest of any other.” . . .

*Autograph draft.*

ADMIRAL RUSSELL TO SEC. TRENCHARD.

1694, Oct. 29 [o.s.], Cadiz Bay.—Believes the French are resolved to winter at Thoulon. Last heard that they were plying with a Levant to windward from Cape Rosas, and were much shattered by a storm in the Gulf. If they venture through, we may have the good fortune to meet them. Numbers of men are wanting in the Fleet; 1,500 to 2,000 old disciplined soldiers would be serviceable.

“So soon as I learn what the French do, I will send home two ships, in lieu of the Suffolk and Edgar, convoy to the wine and fruit ships; but if the French fleet winters in these seas, I suppose ’tis not expected I should send home the ten ships directed by the Queen’s order, till the same number arrives with me, unless ’tis designed to reduce the present number. I shall very hardly be able to find a convoy for the ships bound up to Turkey; you will please to consider that those ships when sent are lost to me, and whether their places ought not to be supplied from England.

“I should have been glad to have received your opinion concerning the instructions given to the Turkey convoy that went up in the summer. The time draws near for their coming down, and if I possibly can, I will send a further strength to meet them; but, with submission, I ought to have directions how to govern myself in this case. For aught I know the Turkey Company may have desired orders to be sent to them contrary to what I gave, and may thereby make it useless to send more ships (if I can) to the place I design.

“I have been in this bay twenty-one days, and have cleaned ten ships, which I mention in the margin, by which you see I have not been idle, though this place affords nothing for our assistance. The Adventure, the second day she came out, took two prizes bound from Marseilles to Lisbon; they were delivered carefully to the Consul, as directed, but I have ordered him forthwith to sell them, that the money may be employed for the King’s use here, which will save the drawing of bills, and may be discounted for with the Commissioners of the Prizes.”

*Ten names of ships in the margin.*

*Copy (?), signed. R. De. the first.*

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\*“Lord Lieutenant,” struck out.



## SHREWSBURY TO SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1694, Oct. 30, Whitehall.—“Since my last I have received yours of the 2nd Nov., s.n., with an account of the bountiful promises the Spaniards have made. I think they ought to be pressed to performance whilst they are in this liberal humour, for if once the matter cool and grow an old debt, I doubt it will prove not worth much.

“I have a letter from Sir Will. Beeston of the 7th of August from Jamaica, with a large relation of all that passed for about five weeks that the French were expected and actually landed upon the place. The sum is that they were then retired, and left the island, having had about 350 of their men killed and wounded; but many more in their ships dying of sickness, he computes their whole loss to [be] about 700 men; on our side 100 men of all sorts, and 50 sugar-works destroyed, besides many other plantations, and above 100 horses burnt, and about 1,300 negroes carried off.

“I have a letter from Mr. Stanhope of the 3-13 Oct., acknowledging the letter I writ to him by his Majesty's directions during Mr. Sec[retary's] absence, to acquaint the Court of Spain with the supplies of ships and men his Majesty was sending to the West Indies, desiring his Catholic Majesty's orders to his Governors in those parts to give them all assistance against the common enemy; upon all which he had given in a memorial, and was expecting an answer.

“I must add, out of Sir Will. Beeston's letter, that he apprehends the French will return to revenge their disappointment, and therefore earnestly presses the dispatch of succours.”

*Autograph draft.*

## SEC. BLATHWAYT TO [SHREWSBURY].

1694, [Oct. 30-]Nov. 9, s.n., Hague.—“I was in hopes that there might not have been any occasion for writing this letter, the wind having been good for our passage since Saturday last, but the great ships belonging to the convoy, having been forced by the bad weather to get into the Goree, could not come out before this morning, when his Majesty went to the Oranje Polder very early, in order to his going on board his yacht, but found the wind come about to the S.W.; so that, it not being thought advisable to embark, his Majesty is returned to this place, where we shall expect a fair wind.

“I have since the last post read to the King the Danish protocol, as it has been altered by that Court; and though his Majesty takes it now to be very full, yet he has not thought fit, as I foresaw, to signify to Mr. Gregs his being-satisfied with it until he first know the opinion of the Committee, which your Grace may therefore be pleased to acquaint me with, in case we should stay long enough here.

[P.S.] “Since the writing of this, his Majesty has given me his commands to let your Grace know that he does not write to

the Queen, as being in expectation every minute of a change of the wind to get on shipboard, the great ships continuing in the road on purpose for it. We have today the news of the Polanders having given the Tartars a great defeat near Caminiech, and taken their convoy of provisions they were carrying into that place.

“As I was closing my letter, an English post arrives with your Grace’s letter of the 26th past, and one from the Queen, but his Majesty being gone to bed, I have no return to make at present.”

Re. the 4th No., o.s.

#### CAPEL to SHREWSBURY.

[1694,] Nov. [1], Dublin Castle.—“Since my last to your Grace, Mr. Hamilton has delivered on the 19th Oct. your letter to me.

“I was surprised at an expedient he says is approved of in England, for the remedying that great contest about the word *sole*, which, as he states to me, is this: that the Speech in opening the Parliament here shall mention nothing concerning money, but the House of Commons shall no sooner meet, but immediately they shall resolute themselves into a Committee of the whole House, and, before all other things, shall vote heads for bills of money to be presented for the Government. If this be [the] proposition, according to my poor apprehension, ’tis giving up the point. I believe it will not have much credit; and being of opinion that it is intended by this gentleman to embroil the King’s affairs here, I have done what I can to make it of no effect. But this to yourself alone.

“We are in great want of the King’s pleasure about transporting of corn.”

*Endorsed*: Lord Capel, November the first. Re. the 9th, 1694.

#### PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1694, Nov. 2, Kinsington.—“Mr. Russel’s letter of the 29th, old style, that part of it that relates to his not sending the ten ships directed by the Queen, was read, and nothing ordered upon it, but that the Admiralty and I should repeat the orders the Admiralty have already sent, to return as many ships [as] were sent and he kept with him.

“The Lords of the Admiralty were ordered to send for the Turkey merchants, and answer that part of the letter which relates to their instructions.”

*In Shrewsbury’s hand. Endorsed by him*: The second De. (*sic*); and in another place: the 2nd Nov.

#### SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1694, Nov. 2, Whitehall.—As to the King’s expected arrival, and the Straits convoy at Spithead. “I have read Mr. Gregg’s packet to her Majesty. There seems not much material in difference between us, but not receiving his Majesty’s directions

upon it, and expecting his arrival every hour, her Majesty has appointed no meeting of a Committee upon this, till the King's pleasure be further known."

*Autograph draft.*

SEC. BLATHWAYT to [SHREWSBURY].

1694, Nov. 2-12, Hague.—“We continue yet here, and are like to do so longer, the wind coming about more to the west, which makes it impossible for our convoy to get out of the Goree, so that we must expect with patience a change of weather. I acknowledge the honour of your Grace's letter of the 26th past.

[P.S.] “Notwithstanding the small appearances there are of a fair wind, his Majesty has just now given order for his coaches to be ready tomorrow very early in the morning, to carry him to the seaside in case of a change.”

Re. the 6th.

SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1694, Nov. 6, Whitehall.— . . . “I omit sending a letter Mr. Cresset has enclosed to me by the last post from the Duke of Zell to his Majesty, hoping and almost concluding it will sooner be delivered to his Majesty here than if I send it to Holland, where I hope this letter will not find you.”

*Autograph draft.*

SEC. BLATHWAYT to [SHREWSBURY].

1694, Nov. 6-16, Hague.—“The wind, coming yesterday to the N.N.E., brought the great ships out of the Goeree, so that his Majesty thought fit this morning to go on board his yacht, the wind continuing yet fair; but the weather was so calm that the yachts not being able to get out of the Mase with this day's tide, and the wind chopping about to the West, his Majesty is returned to this place, with a resolution to go on board tomorrow morning, or as soon as the weather may be proper for it.

“Your Grace will easily believe the King is very uneasy under this disappointment, more particularly in relation to the Parliament, for the putting off of which his Majesty gives no order, but leaves the whole direction of it to the Queen.

“I have nothing to add to the acknowledgment of your Grace's letter of the 30th past but that I am with you all respect,” &c.

[P.S.] “His Majesty has not writ to the Queen, in hopes of being as soon as the post in England.”

Re. the 9th.

SEC. BLATHWAYT to [SHREWSBURY].

1694, Nov. 9, Friday [o.s.], William and Mary yacht, off of Marget.—“The King has had a very good passage, being gone on board his yacht in the Maes yesterday, about one o'clock in the afternoon, and arriving here this day at noon. His Majesty is



immediately going on shore at Marget, where he will take coach in order to lie this night at Canterbury, and to dine tomorrow at Dartford, which your Grace will please to acquaint the Queen with."

Re. the 10th, two of the clock in the morning.

CAPEL to SHREWSBURY.

[1694,] Nov. 10, Dublin Castle.—“Your letter of the 29th instant gives me all the satisfaction imaginable, there being nothing more uneasy to me than lying under a person’s displeasure (as I apprehend I did under your Grace’s) whose friendship I value to the last degree, and whose character and worth is so esteemable by all men.” . . .

ADMIRAL RUSSELL to SHREWSBURY.

1694, Nov. 10 [o.s.], Cadiz Bay.—“The chief business of this letter is to beg I may receive some directions after what manner I am to behave myself towards the ships and vessels belonging to the Republic of Genoa. They are the carriers of all French commodities to the several ports of Spain. I have frightened them, but that is all I can do. Searching their ships for French goods will not bring the captains to confess, unless I was empowered to detain them upon suspicion. I have brought them to be very humble, having laid three of their captains by the heels. I do not remember that State has ever sent to acknowledge his Majesty as King of England. Why should not the town be visited by the Fleet the next summer? The sight of some bomb-vessels would make them say, do, or give anything.

“I will not make a doubt but that some scheme or design will be laid this winter in England how to employ the Fleet the next summer. If the King’s pleasure and the service requires their continuing in these seas, I will use my utmost endeavours to know whether Thoulon can be forced, or bomb-vessels come near enough to Merseilles. Both places, by the best account I can receive, were made very strong this summer. I have the plan of the latter, as ’tis now fortified.” . . .

*Signed. Endorsed:* R. 14 Dec. This letter was sent to his Majesty the 15th, and received from him again by the hands of my Lord Portland the 23rd of Dec. 1694.

[SHREWSBURY] to ADMIRAL RUSSELL.

[16]94, Nov. 12, Whitehall.—“I have just now notice that a packet is going to you, and I have only time (the King having commanded my attendance this evening at Kensington) to wish you would consider with yourself and propose what you think most proper to be done the next spring against the French.”

*Autograph draft.*

## SHREWSBURY to CAPEL.

1694, Nov. 13, Whitehall.—“I have your Lordship’s of the 1st of this month, and as to the expedient that is mentioned by Col. Hamilton, I must acquaint your Lordship that this gentleman was introduced to my Lord Keeper and me, as one who could very much contribute to the quieting any differences which might arise in the Parliament of Ireland. . . . As he had no authority o name us or either of us, I hope his discourses in our name will not prejudice the business. . . .

“His Majesty is in such a hurry of business upon his arrival that I have not yet had an opportunity to discourse to him upon the affairs of Ireland; when I do, I will give you a further account of that matter.

“The transporting of corn from Ireland will certainly now be very soon considered and determined.”

*Autograph draft.*

## CAPEL to SHREWSBURY.

[1694,] Nov. 15, Dublin Castle.—“His Majesty, I understand by your Grace’s letter to me of August the 16th, is resolved to have a Parliament here in Ireland the next spring; but I fear they will not so well answer the ends for which they are called, nor the kingdom receive the benefit intended by it, unless some reformation be first made; and though it be an ungrateful office, and against my nature, to say anything of particular persons, yet the real duty I owe the King, and my desire to serve this poor country, redeemed by himself (the Protestants of which are entirely in his interest), makes me think it necessary humbly to lay my thoughts before his Majesty, upon this occasion.

“In the first place, I think myself obliged to acquaint your Grace, that the Clergy here, by all I can find or learn of them, are wholly devoted to their Majesties’ service; and as for that part of the Army which is in Ireland, I must bear them witness, they are truly loyal, and their Majesties may depend upon them. Their behaviour in the country at their quarters is very fair, and few or no complaints come to us from thence against them; so that I am verily persuaded no obstacles will arise either from the Clergy or Army to obstruct a good agreement in Parliament.

“I wish I could give the same assurance of the Civil Government. The Lord Chancellor of this kingdom [Porter] over the Judges here has a great superintendency. He is a man of great temper, and hath a reputation generally of determining causes with affebilly [affability] and skill. I must likewise own, he hath behaved himself with great civility towards me, and that I have a tenderness for him. But, on the other side, I must acquaint your Grace, there is a general dissatisfaction against him in the Protestant gentry, as thinking him not in the British interest of this kingdom, which alone they think to be their Majesties’ interest here. And this belief is much increased, since his last return from England, by some indiscreet words, which I am told he let fall in the Court, discovering his incli[na]tion in favour of

the Irish ; and the Protestants, believing the character they gave of his administration in the late reign might something weigh with the King to raise him to this great trust, do the more resent his giving cause of suspicion that he is not firm to the present Government, and I fear they are become irreconcilably his enemies.

“ The Judges here, many of them, are not the most expert in their profession, and some of them not well able to answer the Bar, and want credit and authority enough to keep the Courts in that order and decency, as the dignity of their station does require. So that, except the Lord Chief Justice Pine, and Baron Ecline, there are few of the Judges in whose opinion I should think I might safely rely. The Chief Baron [Hely] is, in the judgment of many discerning men, improper for that post, and may be contented to be made one of the puisne Judges of the King’s Bench or Common Pleas, especially should his Majesty think fit to increase the Judges’ salaries to 800*l.* per annum, as he hath been pleased of late to declare he will when the Revenue will bear it. And if his Majesty should think fit to advance one of the best men we have here to be Chief Baron, and make a remove among the puisne Judges, two or three may be found out fit to be superseded, and doing it will bring credit to the Courts, and be of good example in making the rest of the Judges careful to do right for the future ; and this will give a general satisfaction to the whole kingdom, who now have a low esteem of many o[f] the Judges.

“ The two great springs that move this Government are the Attorney and Solicitor General, to whom all public matters are referred, and in whose opinion and integrity the chief Governors are safe. Sir Jo[h]n Temple is perfectly skilled in the affairs of this kingdom, but never here, by which means the whole business devolves upon the Solicitor General [Levinge], who, seeing all public matters must of course come through his hands, grows dilatory and disobliging ; wherefore it is requisite the Attorney General should be upon the place, and if he will not be prevailed withal to come over, his Majesty had (in my opinion) had [*sic*] much better give him a pension of 400*l.* per annum (which he may deserve for his advice in the affairs of Ireland), and put another in his room ; which will give great satisfaction, in having both an Attorney and Solicitor here, and I am sure no disadvantage to their Majesties’ Revenue.

“ I cannot give any commendation of the Commissioners of the Revenue, many of them being no ways versed in affairs of that nature ; and as for the Commissioners of Inspection into Forfeitures (of whom Mr. Justice Cox is the chief), by what I can observe of them, their principal design (having good salaries) is to prolong their Commission with more regard to their own private advantage than any profit to the Crown.

“ I had almost forgot to mention the Privy Council. Five of the members are Judges, whereas formerly the three chief Judges only were of the Privy Council, and who were enough to attend that service. And I must crave leave to say, I have often been



surprised at the coldness and indifferency I have seen there in promoting matters I thought absolutely necessary for their Majesties' and the people's interest; wherefore I conceive it reasonable that some gentlemen of good estates shall be made of the Privy Council, as Sir Robert King, Sir Christopher Wandisford, &c., and that likewise one or two of the general officers of the Army should be of that number, whom we have often occasion to consult, when detachments of the Army [are?] to be posted for to suppress the Raparees and Tories; and these gentlemen will always be ready to do their Majesties and the country right, and keep up the true interest at the Board.

"If his Majesty should think fit to make any alteration in the Courts, or a new Attorney or Solicitor General, the gentlemen of the long robe of this country, who are men proper to serve their Majesties in these stations (and 'tis for their service to choose the best), are Mr. Broderick, Mr. Rochford, Mr. Whitehed, Mr. Sergeant Donnella and Mr. Doria (?). These are gentlemen of good esteem and reputation, and well beloved, and the placing some of them in employment will do their Majesties good service against the meeting of a Parliament here. And I must humbly offer it to his Majesty's most gracious consideration, whether it may not be expedient to have some such reformation forthwith made which may put the minds of the Protestants at ease, who are a people sedulous and diligent enough in pursuing their own interest, and do well understand it, and will with great gratitude and duty receive and own the care [care?] his Majesty shall therein express of their welfare.

"Your Grace thus sees how freely I have declared my mind, and with a liberty which nothing but the duty I owe the King could have forced from me; nor have I any other design in proposing what I have herein mentioned, but to take away all occasion of offence, or that may create any misunderstanding between their Majesties and their people when a Parliament meets. And I beseech your Grace to assure his Majesty, that in all my negotiations with the gentlemen of this country, whom I have discoursed with in order to keep up a good correspondence in Parliament, I have ever had a due regard to assert the rights of the Crown, and have plainly told them, they must not insist upon the *sole right*, but pass one money bill at least, that had its rise from the Council. And I find them generally willing to pass that for an additional Excise; and therefore whenever they come together, I have great reason to continue my belief that all heats will be laid aside, and that they will meet in good temper, and not by an unreasonable obstinacy justly forfeit the favour of the Crown, but that they will contribute to their utmost, to support the Government, and do their Majesties and their country all the service that can be expected from good Englishmen and Protestants."

R. the 2nd Dec. 1694.

## SHREWSBURY to ADMIRAL RUSSELL.

1694, Dec. 4, Whitehall.—“Mr. Secretary Trenchard being indisposed, I am commanded by his Majesty to acknowledge your letters of the 19th and 29th October. . . .

“His Majesty has directed the Lords of the Admiralty to advise with the Turkey merchants, and thereupon to send you instructions, if any be necessary. . . .

“Orders are given out for some bomb-vessels to be prepared, and it is hoped they will be in a readiness to go with the victualling ships in January. In the mean time his Majesty is desirous to be informed, as near as you can guess, what time this spring the Fleet with you will be in a condition to sail. . . .

“His Majesty’s own thoughts are, that a particular regard must be had to the protecting the trade, and to the defence of the coast of Spain, especially Catalonia. To concert with the Duke of Savoy, by the means of my Lord Galloway (*sic*), if any descent can be made upon Provence; and to assist in that or any other reasonable design he may propose against France. To inform yourself if the harbour of Thoulon, crowded as it now is with double the number of ships that usually did winter there, may not be so bombarded as to give reasonable hopes of burning many of them, in case they should remain there till you come before that place; or if they should be out sooner, or the harbour so [secure?] that it could not be bombarded, whether the town of Thoulon might not be fired with bombs; and the same of Marseilles, whether the town, or the galleys that lie in the harbour, either or both, might not in the same manner be destroyed by bombs. . . .

“At such a time as this, when there appears to be a prospect of doing something to weaken France in their naval power, which is so immediately the interest and security of England, his Majesty is earnestly concerned that such an opportunity be not lost, which in an age may not offer itself again.

“I have here enclosed sent you an extract of the late intelligence which came to Mr. Secretary of the ships at Rochfort and Brest. The letters from France continue to mention their resolution of sending many of their seamen from Thoulon and those parts over land to West France.” . . .

*Autograph draft.*

## ADMIRAL RUSSELL to SHREWSBURY.

[16]94, Dec. [6-]16, n.s., Cadiz Bay.—As to proposed measures against the French in the spring. “Bomb-vessels will be necessary; the name in this part of the world is very terrible.”

[P.S.] Dec. [7-]17.—“I have only to add that by the next convoy, that will depart in ten days, I shall send you some wine; and I have used my best endeavours to procure two fine Spanish horses as a present to the King, which I hope to have by that time.”

Re. the 7th Feb., being then at Exford.

MR. SIMON WEELD'S ANSWER TO MR. VERNON'S  
INTERROGATORIES.

1694, Dec. 8.—“In September 89, I was sent with letters to King James in Ireland by Sir Patrick Maxwell, of Spring Bell, and brought others back. . . .

“In the month of July 90, I came to Sir Patrick Maxwell's, and . . . he desired I might go and see if I could find out the Earl of Hume, and to know his resolutions. . . . With him [the Earl, at Morbottell,] was the Laird of McKerstone, the Laird of Gladstaines, Graden Ker, Capt. James Deyell, and four or five gentlemen more, whose names I do not know, but then an insurrection was designed; but before they would do anything in the matter, they would send to the Earl of Arran, that was then privately at Edinburgh. . . .

“In the month of April 89, to the best of my knowledge, I went to Sir Patrick Maxwell's to demand some money which he owed me upon the account of tithes; where I see [saw] two strangers, both Englishmen. The one went by the name of Mr. Harrison, who some time after I understood to be my Lord Griffin. The other went by his own name, who was Mr. Renny Grahame, brother to my Lord Preston. . . . Mr. Harrison, alias Lord Griffin, told us that he wondered at the King's stay, for he had received a letter from him, assuring him that he would be in Scotland some time in March, and desired that he with some others of his friends would come and join him; whereupon Col. Leg, Capt. May, and Capt. Hardy, and some more that were in the Borders (whose names I do not know), were com[mande]d to join him. . . .

“When I left Scotland, Sir Patrick Maxwell recommended me to my Lord Griffin, who was then at his house in Northamptonshire. . . . When Admiral Russel beat the French fleet, and burned many of their ships, I was then in London, and lodged with Mr. Elliot in Rupert Street, but was not privy to any who furnished them horse and arms, nor to their consults; but Mr. Doughty, chaplain to my Lord Arundel of Trevis [Trevise], told me that he was certainly informed there was a fund of money to carry on the designed invasion. . . .

“Captain Dunbar, who lodges at the Crown and Thistle Tavern, in King Street, Westminster, told Mr. Johnstone and me, walking nigh the Dyall in St. James's Park upon the 29th day of Sept. last, in the evening, that at the time Admiral Russel beat the French fleet, that there was [were] ten or twelve thousand horse in and about the City of London and Westminster, ready to have joined King James in case he had landed. . . .

“Last spring Mr. Tho. Apprice, Mr. Cox, a plumber in Pickadilly, and I were at the Horse Shoe ale-house in St. James's Street, drinking our morning's draught, . . . Mr. Apprice speaking very cheerfully, ‘I hope very soon to see my old master King James.’ . . . So soon as I met with Dr. Monro, I gave him an account of what had passed, and that King James was expected very quickly; upon which the Doctor regretted the want of a horse for the expedition. . . .



“The first year and more after I came to London, I wrote sometimes for my Lady [Griffin] (but never for my Lord); but her letters were so mysterious that none but her correspondent[s] could know what to make of them. . . . My Lady gave me a catalogue to transcribe, wherein were the proper names of a great many persons of quality; . . . the proper names were writ first, and then a dash, and under them the improper names; . . . and by this catalogue my Lady writes to her correspondents. . . . But I wearied of the employment, and then Archdeacon Baynard, who was Archdeacon of Koynyer, in the diocese of Down and Koynyer, in Ireland, was her amanuensis; he did lodge near the sign of the Black Horse, at the further end of Pickadilly, as you go to Hyde Park gate. I was first made privy to an insurrection when my Lord Griffin was in Scotland, and the second was in July 90, as I have said already.”

Received moneys from the late Bishops of Bath and Wells and Peterborough; Mr. Barkly, a clergyman; young Madam Windham (?); the City clergy, who used to collect for the relief of the Scots clergy; and now from Princess Ann’s charity to the Scots clergy in London, &c. Was informed Mr. Irwin had made his escape.

“Last summer Dr. Monro and I was [were] walking in St. James’s Park, where we were discoursing of King William. The Doctor says how easy a thing it were for a hundred good fellows, either as he were [was] going [to] or coming from Harwich, to seize him, but some among the hundred would discover the design. But I said, ‘What would you do with him?’ The Doctor said he would take the first ship he came at, and press her, and carry him into France. ‘O how pitifully’ (says he) ‘would he look when he came before King James and the King of France!’ . . .

“Mr. Johnstone and I was [were] discoursing about Capt. Williamson’s trial, and that one Col. Brerton was the chief evidence. Mr. Johnstone told me that he knew some that would invalidate his evidence; . . . that he would meet any gentleman next morning by nine a clock at Cumberland Coffee-house; whereupon I immediately wrote to Mr. Cooper, and he came at the time appointed, and we went to the Angel ale-house in Angel Court.” . . .

The writer appears to have been in Newgate, in irons. He sent letters to Mr. Lindsay, who lodges at the sign of the Black-moor’s Head, at Charring Cross.

“I was informed by Mr. Robert Elliot that the three presbyteries, viz., Jedburgh, Kelso, and Selkirk, joined together and agreed to send one of their number weekly to the Archbishop of Glasgow, then at Edinburgh, to receive instructions from him” [as to non-swearing].

Mentions the ship in Charles Street; the pamphlet called “the Answer to Dr. King,” of which Mr. Leslie was the author; many persons who had a hand in it; the sign of the Goal near St. James’s Street; a statue-maker’s in Pickadilly, near the Sun Tavern; pamphlets called “the Anatomy of the Jacobites,” “Delenda Carthago,” “the Original Contract,” “the Parallel

betwixt O. P. and P. O.," "the Original of Sir John Knight's Speech," and "the Hist[orical] Romance;" Mr. Pops', an ale-house in Hugging Alley, near Gutter Lane; the Horse-shoe ale-house in St. James's Street; the Sarazen's Head Inn, in Friday Street; a house near Claringdon Park; a pamphlet called "the Dialogue betwixt A. and B. concerning the times," the author being Mr. Irwin, with whom the writer dined at the Dolphin and Crown, a cook-shop near St. James's Street; the printing of certain pamphlets, and disposal of the copies; pamphlets called "The Authority of the Civil Power over the Church," "The Vindication of Some among Ourselves," "Great Britain's Just Complaint," "The Present State of England," "The Colonel's Speeches," "The Poor Man's Petitions," and "The Price of Abdication"; the George Inn [at] the head of Hay Mercat; the reprinted "Letters to Sir John Holt"; verses in print called *Ελιμινηκη*, in Latin; and "the private press." Many persons are mentioned as being concerned in the distribution of pamphlets.

SIM. WEELD.\*

*In Vernon's hand:* Jurat' 8 Dec<sup>br</sup> 1694, coram me, Ja. Vernon.

#### PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1694, Dec. 9, Kensington.—"Write to the Lords Justices in Ireland to know if they can furnish the Fleet with any number of seamen, and what number."

*In Shrewsbury's hand.*

#### SHREWSBURY TO CAPEL.

1694, Dec. 11, Whitehall.—"I give you this trouble only to acknowledge the favour of yours of the 15th Nov., and thank you for the trust you were pleased to put in me by the contents of it. I have endeavoured to represent your Lordship's thoughts in the best manner I could in one conversation I have had upon that subject with his Majesty; but it having not yet had the effect I could desire, I shall defer giving you my opinion how far we may hope to prevail, till I have tried at least once again."

*Autograph draft.*

#### JOHN LUNT TO SHREWSBURY.

[1694, Dec. 12.]—Writes on behalf of himself, George Wilson, and John Wombell, prisoners in the King's Bench. They have not a penny to buy bread; their wives are big with child, and have pawned their clothes to maintain them (the prisoners), &c. They discovered the devilish treasons of their Majesties' enemies, and it is hard that they should be imprisoned by the Government. "'Tis true (my Lord) Taaff did suggest at the trials at Manchestar, and now to the honourable House of Commons, those things which, if true, we deserved to be made public examples of

\* The whole paper appears to be in the same hand as the signature.

justice to future ages. . . . We have declared nothing but what is as true as the Gospel itself."

Re. the 12th De. 1694.

SHREWSBURY to ADMIRAL RUSSELL.

1694, Dec. 18, London.—“A letter having been writ by the King of Spain to his Majesty, of which the enclosed\* is a copy, I am commanded to recommend the contents of it to you. It is obvious that those men they desire your assistance to transport will be much wanted in Catalonia, where if the French should have the same success they had the last year, the consequence may be very prejudicial to the common interest. His Majesty therefore does not doubt but you will help them in what you can, so it be no disappointment to your other designs, and, if it can be done, concert matters so with them as to make it as little inconvenient as may be.

“By what Mr. Secretary writ the last post to Consul Blackwell, of which here enclosed is a copy, you will perceive the necessary orders are given for the employing the Tartanne you thought would be of use to you.

“The last letters from France mention four ships fitting at Brest for cruisers, and ten at Thoulon; and that 1,600 of those seamen which were going from thence to West France are returned to Provence; but of this your intelligence I conclude will be fresher and surer than ours.

“When your last letter, I think it was of the 10th Nov., arrived—for I have it not now by me—I had been taken with a lameness in my knee, which has given me great pain, and continues still such a weakness upon that part, that I am confined to my house. . . . I sent it to the King.” . . .

As to plans of Marseilles and Thoulon; and four Regiments to be sent to Russell.

*Autograph draft.*

[MR.] R. AUSTEN, [SIR] R. RICH, and [SIR] G. ROOKE, [Lords of the Admiralty,] to SHREWSBURY.

[16]94, Dec. 21, Admiralty Office.—“We have received your Grace’s letter this day, in answer to which we can at present only acquaint you that the ships intended for the convoy with the victualling ships and bomb vessels to Cadiz being not yet fully resolved upon, we are not able to say what number of soldiers can be put on board them. But in the mean time it is our opinion the number will be [so?] inconsiderable that it is not worth his Majesty’s consideration to think of sending any soldiers that way; and therefore, if his Majesty’s pleasure is any soldiers should be sent to the Straits, we think it necessary that transport ships be provided for them.”

*Copy. Endorsed:* About carrying soldiers to the Straits.



## SHREWSBURY TO CAPEL.

1694, Dec. 22, London.—“I have been kept within doors these ten days by a lameness and indisposition, which has hindered my waiting upon his Majesty, and my endeavours to do anything in promoting those affairs your Lordship wishes, and which I have promised my inconsiderable assistance in. As soon as I go abroad, which, if I do not relapse, will now be in a few days, I shall be able to give you some account of our inclinations here.”

*Autograph draft.*

## SHREWSBURY TO PORTLAND.

[16]94, Dec. 22, London.—“I have here enclosed sent your Lordship a copy of the paper I have received from Mr. Bridgman, upon consideration of this whole matter. I doubt it will miscarry by the too great secrecy. I should humbly propose that his Majesty would hear Sir Clowdesley Shovell, or Hopton, or Bembo (*sic*), or some seamen, [as] to the probability of this port; my Lord Romney and Sir Martin Beckman, [as] to what is to be done by their office; and if upon the whole his Majesty resolves it shall be undertaken, orders must immediately be sent out for the bringing together so many of these ships as shall be thought necessary.

“His Majesty was pleased to direct me to write something to Sir Cha[rles] Hedges about Mr. Russel’s visiting Genoese ships, which I know not well how to do, unless Mr. Russel’s letter be returned to me, having no copy of it.”

*Autograph draft. Enclosure:—*

3	{	Monk - - - at Portsmouth -	<i>Proposed for the last Straits convoy.</i>
		Dreadnought do.	Ordered to accompany the next Straits convoy to the latitude of the North Cape.
4	{	Foresight - at Portsmouth -	Ready.
		King’s-fisher do.	Will be ready about the 10th of January.
		Centurion - under the King’s orders.	In the River.
		Greenwich - at Woolwich -	Completed.
5	{	Pembrook - in the River -	Designed for the Cadiz convoy in January.
		Mermaid - at Sheerness -	Will be ready the beginning of January.
		Saphire - Downs - - -	Under orders to cruise off St. Malo’s.
6	{	Maidstone - cruising between the Isle of Wight and the Start.	
		Solebay - off Harwich.	
		Seahorse - off Dover, Dungenesse, and Rye.	
		Fireships {	
		Roebuck	at Sheerness.
		Hawke	at Portsmouth.

*There are no other fireships ready but those that are to go to the West Indies.*

*The words in italics are in Shrewsbury's hand. Endorsed: Re. from Mr. Bridgman, Dec. the 22nd 1694.*

[ESTIMATE by the COMMISSIONERS of TRANSPORTATIONS.]

[1694, Dec.]—"It is judged 3,000 foot may be carried to Cadiz, to be landed as soon as they arrive there; the King finding provisions at forty shillings per head, allowing one ton of shipping to each man.

"If they must go up the Straits to be landed in some port there, the ships cannot be taken up but by the month, at the rate of 13s. or 14s. per ton per month.

"The ships may be got ready in a month, or perhaps sooner.

"No owners will let any ships by the month unless they have two months' pay beforehand, and secured that the rest shall be paid from month to month. The ships to remain in pay till they return to the River of Thames, where only so many tons of shipping can be had, though the men may be better embarked at Portsmouth.

"If the men are to be carried by the head, half the freight is to be paid in hand, and the other half as soon as they embark and before they sail.

"The masters will have protections for their seamen out and home.

"The ships are to be insured by their Majesties against the enemy.

"Demurrage is to be paid for the time they lie after the day appointed to take in their men, and to be paid before they sail.

"Freight of 3,000 men to Cadiz at 40s. per head is 6,000l.

"Freight of 3,000 tons of shipping at 13s. per ton per month for one month is - - - - - 1,950l.

"Ditto at 14s. per ton for one month is - - - - - 2,100l."

*Copy, in Vernon's hand. Endorsed: Commissioners of Transportations' estimate of the charge of freight for 3,000 men to be carried to Cadiz.*

CAPEL to SHREWSBURY.

[1694, Dec.]—"I am to acknowledge the receipt of your Grace's of the 11th instant, and return you my thanks for your favour in showing mine of the 15th [Nov.] to the King.

"By the last packet I was informed by a letter from my Lord Conesby, that a Parliament being to be called the next spring, 'tis resolved there shall be a change in this Government, and that, as he supposes, it shall not be in one hand, but another added to me, which report coming over also in other letters, and spread here in town, has occasioned many gentlemen to tell me that though they [were] contented to waive the *sole right*, yet they did it in hopes of a lasting settlement, and good laws, which they expected from me, in whom they had a confidence; but

if this hope were taken away, and another added to me, they did not think it reasonable I should expect they should continue in the compliance I had brought them to, when (as they say) it may not be in my power, in conjunction with another, to make the returns they assured themselves of; nor could they confide in any other till they had good experience of his inclinations.

“I know it ill becomes me to speak to your Grace after this manner, but my ambition to settle this poor kingdom, and to confirm the people thereof in their duty to the King, together with my fear of being disappointed, if joined with any other, and almost certainty of success if left alone, gives me confidence to write my mind freely to your Grace, having this reason for my presumption: that it is the interest of the people here to have a settlement in Parliament, and they having some kindness for me in memory of my brother's Government, make[s] me persuade myself they will not by an unreasonable obstinacy (after having given their words) disoblige the King, which may deprive them of that settlement so essential to their own present and future happiness.”

*Endorsed*: Lord Capell, without date. Re. the 3rd Jan. 169 $\frac{5}{4}$ .

#### SHREWSBURY TO PORTLAND.

1694-5, Jan. 1.—“I have here enclosed sent your Lordship an extract of that letter I mentioned to you last night, mentioning Du Bart's being expected at Dunkirk with a fleet from Fleekeren; and another fleet from France with provisions. I have discoursed with Sir George Rooke, who says the best station for intercepting the first is off of the Broad Fourteens and between Yard Goree; and that they have and will have some ships out to endeavour to meet with the second. I asked him whether, considering the season, the station he proposed were so safe as that, in case we had a number of ships ready, he would propose their being sent upon this service. He assured me he should make no difficulty of it, and that the station Gower (?) lay in this time twelve-month upon the same account, was less secure. If Du Bart could be met with, it would certainly be of great service.”

*Copy. Extract enclosed*:—

“Ostend, the 29th Dec., 1694.—Captain Bart with his six men-of-war is expected hourly at Dunkirk from Fleekeren with his fleet of merchant-men, laden with corn and stores, and has filled his ship of 56 guns (though it can carry 66) with men, which makes it thought he will board any that shall attack him.

“There is likewise expected in Dunkirk near 100 sail of merchant-men from France with wine, brandy, salt, and other goods, to fill their stores before summer, they expecting to be bockt [blocked?] up again.”

[LADY] ——— to SHREWSBURY.

[1695, Jan. 5,] Saturday night.—“My husband is drawn in I doubt to plot against the King. The Prince's (*sic*) party is going to address the late King, to invite him in, now the Queen



is dead. The Princis (*sic*) would not accept of the Crown if the King was dead, except it was to bring in her father; for she is now ready to bite her nails for giving away her right. A great many Parliament men did compliment her. If I was sure of the King's pardon for my husband, I would, or he would, discover the design of the rest of the Lords to him. I will see and speak to my Lord, and get him to wash his hands of their underhand dealing, for I don't sleep with ease about it. He does not know my sending this to your grace. Th[e]y are to meet here tonight about it, and I hope the King will be favourable to my Lord, if I hinder their proceedings by giving an acc[oun]t."

*Seal (faint impression). Endorsed by Shrewsbury: Re. the 5th Ja. 94, but know not the hand, nor from whom it comes.*

[LADY] ——— to SHREWSBURY.

[1695, Jan. 7.]—"The address is signed by a great many, and for the late King's assurance they promised to secure this King in the Tower, and all those that came out of Holland with him, and stands (*sic*) by him. The King would do well to set out a proclamation to maintain the Church of England, which is what they want to be assured of. They have pitched upon Cornell [Colonel] Seymour to be Captain of the Guard when they design to seize the King; he is very great with Malborow, and was always a great Jacobite. They send away the address tomorrow, and will do nothing till they receive an answer. He is to come without an army. My Lord, I hope the King will pardon my husband; he is a young Lord, and is drawn in by the old ones. When the answer comes I will give you notice. Pray, my Lord, let me see you will not reveal to anybody else what I write to you, for nobody is privy to their design but my brother and I. I will wait of the King in a little time, but I am endeavouring first to draw my Lord from having anything to do in the matter. I am yours."

*Addressed: To his Grace the Duke of Shrewsbury, at his house in St. James's Square, this. Endorsed by Shrewsbury: Re. the 7. of Jan. 1694, but know not yet from whom.*

CAPEL to SHREWSBURY.

[1695,] Jan. 12, Dublin Castle.—"Sir James Gefferys, the bearer hereof, is Governor of Duncannon, and who has leave of the Government to wait upon the King. He was sent for out of Sweade by the King's special orders in my Lord Nottingham's time, and intends to apply himself to his Majesty for some more immediate command, whereby he may show his zeal to his Majesty's service. He has ever behaved himself in the post he is in with diligence and care, and therefore whatever favour your Grace is pleased to shew him will not be unserviceable to the King's affairs."

Re. March the 9th 1694.

ADMIRAL RUSSELL to [SHREWSBURY]. (*Private letter.*)

[16]95, Jan. 13-23, Cadiz Bay.—“This letter comes to thank the Duke of Shrewsbury, as my friend, not as Secretary of State, for the favour of your private letter of the 4th of December. I am glad you think my humour altered for the better. It has always been my desire to please and make easy my friends in everything that lay in my power, which I shall endeavour to practise, since you are pleased to approve of it.”

Expects reports from Tholone and Mercelles. “The advice I at present have is, that Tholone is made so strong that 'tis impossible to come to bomb or do any prejudice to ships or town. A draft of the place, as the guns and mortars are placed, I shall send you by the Barwick, who (*sic*) will sail in three days. Mercelis I am also told is not to be attacked but at one place called Flemish Roode; and they are so satisfied of that, that they have made preparations to fortify that place, which 'tis said may be done in 48 hours, to make it the strongest part of the town; yet (?) I very much question but at present there is [are] but 12 guns mounted.” Will go himself to those places next spring, and consult with Lord Gallaway (*sic*).

“Pray God send the victualling ships safe here. So far I will venture to say that had not the French been fools, not a ship in this bay should 'a been able to 'a stirred out of it next summer. But I'll say no more on this subject. If the King be pleased, I am not so ill a courtier to be dissatisfied.

“The present news in our Fleet is the honour the two flag-officers has [have] received in kissing the King's hands. Pray don't believe I am in any kind shocked at it, for I am either nothing or about [above] anything those people can pretend to; but I will only just hint to you that if the King designs to be well served at sea, and have a good command, carried (*sic*) in order to introduce discipline in the Fleet, this is not the method to attain to that end. My reason is easily guessed at, without troubling you with the particulars.”

Will endeavour to procure horses from Barbary for the King. Hopes to send two Spanish horses fit for the King's saddle.

“Pray God send a good man in the room of the worthy late Arch-Bishop [Tillotson]; so I call him, and I hope all people now thinks [think] the same. Pray, my Lord, have regard to a man that wond [won't] be too strict with us rigid Presbyterians; for I can't suffer persecution, no more than my friend the Bishop of Sarum [Burnet] can the Scotch Bootes(?)”

Re. March the 5th 1694.

ADMIRAL RUSSELL to SHREWSBURY. (*Public letter.*)

1694-5, Jan. 13-23, Cadiz Bay.—Has received his letter of 4 Dec. Sea and landmen required for the Fleet. Hopes to put to sea in March. Provisions scarce.

“I have the last post received several papers from the Lords of the Admiralty relating to the Turkey ships. I find an order dated the 30th of March to the commander-in-chief to remain at

Smirna, till an advice-boat was sent to them. This order I had no cognisance of, and therefore have not made provision for that service, and now 'twill be too late; at least, I ought to think so, by a letter I had some time since from the Levant Company, letting me know they expected their ships would be ready at Smirna in December. I have taken the best care I could about that trade, by sending six ships to cruise off Cape Passaro till the 12th of February, in order to protect their coming to Messina, and then to call at that port to bring them down if they be arrived. A copy of Capt. Killigrew's orders I do this post transmit to the Lords of the Admiralty."

Remarks on Mercellis and Thoulon. Proposal for a squadron to be employed on the coast of Italy next summer, while the writer is watching Thoulon. Will ask Lord Galloway if he can be serviceable with the Fleet in any design the Duke of Savoy may have with the Army.

[P.S.] Has received a letter from the commander of the ships at Smirna, of 27 Sept., stating that he had received an order of 30 March, &c.

*Signed.* Re. March the 5th, at Eyford, 1694, with a list of the ships at Thoulon.

*Enclosure:*—"Leiste des Vaisseaux qui sont a Thoulon."—62 names, with the numbers of men and guns in each ship.

#### CAPEL to SHREWSBURY.

[1695,] Jan. 16, Dublin Castle.—"I am extremely obliged to your Grace for yours of the 22nd Dec. . . .

"My Lord, if no Parliament should be called this spring in Ireland, it is to be considered (all circumstances weighed) the thoughts that men may have about addresses for one; or otherwise, whether they may not reserve themselves for the next sessions of Parliament in England, in order to obtain wholesome laws, by which they may prevent future insurrections, to the destruction of the [their?] fortunes and families.

"I know not whether addresses to his Majesty upon this occasion are expected, they formerly having been used to so ill purposes; but if any advice comes from your Grace to that purpose, care shall be taken therein."

*Endorsed:* Jan. the 18 [*sic*]. Re. the 22, 1694 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

#### The TRIALS in LANCASHIRE.

1694 [-5], Jan. 25, Friday.—Order by the House of Lords, that on Monday next the House shall take into consideration the proceedings relating to the late trials in Lancashire, &c.

*Copy, endorsed by Vernon.*

#### ADMIRAL RUSSELL to SHREWSBURY.

1694-5, [Jan. 28-] Feb. 7, n.s., Cadiz Bay.—His letters delayed by a postmaster. The weather is still very bad, and



prevents the Fleet fitting out for sea. The Rumney has arrived in seven days from the Start, and the Bonadventure in nine days from Plymouth, the latter with two victualling ships. Letters from and to Lord Galloway.

"I here send your Grace some news that comes from a priest in the late King's family. I have a letter every post from him. I do not know how well he is acquainted with things, but I believe he writes what he hears. They come to a merchant in this place, that money has prevailed upon to keep this correspondence. I lament extremely the loss of the Queen, and we are expressing it in the best manner we can by mourning."

Sends intelligence from Mercellis.\*

*Signed.* Re. at Eyford, March the 7th, o.s., 1694.

#### NEWSLETTERS FROM MARSEILLES and TOULON.

1695, Feb. [1-] 11, and [5-] 15.—(1) "Extract of a letter from Mercellis, Feb. 11, 1695, n.s.

"I came from Thoulon four days since, in which place I was six days, where I had a full view of all their ships, which are in number sixty. They are all unrigged, and not yet begun withall to caulk or refit in any kind. They have very few seamen in the town, and only a guard of men in some of their ships. They discourse as if their orders were come from the Court to fit the fleet at Thoulon, which was to be joined by forty considerable ships that are expected from West France.

(2) "Extract of another letter from Thoulon, Feb. 15, 95, n.s.

"I have this day been here a month, and have had opportunity to view the ships in this port, by rowing near them. I durst not go on board, lest they should wonder at my curiosity. This fleet (I mean, ships for a line) are about sixty, most of them good ships. It does not seem to me as if they would arm out all the ships here this summer, though they talk much of it, and say orders are come from the Court to put it in execution. All things are very scarce and dear, especially cordage and canvas of all sorts. They are preparing some bread and flesh, but not any great quantity. As yet they have done nothing towards careening any of their ships. 'Tis said five ships of consideration will be armed out with diligence. Orders are certainly given for fitting all their galleys, on which they very much depend. They report here that your Fleet is in great (*sic*) of provisions, and from deserters and sickness is in want of eight thousand men. I could have convinced them of their mistake.

"The fortifications of Thoulon (I mean the entrance in) I could only see at a great distance. It seems to be very strong, with many bombs intermixed with their guns. It appears to me to be a difficult matter to attempt it, though, by the concern most people here appear to be under, I fancy there is a weakness somewhere that will be difficult for me to discover."

*Enclosed in Russell's letter of March 25-April 4.*

\* Not found.

## SHREWSBURY to ADMIRAL RUSSELL.

1694-5, Feb. 9, Elyford.—Has received his letter of 17 Dec. Wishes him success. “The weakness of my eyesight continuing still upon me, I have had the King’s leave to comè hither, to give me more rest than it is possible for one in my place to take at London. I find but little alteration yet.” Returns thanks for the intended present.

*Copy.*

## ADMIRAL RUSSELL to SHREWSBURY.

[16]95, Feb. 10-20, Cadiz Bay.—Has received his letters of 18 Dec. and 1 Jan. Is sorry to hear of his ill health. “Ever since I have had the good fortune to be known to you, I have always carried in my heart for you all the honour, friendship, and respect that is possible for one man to have for another.” Gives advice. “We Presbyterians, that frequent calling upon God, may not be unprofitable suitors when we pray for your health.”

*The rest of this letter is printed by Cox.*

## ADMIRAL RUSSELL to SHREWSBURY.

1694-5, Feb. [11-]21, n.s., Cadiz Bay.—Has received his letters of 18 Dec. and 1 Jan., and a duplicate of his letter of 4 Dec., and Sir Charles Hedges’s Report relating to the Genoezes. Offered, at the King of Spain’s request, to send a number of ships to convoy their [the Spaniards’] men [from Italy] to Barcellona, if they would procure shipping within a certain time, but they still delay; “sloth is so natural a qualification to a Spaniard.” Has sent to Lord Galloway. “I have sent to you by the Berwick the plan[s] of Thoulon and Merseilles.” The wind being westerly, no ships have been able to get out of the Straits for more than two months. The English and Dutch victuallers have arrived. The ill weather has prevented the fitting [out] of the Fleet. Sends some observations on the Ministry at Madrid.

*Signed. Enclosure:—*

“The Great Comedy of the Tower of Babel and Confusion of Tongues, which is represented in Madrid by the following persons.

“The Majesty Captivated	-	-	-	The King.
The Ambition and Power	-	-	-	The present Queen.
The Nobility abused	-	-	-	King’s Mother.
The Heresy exalted	-	-	-	Madam Perlips.
The Purple and Ignorance	-	-	-	The Cardinal.
The All and Nothing	-	-	-	Constable de Casteel.”

*(And 33 other personages and public bodies.)*

*Ends: “The Monarchy ended, and the Comedy writ.”*

## ADMIRAL RUSSELL to SHREWSBURY.

[1695, Feb. 25-]March 7, n.s., Cadiz Bay.— . . . “I here inclose you a paper that probably you may have occasion to make

use of before the summer is ended. The rest of the ships not marked are too weak and crazy to remain abroad longer than the haith [height] of summer. If they should be kept out, to return in the month of September, I very much fear many of them would in the first storm go to the bottom. I have not sent the Lords of the Admiralty the like paper; therefore, if you please, not to take any notice that I sent it; but if occasion offers, please to make what use of it you think fit." . . .

Re. April the 5th, 1695.

*Enclosure:—*

"A List of his Majesty's Ships of the first, second, third, and fourth rates, now in the Mediterranean, of which those with this mark (✓) against their names may be in a condition to remain in these seas after this summer."

*41 names, of which 16 are marked.*

ADMIRAL RUSSELL to SHREWSBURY.

1694-5, [Feb. 25-] March 7, n.s., Cadiz Bay.—"I have very little more to trouble your Grace with at this time, than to acquaint you that I have received a letter from the Governor of Cadiz, that he has provided here a sufficient number of shipping to transport the soldiers from Italy to Barcellona, desiring a convoy for them. This service he completed by the 29th (*sic*) of February, n.s., which proves to be within one day of the time I desired, when I agreed to supply them with a convoy. The ships of war might return back to this place, but their delays in everything are so terrible, and their necessities so great, that my inclinations being to comply with everything his Catholic Majesty desires, they force me upon many difficulties and hazards, as particularly in this matter, the season of the year being so far advanced that I may probably expect the French has [have] ready armed a greater number of ships to intercept them than 'tis proper to detach from this Fleet; but your Grace may be assured that I will do what lies in my power to make everything easy to them. The Fleet here will be ready in fourteen or fifteen days, if the weather proves fine, and upon that consideration I think to perform this service at the time when the whole Fleet will be nearest to sustain them. I have advice from Mersellis that orders are come for refitting their galleys and ships with all expedition, and though 'tis thought that men will be wanting, yet we have always found the French King has been able to remove that difficulty.

"In my humble opinion 'twould be much for the service of the nation, if some present were sent to the Government of Algier, which I am told they expect; and if such a thing be approved of, and your Grace will please to let me know it, I will send them that advice to keep them in better humour.

[P.S.] "Being informed that the Portuguese ships and vessels transport French goods to this and other ports of Spain, I have detained one or two that I had good reason to suspect, in order to her [their?] being visited. Probably there may come a



complaint of this from the King of Portugal. If I am too busy in this matter, your Grace will please to inform me."

*Signed.* Re. Ap. the 5th, o.s. 1695.

ADMIRAL RUSSELL to SHREWSBURY.

1694-5, March [11-]21, n.s., Cadiz Bay.—The weather is still bad. Has careened all except two ships. Cannot venture up the Straits unless provisions arrive. Impatient to have the Spanish transport ships convoyed up to Finall.

*Signed.* R. 19 Apr.

ADMIRAL RUSSELL to SHREWSBURY.

1695, March [11-]21, n.s., Cadiz Bay.—Regrets to learn that his health is not perfectly restored. Writes only because people will be asking, what news from Cadiz, and to satisfy Lord Nottingham. Has careened all the three deckts [deckers] but two, and all those of the third rate that were most to be feared, &c.

"I give you a thousand thanks for your favour to me in speaking to the King. I would not make him uneasy by my asking, but much rather have it fall. I am afraid I am thought an uneasy man, and I swear, if I know myself, I had rather be a dog than deserve that character. If people will judge of my temper by my being uneasy at wintering here, that I can't help. Whatever froward expressions the first surprise might occasion, or my peevishness after my sickness, I hope nobody will charge me with neglect. . . ."

[P.S.] "I have a man returned from Tholone." . . .

Re. 19 April 1695.

SHREWSBURY to ADMIRAL RUSSELL.

1694[-5], March 12, Whitehall.—"Whilst I was in the country I received your two letters of the 23rd January and the 7th Feb., both n.s., and have read them to his Majesty. I was in hopes this Fleet, designed to carry the men, bomb-vessels, and provisions, would sooner have been ready, but at my arrival here find they are not yet gone, though now waiting nothing but weather to carry the transport ships, on which the four Reg[iments] are designed to embark, from the River to Portsmouth. If they have as expeditious a voyage as that you mention of the Romney or the Bonadventure, I hope they may yet arrive soon enough; for his Majesty is very desirous you should lose no time in putting to sea, and concludes my Lord Galloway and you will agree upon such measures as may be most for his service and the public good.

"Several accounts we have from France agree with what you have received from Marseilles, that the French will put out no fleet this year, at least, not their great ships. I may very well be mistaken, but I am rather apt to give credit to that than to your

other letter of intelligence, that they design invading us this summer. However, when there is but a bare possibility of such an attempt, and that one considers the strength you have with you, and what is left for the defence of us and these seas, you will agree his Majesty cannot reasonably think of diminishing the strength here; but, notwithstanding that, and the list you have sent of the ships at Thoulon, [he] hopes you will have force sufficient to do what can be done in those seas."

The order of 30 March to the commander at Smyrna was countermanded by another from the Queen of 21 Aug. A letter had from Capt. Wakelin of 21 Nov. says he had received the latter. Col. Steward commands the landmen designed for Cadiz, and is leaving for Portsmouth. The victualling and bomb-vessels with the convoy are at Spithead.

*Autograph draft.*

#### SHREWSBURY TO ADMIRAL RUSSELL.

1694[-5], March 14, Whitehall.—“His Majesty has been pleased by me to direct Sir Geo. Rook and Mr. Preistman to draw a project in what manner a fleet may be kept the next winter in the Mediterranean, equal if not superior to that the French have in those seas. These gentlemen are of opinion that as there are many of the ships now with you [which] will not be in a condition to continue there another season, so there are some here too old and too weak to be ventured upon such a service. They therefore agree that if his Majesty resolve upon a strength equal to what I have mentioned, it must be composed partly of ships now at Cadiz, which may be able to stay there another winter, and partly of such ships as may be sent from hence, you returning hither those that are unfit to continue there.” . . .

*Autograph draft. Endorsed: A duplicate of this was sent (&c.).*

#### GILBERT HEATHCOTE TO SHREWSBURY.

1694-5, March 18, St. Swithin's Lane.—“The Eastland Merchants having been with the Lords of the Admiralty to desire protection only for forty men to fit out five ships to carry out our manufactures to several ports of the Baltick Sea, it was denied them; upon which they petitioned his Majesty in Council, offering (I think) unanswerable reasons, and a necessity for it, and attended again last night at the door, but it was not granted.” Considers this an injury to trade, and consequently to the revenue, on which the continuance of the war depends. Refers to “the villainous trades of defacing and clipping our coin; it being computed that to the value of eight or ten hundred thousand pounds of their clippings have been melted into ingots and sent abroad.” Scarcity of silver, &c. *Signed.*

#### SHREWSBURY TO ADMIRAL RUSSELL.

1694[-5], March 20, Whitehall.—“The convoy at Portsmouth being ready to sail with the landmen, bomb-vessels, and provisions,

I here enclose a duplicate of what I writ upon the 14th." . . .

*Autograph draft. Endorsed:* A duplicate of this sent March the 26th.

ADMIRAL RUSSELL to SEC. TRENCHARD.

1695, [March 25-] April 4, n.s., Cadiz Bay.—Has received his letter of 12 Feb. Is sorry that he is not better in health. "I am afraid your correspondent in Provence [Provence] mistakes the number of ships in Thoulon, for by all the accounts I have received their number is sixty at least, and ships of greater strength than what he puts down. I do not find they have any design of arming their whole number this summer, but those advices I do not entirely rely on. I should be very glad the victualling ships and men were arrived with us, both which I am in great want of, and am afraid shall hardly be able to proceed up the Straits till they come to me, which may prove to be of ill consequence if the French make any early attempt upon Catalonia. I do not trouble you with the news of our cruisers in the Levant, believing you have received an account from Livorne."

*Signed. Endorsed:* R. May the 3rd, o.s.

ADMIRAL RUSSELL to SHREWSBURY.

[1695, (March 25-) April 4, n.s., Cadiz.]—"I can now send your Grace word that the ships here with me are all ready for the sea, but we want the main ingredients, men and provisions, both which I am hourly expecting; and if I have no news by the next post of their departure from England, I will, if it be possible for me to complete the Fleet to six weeks' provisions, venture up the Straits with these transport ships, for if those men were put into Catalonia, I should not be under any great apprehension of the loss of that kingdom, without which they are not in a condition to make the least resistance.

"Long before this will arrive I suppose your Grace has had, by the way of Livorne, the news of my cruisers taking two French men-of-war; therefore I do not trouble you with the account of it. The King has lost a pretty officer in Captain Killigrew, who was a very good man, and one I had a particular kindness for.

"I herewith transmit you the news I have from Marselis and Thoulon,\* which I am inclined to believe, I having three persons in those parts, whose relations pretty near agree with one another. The French are even with me, for in this town they have spies in abundance, one of which I was very near having in custody about ten days since. They have three fellows [who] lie ready to go with any extraordinary intelligence, which I suppose they depend upon for making greater diligence than a Spaniard will. The French give more money to protect them than I can to have them seized, so they are likely to remain for the service they design them.

\* See Feb 1-11.



“Your Grace will please to acquaint the King that he must not expect any ships or galleys of the King of Spain’s to join his Fleet this summer. I have set up two half-galleys, that will be constantly going this summer between Barcellona and Finall, by which means letters will pass between my Lord Galloway and me with more expedition than by land.”

*Signed. Endorsed by Shrewsbury:* Mr. Russell. Cadiz, without date; supposed to be the 4th Ap., n.s. R. the 3rd May, o.s., 1695.

SHREWSBURY TO ADMIRAL RUSSELL.

1695, March 26, Whitehall.— . . . “Sir George Rook and Mr. Preistman have laid a scheme before the King. . . . By the calculation they can make, I find it will be very hard to pick out a force sufficient to be masters there another summer. . . .

“The plan of Thoulon which you mention is come to my hands, though from whence I cannot well tell, having had no letter to inform me. The King has another from my Lord Galloway, who says he has sent the same to you. He has also in writing set down the difficulties of attempting to burn the ships or town, of which I pretend to make no judgment; only it seems to me that if a few Regiments could be got from the Duke of Savoy to join those the King has in pay in that service and the four Reg[iments] you will have on board you, they might be strong enough to possess some post upon the hills near Toulon, from whence the town and the haven might be bombarded. I heartily wish something of this kind could be done, because the destroying those ships is to be preferred before a success of any other kind one could wish for. Then either peace or war would be safe to England.

[P.S.] “I have just received a note for the wine and the Parmesan cheese you have sent me, for which I give you thanks.”

*Autograph draft.*

SHREWSBURY TO ADMIRAL RUSSELL.

1695, April 9, London.—Has received his letters of 21 Feb. and 7 March, both n.s. “His Majesty seems well satisfied that the Fleet will be ready so soon to put to sea. He has directed me to enquire what has been the custom of presenting the Government of Algiers, being willing to show them the same civilities they have formerly received, but not to create new precedents. A return to this (*sic*) you shall receive by the next post, and also an account of what answer his Majesty has commanded to be made to the Portugal Envoyé’s complaint of your stopping and searching their ships.” Encloses copy of a complaint by one who calls himself the Agent of Genua.

*Autograph draft.*

## ADMIRAL RUSSELL to SHREWSBURY.

1695, April 12, o.s., Cadiz Bay.—“This morning the convoy with the victuallers and bomb ships arrived in this Bay, which was at a time when they were very much wanted, I having concluded to put to sea with the Fleet, with no more provisions than for one month.” Sends this by an express going to Madrid.

*Signed.* R. 17 May.

## ADMIRAL RUSSELL to SHREWSBURY.

1695, April 16, o.s., Cadiz Bay, on board the Britannia.—Has received his letters of 12 and 14 March. “Nothing but the weather prevents my going to sea; as it has been all this winter, so it still continues. I very impatiently wait for that good hour, fearing Catalonia is in a very ill posture of defence, and therefore would fain have that small addition of men from Finall to reinforce that kingdom, which the Spaniards do daily solicit for. The Dutch convoy with provisions is not yet arrived, which they are in great want of. I find by Brigadier Stewart the officers with him are in great want of money.” . . . Sends a list<sup>s</sup> of ships able to stay abroad another winter. Stores in custody of the commissioners here, &c. Has not yet had an answer from Lord Galloway.

*Signed.* R. 17 May.

## ADMIRAL RUSSELL to SHREWSBURY.

1695, April 16-26, Britannia, in Cadiz Bay.—Has received his letter of 12 March. Sends this to the Corrona [Corunna] by express. “I am extremely proud,” &c. (*See Coxe.*)

On 7 Feb. sent a list of ships that might be kept abroad another winter; this does not appear to have been received. Sends another, with additions. It is impossible to leave men behind; most of them have been absent from their families two years, and few ships have more than necessary; and at least 500 must be sent to bring the two French ships home from Massina. The Commissioners will transmit an account of stores to the Navy Board. The ships to be sent out should be largely supplied with stores, which would come in as good condition as if sent by transport ships.

“The next thing,” &c. (*See Coxe.*)

“The orders which are to come about these matters I desire may be sent by the way of Madrid, to be forwarded to me by Mr. Stanup [Stanhope]; as also to Livorn, Genoa, or Finall, lest they should miscarry or come too late to execute what his Majesty designs. At Finall I have settled two boats to go and come between that place and Barcellona, but as yet have not had any trial of what diligence they make. . . .

“I suppose the King does not design to have here any more than three English flags; that I think a number sufficient for the

squadron. I found one here, and therefore continued him. I fancy all these will be changed for others from England; but lest there should be any thoughts to the contrary, I must beg your favour that Vice-Admiral Aylmer may return with me," he being in ill health.

*Signed.*

SHREWSBURY to ADMIRAL RUSSELL.

1695, April 23, Whitehall.—“I send you a copy of the Portugall Envoy's memorial, presented to the King, concerning two ships that you have stopped in the Port of Gibraltar, as also a copy of the answer his Majesty commanded me to make; by which you will understand his Majesty's intentions in these and the like cases, that the Portuguese have not any disturbance in their commerce any further than as they shall be found convoying French goods, which ought not to be more privileged in their ships than our merchants' effects are, the Treaty between Portugall and France being the same they have with us.

“At the desire of the Bishop of London [Compton], his Majesty would have you write in his name to the Emperor of Fez that a reasonable ransom be set upon all the English, Scotch, and Irish who are now in slavery under him, which I suppose is in order to have care taken for their being released.

“The Chancellor of Scotland [Tweeddale], since his being here, has solicited his Majesty that it might be recommended to you to use your endeavours that the Scots trading into the Mediterranean might no more be molested by the Governments of Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli than the English are; which his Majesty commands me to signify to you, and that you procure them what security you can. By our Treaty with Alger (*sic*) it is expressly agreed that a passport from the Adm[iral] or Commissioners of the Admiralty in Scotland shall be equally considered with the like passport from England; and his Majesty has lately appointed a Commission of Admiralty in Scotland, composed of the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Yester, the Advocate, the Justice Clerk, Sir John Maxwell, Sir Francis Scott, and Baillie Charters. His Majesty therefore would have you put that Government in mind, either by the Consul or what other way you think fit, that they give orders to have those passports duly respected. The Treaty of Tripoly takes notice only of the English passports, but 'tis no doubt the others were equally intended, though they are not expressly mentioned. It's further provided, where there are no passports, the vessel shall go free when the major part of the ship's company are subjects of the King of Great Britain, which includes the Scotch as well as the English, and therefore his Majesty would have you take care in some manner that they enjoy the freedom of trade, as his subjects.

[P.S.] “I have your letters of the 21st past, n.s.,” &c.

*Copy.*



## APPOINTMENT OF LORDS JUSTICES.

[1695, April.]—1. Draft Commission in blank to several persons “to execute the office and place of Guardian of the Realm,” during the King’s absence abroad in the war. *6½ pp.*

2. Draft Instructions to the same, in Secretary Vernon’s hand, much corrected by Shrewsbury. *4 pp.*

3. Notes relating to the same (heads of instructions). *1 p.*

4-7. Four drafts by Shrewsbury of portions of the same Commission and Instructions. *The third is headed: Lord Romney’s Instructions. The last is endorsed: About the Patent for the Lords Justices of England. 8 pp.*

## PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1695, May 4, Whitehall.—“Lord Keeper, Archbishop, Lord Steward, Lord Privy Seal, Shrewsbury, Lord Chamberlain, Lord Godolphin.

“Ask the King in what manner the Lords are to sit in Council.

“That his Majesty will please to settle the style of the Lords by calling them Lords Justices. [*In margin:*] Granted.

“Know his Majesty’s pleasure upon the Parliament in Ireland.

“Mr. Blaithwayt to be called in upon the 5th article.

“To know the King’s pleasure with relation to the orders to be given to the Admiralty [touching] the Fleet in the Straits and the Fleet at home.

“An instruction at the end to follow such instructions as we shall receive from time to time.

“Whitehall, the same day and the same persons, the King only [also ?] present.—That from time to time they follow such instructions as they shall receive from his Majesty.

“If the King does not speak at Council, then a letter to the Lords of the Admiralty to direct them to order the Admirals and other officers of the Fleet to obey such orders as they shall receive from the Lords Justices.”

1695, May 4, Whitehall, afternoon.—“To have door-keepers attend.

“The Admiralty to attend tomorrow, when these Lords wait upon his Majesty.

“And have a letter prepared in case they require it for what is above mentioned.”

*In Shrewsbury’s hand.*

## PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

[1695,] May 4.—“Instructions to Mr. Russell.

“To protect our trade. To protect the coast of Spain.

“To put the 4 Regiments into Barcelona, if like to be attacked, and that he be in no condition of making any successful attempt at Toulon or Marseilles without a greater force.

“The King can't resolve how the Fleet shall be employed in these seas till Sir G. Rook returns from Holland.

“As to the adjusting of a time for the return of those ships which are to come home this winter, and for the sending other ships from hence to supply their place, the King thinks that must be governed by such intelligence as we shall have of the enemy's intentions, and the ships must go out from hence, or return from thence, sooner or later, accordingly.

“The bomb-vessels to be hastened.”

*In Shrewsbury's hand.*

#### PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1695, May 4, afternoon.—“The King, Lord Keeper, Archbishop, Lord Privy [Seal], Lord Steward, Shrewsbury, Lord Chamberlain, Lord Godolphin.

“That Mr. Russell have orders to throw the four Regiments into Barcelona in case the place be in danger to be attacked, that they want them for the defence of that place, and that he do not want them for any attempt he may make at land.

“Protect our trade, and protect the coasts of Spain, and as much as in him lies prevent any attempts the French should make, and particularly to succour Barcelona.

“To press the bomb-vessels.

“Lord Cape[1], Lord Deputy: instructions and commission.”

*In Shrewsbury's hand.*

#### PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1695, May 4, Kensington.—“To be added to the Lord Deputy's Instructions:—

“Whereas by Commission under our Great Seal we have appointed \_\_\_\_\_ Guardians and Justices of this our kingdom for the administration of the Government during our absence beyond seas, you are to make the same application to them upon all occasions as you would to us if we were residing here; and you are also to follow and observe the orders and directions which they shall send you from time to time, in like manner as if the same were given by us.

“We having left directions with the said Justices for calling a Parliament in Ireland as soon as may be, you are to pursue the instructions they shall send you relating thereunto; and you shall be constant in advising them of all proceedings of moment in Parliament, and what further directions they shall think fit to give you thereupon you shall be careful to comply with, unless in such cases as we shall think fit to signify our pleasure to the contrary, under our sign manual.”

*In Shrewsbury's hand.*

#### CAPEL TO SHREWSBURY.

[1695,] May 12, Dublin Castle.—“I cannot omit my particular thanks to your Grace, for your care of this poor country,

in obtaining for them the King's order to the Admiralty to send us two fourth-rate frigates, it being so answerable to the assurance your Grace has ever given me, of being a friend to it.

“I must likewise assure your Grace of the satisfaction I take in your being, by the death of Secretary Trenchard, in the office which brings the business of this kingdom so entirely into your hands. I shall therefore apply myself in the public matters (as well as what may concern me in particular) to the assistance and favour of your Grace.

[P.S.] “Since my writing this, a packet is come in which brings me your Grace's of May the 1st, which makes me concerned for the remaining illness of your eyes, and I shall ever be so, when anything befalls your health or interest.

“It is very reasonable for Mr. Keightly to say those things he did to a person so much my friend as your Grace is pleased to be ; but I think I have too good grounds not to believe what I mentioned to him in the bit of paper enclosed in my letter to him. To be free with your Grace, I fear this gentleman is more in concert with some in great place here, who have left no stone unturned to prevent the meeting of a Parliament, or at least to get others joined with me (which they knew I would not submit to), than free to join those that would willing[ly] set this miserable people upon a secure Protestant bottom, and consequently an increase of strength to his Majesty's interest.

“And to satisfy your Grace this kingdom can as little subsist at the rate the Revenue falls, as it can without a Parliament to settle it after so great a Revolution, I have enclosed a paper given by the Commissioners of the Revenue, where it appears that this last quarter it is fallen 5,832*l.*, and the ablest of them tell me they believe it will fall this year near forty thousand pounds.

“I take this more unkindly of Mr. Keightly, for if ever I obliged any man, by engaging my Lord Portland for to assist him in his grant, it is he.

“Pray, my Lord, forgive the ill manners in writing your Grace such a long postscript, but the post will not permit me to write over my letter again.

[P.P.S.] “Since the writing my letter, I have word brought me that my Lord Chief Justice Rennalls of the King's Bench is like to die, and that Mr. Justice Coote will, on the other side of the water, put in for it. He is so young a man, and so unread, that 'tis not possible the subject can have the benefit of the laws under his administration ; and therefore I hope your Grace will prevent his endeavours, and (when it is proper) I will endeavour to represent the most able men for that station to your Grace, though (God knows) there are very few such here.”

Re. the 17th, 1695.

D. ABERCROMBY to [SHREWSBURY].

[1695, May.]—“I am not so happy as to be particularly known to your Grace. . . . I was forced out of the kingdom in the late reign with my family for writing against Popery and arbitrary



power, and instead of getting (*sic*) by this Government, since my return from Holland, I have served it hitherto at my own charge. . . . I desire to correspond with your Grace alone, and shall, when anything of moment offers, wait upon your Grace at your own house, not at the office. I am to be informed of something of consequence within a few days. . . .

[P.S.] "I gave first of all an account to the late Lord Fa[l]kland, two months before the thing was publicly known, of the late King's design to invade England; as I did likewise inform the said Lord, three months before our Smirna fleet sailed, that Tourville was designed towards the Straits to intercept it." . . .

[D. ABERCROMBY TO SHREWSBURY.]

1695, May 18.—. . . "It is very certain there has lately been held a great Council at the French Court, to consult about what may be done towards the restoration of King James during the King's absence. . . . The French Court inclines to send him over with a small body of men at first, and a whiddlingling [wheedling?] proclamation upon his landing. . . . Yea, the matter has been proposed by Mons. Ponchartin in the French King's name to King James, who told the said Ponchartin that his most Christian Majesty should know his final resolution upon the coming of an express he expected from England, and [that he] would then concert with his Majesty the time, place, and method of his coming over.

"I can discover nothing more of Gideon Murray's intrigues, save only that one Ramsey, a Scotch gentleman, and an acquaintance formerly of the Duke of Gordon's, is concerned in the same business. . . . The Lancaster business . . . undoubtedly was a real plot, and yet your Grace knows what became of it; and had not the Parliament taken notice of that matter, the door had been open to plotting against the Government without any possibility of a remedy."

*In Abercromby's hand, but not signed.*

SHREWSBURY TO ADMIRAL RUSSELL.

1695, May 21, London.—"My other letter that comes with this packet is half as Secretary and half as Justice; for the future I conclude you will receive his Majesty's orders by Mr. Blaithwayt, and what the Justices have to say either from themselves or from Mr. Vernon by their order, he at present serving that Commission as Secretary.

"I must ask your pardon if you see a letter from me in behalf of one Mr. Griffith to be preferred under you upon Mr. Stephens' death. His father is a minister among the Independents, which I esteem the honestest sect among you of the sober party,\* and my long acquaintance; so I could not refuse him this letter, but you may dispose of the place as you think fit.

\* The four preceding words are substituted for "Phanaticks."

"I did so much imagine you would not be satisfied with staying another year abroad, that I have prepared his Majesty for what your letter now will explain. I believe he designs Sir George Rook to command that Fleet.

"I have yet perused neither your piece of red wine nor the St. Martin, but they will I believe both be very good, which makes me the more regret the Coruna (?), which I can hear nothing of."

*Autograph draft.*

SHREWSBURY TO ADMIRAL RUSSELL.

1695, May 21, London.—"Upon the 17th of this month I received a letter from you of the 12th of April, and at the same time two more, both dated the 16th of the same month. His Majesty being then gone for Holland, I dispatched copies of them and of the papers enclosed in them by that night's post to be laid before him there, and have this day communicated the originals to the Justices here, who have writ to hasten his Majesty's resolutions upon the several particulars you desire orders upon. My Lord Godolphine tells me that the Treasury have taken care, with the assistance of the Admiralty, to furnish the officers with money who are in Col. Stewart's Brigade, and whom you seemed concerned for.

"I here enclosed send you a duplicate of what I writ to you upon the 7th of May by his Majesty's command; and also an extract\* of such intelligences as I have had from Mr. Sec. Trenchard and other letters I have seen of the preparations the French make towards setting out ships in their several ports, the Lords of the Admiralty acquainting me you desired some information of this kind. That which comes from Marseilles will be old to you, and less exact I suppose than other advices you may receive.

"Our postmasters here complain much of the delays given to letters that pass through Spain. It is of that importance very often to have them dispatched that I desire you will represent it to the Court of Madrit, believing they will take much more notice of what you shall say than if it came from Mr. Stanhope, to whom I have also writ by this post to complain of this negligence, which in this conjuncture may prove of ill consequence to the common interest."

*Autograph draft.*

SIR G. ROOKE TO SHREWSBURY.

1695, May 25, Jerman Street.—"The King has commanded me to impart to your Grace a design of attempting the ships at Brest; but the particulars being too long to recite at this distance, I presume to give your Grace this trouble, only to tell you that, previous to the design, the King's or the Lords Justices' directions must be signified to the Admiralty, that they do give orders that a machine or fireship be forthwith fitted, for a particular service, as Mr. Meesters shall direct, who is and has been privy to the design from the beginning. The whole matter depends on the dispatch of this particular."

Re. at Eyford, 26.

\* Not found.

## [D. ABERCROMBY to SHREWSBURY.]

[16]95, May 31.—“Your Grace may depend upon the following account, viz., that upon the arrival of two expresses from England by the way of Cal[a]is, 'tis finally resolved in the French Court to land King James in England some time this summer. . . . Mons. de Genes being ordered to sea with a squadron from Brest,” &c.

*In Abercromby's hand, but not signed.*

## The EARL OF GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1695, June 3-13, Camp before Casal.—Has received two letters from Admiral Russell, from Cadiz, of 2nd May, and from the Cap de Rose of the 21st. He reports that his fleet is in good condition, and that the troops which had arrived under Brigadier Stewart were in good health. Refers to designs upon Toulon, Nice, and Marseilles.

*French.* R. June 25.

## CAPEL to SHREWSBURY.

[16]95, June 4[or 7?], Dublin Castle.—“I have received your Grace's of the 11th of May, wherein you are pleased to signify to me his Majesty's commands in reference to an Act to be brought in this session of Parliament for confirming the private estate of Mrs. Villiers, that if there be no occasion for such an Act, his Majesty had rather the matter should not be mentioned there, but if there be a want of such a confirmation, his Majesty does consent, and gives leave that such a Bill be prepared.

“For my better information in this affair, I have advised with Mrs. Villiers her counsel, who think it necessary such an Act should pass for confirmation of this estate, for the grants already made to Mr. Guy and Mr. Topham are without any consideration. There is likewise no quitrent reserved, which is required by the Act of Settlement upon any alterations of this estate, other than for lives or for years. This private estate was also never in charge in the Exchequer, nor any forfeitures thereof found by inquisition or otherwise upon record, so that 'twill be liable to be resumed by the Crown.

“'Tis fit your Grace should know the other two Lords Justices refused to pass this estate from Mr. Topham to Mrs. Villiers according to the King's letter lately sent over, though they passed it before from Mr. Guy to Mr. Topham, well knowing for whom it was in trust; and I think Sir Cyril Wich also counter-signed the warrant for passing the first grant to Mr. Guy. I am told they value themselves now in refusing to pass this grant, which has caused the more notice to be taken of it, and indeed some impressions against it.

“Since my being alone in the Government, upon application in behalf of Mrs. Villiers, I have signed the warrant for passing the grant, but told those concerned for her, I thought it more advisable to forbear passing the patent till the Parliament had



met, and then, without mentioning the lady's name, there might be a Bill framed for vesting this estate in the King, to be disposed of as his Majesty should think fit; in the passing whereof they would be assisted by my Lord Romney's and the Earl of Athlone's friends, who have grants from the Crown, and will press for the like Acts of confirmation in Parliament; but Mrs. Villiers' counsel and agents pressing me to pass the grant according to his Majesty's letter, I signed the warrant for the same.

"As to my own opinion, since the Bills must pass the censure of the House, I should think it more proper to have the heads of it arise there, than to be sent over in the first transmission. And if they would forbear passing the patent (for the warrant yet is only signed) till the sessions of Parliament, whereby it would not be so apparent that the interest was in Mrs. Villiers, the Commons would, I am persuaded, more readily concur in giving their assent to what is desired."

*Signed. At foot:* "This is a copy of my former letter which was thrown over board with the three packets."

*Endorsed:* June the 4th. Re. the 19th. *Enclosure:*—

[Opinions respecting the proposed Bill relating to Mrs. Villiers' Estate.]

"The following matters are offered as motives and reasons, that it is highly advisable to have a Bill for vesting the private estate in the King, that the grants intended to be made of it, or any part of it, may have the effect designed by his Majesty.

"The private estate is that estate which was vested in the Duke of York by page 111 of the Act of Settlement, which vests the lands of Regicides in the Duke of York and his heirs, and the reprise he had when any part of the lands of Regicides were evicted. For a great part of these lands the Duke never took out any patent, nor was there any need of one, the lands being immediately in him by the Act. There never was any office, inquisition, or other matter of record finding what were the lands or estate of which the Regicides or any in trust for them stood seised; and after the Duke of York's accession to the Crown, that estate was never put in charge in the Exchequer, but managed and kept as a private and particular estate, so as no title yet appeareth on record in the Crown to those lands, nor what lands the private estate are or consist of, which seems necessary before the King can effectually grant them.

"By the said page 111 of the Act of Settlement, and page 43 of the Explanatory Act, if those lands be aliened otherwise than for years or lives, they are thereby made liable to the full quit-rent equal with Soldiers' and Adventurers' lands, which is more than the rent intended to be reserved on the grant to Mrs. Villiers, and therefore, to prevent doubts, it is thought most secure to be done by Act of Parliament.

"The first patent, dated June 93, to Mr. Guy, Mr. Rochfort, and Mr. Hutton, being in trust for the Crown (as is said) for want of a consideration therein, and also because the patentees, pursuant to directions of subsequent letters patents, conveyed their estate

to Richard Topham and his heirs, which was a declaration of such a trust, who conveyed the same to Mrs. Villiers and her heirs: the conveyance by Richard Topham to Mrs. Villiers, and the patent now intended to be passed to Mrs. Villiers and her heirs, having no better consideration than the first patent, will be liable to the same objection, which cannot be remedied anyway so well as by Act of Parliament. Several leases and contracts have been made by Mrs. Villiers and her agents, and rents have been paid to them since the passing the patent to Mr. Guy, Mr. Rochfort, and Mr. Hutton, for Mrs. Villiers' use; and it will be for the security as well of the tenants as those that have received and paid over the rents to have what leases and contracts have been made and rents paid ratified by Act of Parliament.

Rob. Rochfort.

Alan Brodrick.

"Though I be not clearly of the same opinion in relation to the trust, but rather think that this last patent, when passed, will extinguish all trusts for the Crown, yet I am of opinion that both from the nature of the thing itself and the particular instances mentioned in this paper, Mrs. Villiers has sufficient motives to desire an Act of Parliament, declaring the private estate to have been vested in the Crown at the time of passing the letters patents, and confirming her title, and also providing for the leases, receipts, and payments of her trustees and agents.

"1 June 95.

Ri. Levinge.

Rob<sup>t</sup> Doyne."

JAM[ES] CLINCH to *Lord Ailesbury*.

[1695, June 8, Paris.]—"The next day after I arrived here *the King* [of France] ordered [me] to wait upon *Mr. Croisey*, and lay before him the state of matters as they stood at my departure. . . . He seemed entirely convinced there was a very great disposition there for *the King* [James], and lamented his master was not at present in circumstances to profit of it. . . . He said that if the concerts for *the King* were so wide, and the disgust against *the P. of Orange* so general, as that *seven* or *eight thousand* could do the work, that was a thing his master could do at any time, and in any season. . . .

"I had a pretty long discourse with *Lord Middleton* upon what I had the honour before to entertain him, and I found him in all the disposition imaginable to enter into the strictest ties of friendship with you. I must confess he was a little shocked at the preliminary of Mrs. Sweetable's letter, where there was a clause that he should not show your letters to *Mr. Lindsey* before he had read them, or communicate them to Mr. Jones. As to the first, he said the letters were generally opened before *the King*, and read before they came to be perused by anyone, and that afterwards *Mr. Lindsey* never saw one that came from one of your importance. . . . As to his standing up for the Constitution, I found him entirely in your sentiments, both as to that and his being against the confirming [conferring?] of any new titles." . . .

*Partly in cipher, deciphered (see next letter). Endorsed: Copy of a letter seized in Berkenhead's lodging of the 8th June 1695, from Paris. For Lord Ailesbury.*

Also, another copy of the same, with an additional paragraph at the beginning.

J. CLINCH to MRS. SWEETABLE.

[16]95, June 8.—“The inclosed is for *Lord Ailsbury*; where there is anything [un]intelligible in it, you will be able to expound it to him. . . . You will have a letter perhaps by this occasion from *Lord Middleton*, which was writ before he and I discoursed together. . . . *The Prince's* family was yesterday declared, and all his servants have taken their places accordingly. This has caused some angry reflections amongst Mr. Kemp's old servants, but all will vanish in time. I can assure you one thing, that Mr. Kemp was never more resolved to push his affairs with vigour than at present, . . . and so is his brother, whom he intends to see this day, and fall forthwith upon measures.”

*The names in italics are in cipher, deciphered by [Shrewsbury's secretary?], who has given the following key on the fly-leaf.*

Letters transposed thus:—

m. t. n. w. s. x. q. y. z. o. r. a. p. l. e. t.\* c. h.

a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. k. l. m. n. r. s. b.\* u. y.

*Copy (?) Endorsed: Letter (B).*

GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1695, June 10-20, Camp before Casal.—A council of war was held on the 17th, at which the siege of Casal was resolved on. Represented the good state of the Fleet, and insisted on the siege of Nice, but the proposal was rejected on the ground of want of time, money, and means of transport. Has informed Admiral Russell of the resolution, and that he must not expect succours from hence. Believes the Admiral will be able to remain master of the sea. The enemy's coasts are guarded by large numbers of troops, and have been fortified. It is sufficient to have saved Spain, and to have ruined the commerce of the French, especially in the Levant.

*French. R. 3rd July.*

SHREWSBURY to ADMIRAL RUSSELL.

1695, June 11, London.—“By command of the Lords that are here, Mr. Vernon will give you an account of all that has passed with relation to the orders you will receive by this post. This only comes to acknowledge yours of the 2nd May, and to wish you all success in whatever you may undertake.

\* *Sic.*



“At your desire in my last I sent you an account of such intelligences as we receive from time to time of the French preparations at sea, and in that there was a list of the ships at Brest. I here enclosed send you a list<sup>o</sup> of what they have at Rochfort, and likewise at Toulon; but this account differing from what you sent, I conclude yours the more exact, though it can do no hurt to let you see both.”

*Copy.*

ADMIRAL RUSSELL to [SHREWSBURY].

1695, June 12 [o.s.], Bretania, 6 leagues from Tholone.—“This comes to your Grace in so much haste, being sent with the ship that conveys the land-soldiers from Fenall to Barcelona, and a fair wind presenting, that I have not time to return your Grace the thousand thanks due for all your favours. I have made a reply to the paper you was pleased to send me. I confess 'twas a very surprising thing to me not only the unmannerly expressions of that fellow, but knowing how strict my behaviour has been in that matter of taking money all this winter, I wondered how any pretence should be taken for a complaint, but my secrecy [sincerity?] has mortified the Genews (*sic*) and French merchants, as also the Governor of Cadiz. From these reasons I suppose the complaint arises, for the same thing I read in a French gazet (?). I hope you won't believe the report true. I am sure, had I taken money, my circumstance[s] would not be in the posture they now are. I won't trouble you with that relation, but I assure you I have not upon any pretence touched a farthing, though I might justify the doing it in many respects; but I had a thought above such advantages.

“I am extremely glad you did not press the K[ing] about the Vice Admiral of England. By the time I get for [to?] England I may possibl[y] be of another opinion than to desire it.” . . .

*Endorsed by Shrewsbury: June 12, o.s. Re. July 24.*

SHREWSBURY to [GEORGE, EARL OF] BERKELEY.

[16]95, June 17, Whitehall.—“I have laid the several letters which your Lordship did me the honour to write me before the Justices, who have directed Mr. Vernon this day to make you an immediate answer. If Admiral Allemonde have as good an opinion of the attempt upon Dunkirk as it is said he has, I find the King is very earnest he should undertake it; and I hope that may not hinder your Lordship from attempting St. Malo's at the same time, since by the council of war enclosed in yours of the 15th I perceive you had resolved upon it, without the help of the Dutch, with the assistance of such frigates as the Lords of the Admiralty say they have already furnished you with.”

*Copy. Also, a short letter on the same subject dated 27 June.*

## M[ATHEW] PRIOR to SHREWSBURY.

[16]95, June 18-28, the Hague.—“If anything had occurred here worth your Grace’s knowledge, I should have presumed to trouble you as regularly as if I were still under your province. At present I write upon Mr. Blathwayt’s order to inform your Grace what I know concerning one Wall. I wrote Mr. Vernon word the 4-14 December past, that the day before this Wall came to me, and told me he was brother to my Lady Oglethorp; that being here on his own private concerns, his circumstances low, and he amongst the Jacobites here, and looked upon as one of that party, he was employed by Edward Roberts of Amsterdam to help forward the correspondence between those sort of people in England and their brethren in France; that I should know what passed between these people, &c. Accordingly he brought me two or three letters, which (as I thought) contained nothing of great consequence, which however I remitted to Mr. Vernon.

“In the meantime he had addressed himself to Sir John Trenchard, and intimated to him that he could not do much service here, and that upon any encouragement from Sir John he would go for France, and from thence give him an account (through my channel) what was doing there. Sir John Trenchard sent him 20 pounds, and hastened his voyage, which yet upon divers pretences he shifted off; sometimes he was too much in debt here, sometimes he could not yet get away from Roberts, who would send letters by him, and at other times his designs were not yet ripe; and at every time a little ready money was the main business, till I grew weary of giving him any till he might deserve it. At length he came to me about March, and said he was resolved to leave Roberts unsatisfied, his debts unpaid, and to break through all difficulties to do his country some particular service, which he said he was sure he could compass, and which he would not discover to me. Having therefore instructed him in what I thought convenient, and given him some money and clothes, I took my leave of him, and he parted he told me for France.

“What I desired him to instruct me in was, first, by what means and through what hands the letters from France hither passed, though I already knew this in good part. Secondly, that he should write me word what Jesuits and priests received deserters and others from France in their convents at Bruges, Gaunt, &c. Thirdly, that he should inform me of the estate of Dunkirk (where he was recommended to Sir James Gerardine), what number of ships he found there, what men, cannon, ammunition, powder, and what else might be necessary for the Government to know; and upon these informations I told him I would render my masters an account of his services, and do my endeavour to have them rewarded. But from that day to this I have not heard from Wall, and so neither know if he has deserved or will deserve your Grace’s protection.

“I represent to your Grace that though my Lord Dursley and myself have had reiterated orders from Lord Nottingham, Sir

John Trenchard, and from his Majesty here that none should come into England without a pass, the masters of the Packet boat take in all sort of people without any regard to passes, saying 'tis sufficient for them that from the Post-office they have no orders to the contrary; and the Post-Master at the Briale orders that affair so that his clerk puts all sort of persons on board the Packet without any passes, nor does any require passes of me but such as design to beg with them, though I am always ready to give them, and have never exacted anything for my so doing. I have spoken of this matter these three years, and only add this word to your Grace now, that if the thing be thought of use to the public, orders may be given that the abuse be prevented, or at least that I may be able to give a less confused account of it to my Lord Villiers at his coming hither, whatever may become of me after."

R. the 25th.

CAPEL to SHREWSBURY.

1695, June 18, Dublin Castle.—"In obedience to his Majesty's commands, signified to me by the Lords Justices, I have without loss of time caused such Bills to be prepared in Council as are thought necessary to pass in the next Parliament, and have sent them over in form by express.

"'Tis fit I should acquaint your Grace that the Bill for an additional Excise being the only money-bill sent over in this transmission, and not valued above 20,000*l.*, some have made their objections against it, as if not of consideration sufficient to induce the Crown to pass the other Bills therewith also transmitted in favour of the people. But your Grace may please to remember that in the representations I made concerning the point of the *sole right*, which bred so much heat in the last House of Commons, I always laid it down as my opinion that for asserting the King's prerogative, 'twere fit that one money-bill should be tendered to the House. And having good reason to believe that, that for an additional Excise would pass without any opposition, I humbly proposed the sending over that Bill only; and that his Majesty's right being asserted, as all agree it will, by their passing that Bill, it would be gracious in his Majesty to leave the preparing the heads for the other money-bills to the House, who will undoubtedly consider of further ways and means to raise such other sums as shall be demanded for the support of the Government. And having never received any account of his Majesty's dislike of this my proposal, I have therefore transmitted only this one money-bill for an additional Excise.

"It may be expected that a Bill should be now sent over for confirming the Articles of Limerick. My Lord Chancellor has told me a Bill was prepared the last sessions for confirming part of the Articles, but it was mislaid, and I could not have a draft of the Bill till Friday last, when his Lordship brought one to me. The King is obliged by the 12th Article to use his endeavours that the Articles be confirmed in Parliament; but I apprehend



this should be done upon a petition from the Irish, and they never having addressed for any such Act, it is to be considered whether without such application any such Bill had best be brought in, for they have little reason to complain of the Articles not being performed to them. Wherefore I did not think it convenient to send over a Bill for confirming these Articles, in the first transmission."

*Signed.* Re. the 23.

SIR G. ROOKE TO SHREWSBURY.

[1695, June 21,] Friday evening.—“I give your Grace this trouble to advise you that the Rochester is now at Portsmouth, and I think will be a proper ship to be employed on the service of Neckson; and the captain being now in town, if your Grace please to signify the Lords Justices' pleasure to the Admiralty that he attend you for your commands, I will draw his instructions for your Grace's approval tomorrow morning.”

*Endorsed:* June 21, 95.

[SECRETARY] J. JOHNSTOUN TO [SHREWSBURY].

[16]95, June 21, Ed[inbu]r[gh].—“I wish the trouble in your eyes proceeded only from want of sleep, as mine does, which obliges me to ask your pardon for using another hand. I hope you do me the justice to believe that your interposition will always have its just weight with me; and I may venture to say as much for the greater and better part of this Parliament, though many of them have not the honour to be known to your Grace. I am sorry that the doing what you desire at present can be no proof of this, since we cannot do otherwise; for to proceed to the execution of a person of my Lord Bradalban's quality without consulting the King, may have been practised in the late reigns (though even then the Ministry had previously the secret), but I am confident will never be practised in this unless that Lord's friends, who it seems, having done it formerly, apprehend retaliation, should come to have the power of doing it again. I am sure none that I have interest with will copy after them. So groundless such an apprehension is, that though none that know my Lord Bradalban will trust him, either in public or private matters, if they can shun it, yet I know not one man in the Parliament who's inclined to have my Lord Bradalban lose either life or fortune.

“It is an old business that he is accused of, and he never dipped in blood in the late reigns, as others now with him in the Government did, and possibly of several men of his way whom this nation will never trust; he is the man they would rather have borne with (if they must bear with any of them) had he kept to his character of going along quietly with his party, and making what money he could; but since his late alliance he would needs be the head of the party, and act above board, practising

upon the members by threatenings and other undue means, and bidding defiance to all mankind. This did irritate, and he would have been reached upon the head of bribery (he is a Commissioner of the Treasury), when the informations of treason came in against him, which was a mere incident.

“The Parliament has done nothing but what is of course, and have not pressed for the indictment, because the Commissioner inclines to hear from the King, and he himself begs a delay, and the witnesses are not all yet brought to town. That he is guilty of treating with the Highlanders in favours (*sic*) of King James at the same time that he was employed by the King to treat for him will appear upon the trial undeniably; nay, his friends do not deny the matter of fact, though they palliate it, but whether the evidence will amount to a legal proof or not I do not yet know, for two of them had only the articles from Major General Buchan, with whom Bradalban treated, but were not at the treaty. Glengary, the head of the Macdonalds, which, next to Argyll’s, is the greatest name in the Highlands, and a man of the best character amongst them, was present for King James, and cannot believe that Bradalban will deny the treaty, which both parties abstained from signing by agreement. Others present are in France or dead, except some still alive and in the Highlands, who are sent for.

“Bradalban should throw himself on the King’s mercy, and endeavours may be used to shun a trial. The Parliament will be satisfied if he be laid aside. I have desired one to tell him this. He wrongs himself by showing so much fear, which is understood to be the effect not of the discoveries already made of a business past four years ago, and of which he knows the proofs to be doubtful, but that he is conscious to himself of later practices that may happen to be now discovered. There are letters to be produced, particularly one from the same Major General Buchan at the Court of St. Germain’s, bearing that my Lord Bradalban and my Lord Linlithgow are very well there, and encouraging them to continue to support the Jacobite party, &c.

“I hope my brother has opportunities to wait on your Grace, and to inform you of the state of affairs here, such in a word as, if his Majesty beat the French in Flanders, may prove tolerable enough for awhile, which is all that can be said of it. I might indeed add that there are remedies at hand, to wit, honesty and stren[g]th enough to support the Constitution against any enemies it can have within this kingdom, were these remedies well applied, I mean honest and sufficient men employed; but the difficulty of getting that done is such that it minds me of a rigid Predestinarian, who, having damned all his hearers by decreed perversity, told them at last, to comfort them, that they might be all saved if they would.”

*Signed.*

SHREWSBURY to the LORDS of the ADMIRALTY.

1695, June 24, Whitehall.—“His Majesty having commanded a ship to be prepared and sent to the Westward upon a particular

service, and a vessel called the Fortune, lying now in the River, being ready for that purpose, I desire your Lordships will forthwith direct a man-of-war to convoy the said vessel to Torbay or Plymouth, and that the Captain of the man-of-war designed a convoy be ordered to London, and receive from me such directions as I have his Majesty's commands to give him for his conduct between the River and Torbay or Plymouth; and after having been in either or both of those places as I shall direct him, he will have performed the instructions I have to give him, and then your Lordships may be pleased to command him upon any other service you think proper."

*Autograph draft.*

SHREWSBURY to MR. PRIOR.

[16]95, June 28, London.—“I received your letter of the 18th by the last post, and an account of that Wall, which Mr. Blaithwayt directed you to inform me about; but having reason to believe the person I am inquiring after is not the same that offered himself to you and Brigadier Levison's brother, I desire by the first opportunity you will give me a description of his person with whom you treated, and also of his age, and, if you can, send me some of his handwriting.”

*Autograph draft.*

SHREWSBURY to PORTLAND.

1695, June 28, London.—“Having received his Majesty's commands by Sir George Rooke, and at the same time signified to me by Mr. Blaithwayt, to give the necessary assistance to the prosecution of a design which has been long proposed by one Wall, *alias* Nickson; upon speaking with this person I was under some doubt whether he sincerely intended executing what he offered, or only to get into his hands and then run away with those ships which it would be requisite to trust him with, and be furnished at his Majesty's expense to be a troublesome privateer upon his own subjects.

“I immediately sent over these suspicions of mine to Mr. Blaithwayt, who ordered me from the King to enquire of Brigadier Levison concerning the character of one Wall, who had some time since presented himself to his brother in Holland as my Lady Oglethorp's brother, and pretended to do service by discovering intelligence that passed between England and France by the way of Holland. At the same time Mr. Blaithwayt did also direct Mr. Prior to give me an account what he knew of this same person.

“I have discoursed with the one, and had a letter from the other, who both represent that man as a needy tricking fellow, upon whose undertakings nothing ought to be relied; but upon further discourse with this person here, he utterly denies any knowledge of Mr. Prior, or any relation to my Lady Oglethorp, so that he must either be a very impudent impostor, or



else not the same man as Mr. Blaithwayt has set me to enquire after; and I have these reasons to believe he is not the same, because my Lady Oglethorp's brother was once described to me as a very young man, which this is not, and I have a letter of his to Bri. Levison's brother, which is quite a different hand from what this man writes, and is subscribed P. Wall, whereas this goes by the name of Matthew Wall. . . .

"Upon consideration that the expense has been made already, and the man trusted with his ship in such a manner that he might run away with her any time these two months, which he has not done, but on the contrary performed everything on his part to forward the attempt; upon these encouragements everything is prepared, and he wants nothing now but a wind to proceed, if he have time to execute his design; if cross winds delay him till his commission be expired, then to renew it, in order to return and hereafter attempt the same thing; but it being most likely the West winds will continue for some time, and stop his going out of the Downs, I was willing to give your Lordship this account, understanding he has discovered his project to you." Has had no directions from the King touching Capt. Baker.

*Autograph draft.*

#### GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1695, June 28–July 8, Camp before Casal.—Sends regularly to Mr. Vernon the journal of what passes here. Mr. William Plowman has been here two days. Presented him to his Royal Highness, who referred him to the General of Finances at Turin, but has given orders for the appointment of a commission of experts in commerce to endeavour to establish "our project." Does not know what resolution the King has taken about the Fleet, but thinks it would be advantageous to leave it at Cadiz or in some other port of the Mediterranean during the winter, both for our commerce and for Italy. Hopes to succeed at Casal, and to undertake something more if the Fleet be allowed to remain. If it be withdrawn, Barcelona will be in danger. The same sum as before may therefore be demanded from Spain. Is writing to the King on the subject. Mr. Plowman is a Papist, but is employed by well disposed persons at London and Leghorn. It is difficult for an Englishman who has become a Papist not to be somewhat of a Jacobite, and favourable to France.

*French.* R. July the 19th.

#### SHREWSBURY to CAPEL.

1695, July 2.—"Since the writing of my other letter of the same date, the Council have met, where my Lord Antrim and two other gentlemen petitioned, in the name of the Ro[man] Ca[tholics] of Ireland, to peruse the Bills, alleging they had been refused it in Ireland, and that they were informed they contained things contrary to the Art[icles] of Lim[erick] and

Galloway ; but they producing no powers from any number of persons concerned, it was thought not reasonable to give such a delay, since it was what every particular person concerned had the same right to expect, if asked. Therefore the Council proceeded to consider the Bill for settling Intestates' Estates, which they agreed to without amendment. The Bill for discharging Sheriffs' Accounts they have also passed, altering the term of one year, as your Ex[cellency] had sent it over, to four years, as it is here in England.

“That for disarming Papists was also read, but admitted more debate, because the general clause disarming all Papists seemed to take away the benefit of the Art[icles] of Lim[erick], which promised that such as are there described shall have the arms by those Articles allowed them ; whereupon Mr. At[torney] is ordered to bring in a clause tomorrow, when the Council will sit again, describing and excepting the same persons mentioned there, but not naming the Art[icles] either of Lim[erick] or Gall[oway] ; and is also directed to make an alteration in that part that gives a liberty to examine persons for concealing of arms upon oath to accuse themselves. Though I had troubled you once before today, yet I thought it proper to give you this account.”

*Autograph draft.*

#### M. PRIOR to SHREWSBURY.

[16]95, July 2-12, the Hague.—“I have received your Grace's letter of Friday last, and according to your commands send you the account which Wall gave me of himself, and that too written in his own hand.

“As to his person, he is of a middle stature, lean, about 24 or 26 years of age, wears his own hair brown and short, has a flat face, a good lively eye, winks when he speaks, and hardly looks a man in the face ; has a great volubility of tongue, but full of vulgar expressions, and has a slyness in his mien betwixt that of a priest and a pickpocket. He has been initiated amongst the Jesuits formerly, yet is not overstocked with Latin, speaks French but with an English accent, and Portuguese ; has been designed for a merchant, and made a voyage to the Indies.

“He has not writ to me since he left the Hague, nor to anybody else, I think, though he promised solemnly he would, particularly to one Trepsac, a young French Proposant in Theology, whom Wall has made privy to his secret, and whom, since Wall's going off, I have employed to intercept Roberts's letters, and have an eye upon his conduct ; of which I should have informed your Grace, if his observations had produced anything of effect.

“I spoke to the Pensioner yesterday concerning another Knight of the Industry, one James Sommerville, who has been with Mr. Kirby, the Consul of Amsterdam, to inform him that he was employed by Sir William Trombull in some particular

service, and wanted money and assistance from the Consul; but since a letter he has produced, and the Consul has sent to the Hague, (by virtue of which the man said he was to act,) is not Sir William's hand, or the form of it well concerted, it is undoubted the man is a cheat, and as such the Pensioner has ordered him to be arrested till he may see what he says for himself.

"I beg your Grace's pardon that I entertain you this post with rogues and villains. One would think my letter dated from Newgate, and I savour (as Trincalo says of his comrade) more of the spy than the Ambassador.

"I know not how my own affairs may turn; doubtless extremely well, since my Lord Duke of Shrewsbury is pleased to be their patron."

R. the 10th.

#### SHREWSBURY TO GALWAY.

1695, July 5, Whitehall.—Received his letter about the intended siege of Cassall. Wishes the Fleet could have been made use of, so as to attain the chief end—the destroying of the French power at sea. Sends a packet for Mr. Russell.

*Autograph draft. Partly printed by Core.*

#### GALWAY TO SHREWSBURY.

[16]95, July 8-18, Camp before Casal.—Has not yet received a copy of the capitulation, as the clerks of M. de St. Thomas have been too busy. Mr. Plowman has almost agreed with his R.H. to supply the clothing of the army. Hopes by this means part of the subsidies may be paid in cloth, and that insensibly commerce may be established with England, and prohibited with France. His R.H. will await the return of his adjutant, whom he has sent to Viene. He will then join his army, leaving here 3,000 men to demolish the place.

*French.* R. 29.

#### GALWAY TO SHREWSBURY.

1695, July 11-21, Camp near Casal.—Sends a copy of the capitulation. The demolition is proceeding. Renders account to Mr. Montagu of the commercial affair. Believes it would be for the King's service to have some one at Geneva, without any title, but charged to look after his interests, and to inform the Ministers of what passes there, and of French news. The Mar. d'Arselliers is at Berne, but useless at present, M. Nervart being there; he has a pension of 100*l.* from the King, on which he is able to subsist, as M. Nervart lodges him and his wife. If the King doubled his pension, he would establish himself at Geneva. He is a man of quality of Dauphiné, and was sent into Switzerland with M[r]. Cox, and it was to be wished that this minister had believed him, as Shrewsbury is aware. The French have a resident there.

*French.* R. the 29th.



## SHREWSBURY to PORTLAND.

1695, July 12, Whitehall.—Received the two little papers of cipher, and sent them at once to Oxford, but Dr. Wallis answers that he apprehends more than ordinary difficulty in deciphering them. Has informed the Lords' Justice of the bounty of 200*l.* granted by the King to Capt. Baker. The description of Wall received from Mr. Prior differs from this man. "Before his machine vessel was ready, the date of his commission was so near expired that he desired he might return and renew it, upon which errand he is now gone, so that till his return back, or till we hear from him (which he has promised we shall), nothing can be expected from that design."

*Autograph draft.*

## SHREWSBURY to BERKELEY.

[16]95, July 12, Lon[don].—"I heartily congratulate your Lordship's success before St. Malo's, and the safety of your own person, which I understand was much exposed, to encourage the attack. If every town will not burn so exactly as Diepe, you have at least taught them, no preparations can secure them from being made very uneasy with your bombs, since I believe they were as ready here to receive you as they can well be. Your Lordship will be sensible, I am sure, that all possible dispatch ought to be used for the refitting the Fleet." . . .

*Autograph draft.*

## SHREWSBURY to BERKELEY.

1695, July 13, Whitehall.— . . . "It seems now more to be wished than before, that all imaginable dispatch might be used to appear upon that coast [Dunkirk], because the motions the enemy have made show as if they had some design upon Newport, which the letters from abroad assure us would be much forwarded by the assistance of the boats they have fitted out at Dunkirk, and which would be prevented by your appearing. Mr. Meester's vessels will in all probability be before you at Dungenesse." . . .

*Autograph draft.*

## SHREWSBURY to BERKELEY.

1695, July 16, Whitehall.— . . . "The Flanders letters that came in today assure us, some that Dixmuyde is besieged, others that it is Newport, but it is certainly one." . . .

*Copy.*

## SHREWSBURY to CAPEL.

1695, July 18, Whitehall.—"In mine of the last post I forgot to give your Excellency an answer to that part of your letter that proposes the erecting a Paper Office for preserving

the orders, &c., of the Chief Governors in Ireland. The proposal seems reasonable and useful, but 'tis what cannot be brought well to a conclusion in his Majesty's absence.

"From a belief that your Excellency will be ready to do a kindness to one who will ever be glad of any opportunity of serving you, I desire the favour of you, to make some enquiry into the case of my Lord Bellew, who is at present under an outlawry, but, by his own story, has good pretensions to the benefit of the Articles of Limericke. He is proposed as a match to a Popish relation of mine, but if his case be not what the King's Justice cannot refuse to relieve, I would encourage no treaty of that kind, for I will never employ the little interest I may have with his Majesty to persuade him, in consideration of me, to do anything of this kind, more than the justice of the cause will oblige him to."

*Copy.*

SECRETARY J. JOHNSTOUN TO SHREWSBURY.

1695, July 19, Ed[inbu]r[gh].—"The Nonconformist ministers in Ireland have sent one of their number to me, to solicit you. They are sensible of your goodness to them in procuring them an order for their arrears, and they hope your Grace will extend your goodness further in procuring them in the Parliament that is now to meet in Ireland a toleration by law, as it is in England. The reasons for toleration in general are so strong, that I hope there will be found no objections to this in particular sufficient to balance them; but no doubt my Lord Lieutenant [Lord Capel] and others who know the case have written to you fully on it. I only wish that if the thing be practicable that people may owe to your Grace's interposition for procuring the necessary orders about it, the greatest obligation that can be laid upon them, and which if they may not expect in the present state of affairs, they can hardly expect it at any other time.

"The orders for continuing the Parliament being lost in the packet-boat that is a-missing, and the letters that came after bearing only in general that such orders were sent without mentioning the time, and we having only asked the half of July, we could not but conclude that the time allowed did not exceed the time asked; and even the sitting without them, though they were granted, being treason, the Commissioner was necessitat[ed] to end the Parliament somewhat abruptly. And to end it calmly, and without consuming time, by which many people that had their private business before it would have been disobliged, we resolved not to bring in the Report about my Lord Stairs, though it had passed the Committee of Security, and consequently would have passed the Parliament, as all other things have done that have passed that Committee. But my reason was, that to insist still against that family after the Glenco business was not worth the while, and would have made the proceedings of Parliament look too much like private pique and faction.

“As to Bradalban, the proof could not have failed, even of his sending Major Menzies to King James to convince him that he was serving him in that negotiation, which sure was never communicated to the King. But the Parliament having made a shameful appearance at my Lord Melfort and my Lord Midleton’s trial, two thirds of them going out or not voting, we were not fond of trying Bradalban. Even honest men’s minds are going fast wrong here; they think the King neglects the nation, and that they have no security by the Government of it. The King gave no order for stopping the trial, which no doubt he would have done had Bradalban formerly owned to him those Articles, as it seems he does now.

“The King is displeas’d with the communicating the Report about Glenco to the Parliament, and with the other proceedings, but it seems is desirous that his displeasure should no way appear at present. It were wish’d it did not, for if new irritations be given instead of remedies, matters here upon the least misfortune abroad will scarcely wait for remedies. It’s no wonder that the King be pleas’d, for all those here of this nation, and others too whom your Grace knows, do unite their strength in giving bad colours to the proceedings of the Parliament; and however careful the King be to conceal his displeasure, the authors of it take care to publish it; and even the King’s secret to me about Bradalban, which I was told Bradalban and others did not know, was published by Bradalban and his party. Nay, letters are written here to some of the members that are most dipped in all the proceedings in the Parliament, that all their share [will] be pass’d over, and they be call’d up to Court, if they will separate from others.

“I know all this is calculated against me, and who is at the bottom of it; for my own particular concern I am as wearied of this post as ever a porter was of a load, and, were I once free, will never engage to serve but where interest and inclination are of a piece. I desire not to be thrown out disgracefully on the one hand, nor to throw myself out foolishly on the other, as if I did it on a sudden heat or humour; and I desire not to do anything that may look like abandoning the honest party here, which I have kept united together, nor to do anything that may prove a delivering up the cause to knaves. Nay, I can have patience in being uneasy for a time, that is, so long as I can make such men share largely in the uneasiness with me; but if after all a handle shall be given me sufficient to justify me for quitting, notwithstanding all these reasons, I’ll embrace it heartily, and I hope your Grace will bear me witness (for which reason I write to you of it) that I shall not have done it on the sudden.

“I have written fully to the Archbishop about the Church business, which is now in a fair way of settlement, for the Episcopal Clergy are dispos’d to take the oaths; but if his Majesty’s displeasure at the proceedings of Parliament be published, as some begin to do, and that the Episcopal Clergy get hopes that the laws of this Session will not be executed, as happened after the last Session of Parliament, they will no more take the oaths



now than they did then. This is a matter of great moment to the stability of the Constitution in this kingdom, and may deserve your Grace's speaking with the Archbishop, and interposing with the King that those about him do not hinder it by writing hither of his displeasure at the proceedings of the Parliament, but that he allow the Archbishop to write both for the encouragement of such as shall take the oaths, and the discouragement of such as shall continue still obstinate.

"As to the business of Glenco, those concerned in it, as they had the dexterity to lay it at Court to the charge of the Presbyterians, so here in Scotland, to blunt the eagerness of the Presbyterian ministry to have it enquired into, they persuaded them that the King would be found dipped in it. But if the vindicating the King and Government of it hath done him as much service in England as it hath done him in this nation, it may be worth your Grace's while to convince him of it. By what my Lord Bradalban and the Master of Stair have said of that matter, some others it seems must at least have acted inconsiderately in it, which I shall explain to your Grace when I shall have the honour to see you. However, those others will find it their interest to give what assistance they can in stifling that matter.

"The Chancellor is become ten years younger than he was, by sitting in Parliament in this hot season often nine hours, and for the most part six. Never Commissioner did behave himself with more dignity and consideration, and when he spoke he did it with much weight, and so precisely to the point that though sometimes he spoke pretty long, he lost not one word. He has been honest and firm in business, like a rock, which hath not been his character the former parts of this life, but he says that he is going off, and that he is resolved his exit shall be honourable. The truth is, would he die now, he would do it with the applause and esteem of the whole nation, and never did a conclusion so much exceed the premises; but his health mending with such fatigue looks like a miracle. He has a great appetite, and it is evident his concern in business has the same effect upon him in making all pass that exercise has upon other men.

"The bearer, Sir Thomas Livingston, is both an honest and a discreet gentleman, and, though he was bred in Holland, understands the business here very well. He is going to Flanders. Your Grace may have heard how my Lord Portland, having procured him a gift of the Earl of Dumfermling's forfeiture, did, after he was gone to Scotland it seems, through some mistake or other, procure a new gift of the same to the Earl of Linlithgow; so that both gifts coming to the Exchequer, there arose a competition, both pleading my Lord Portland's favour and the King's gift, and the dates but of a week's difference. The plea being referred to the King, there is no decision yet come.

"I hope I have your leave for using another hand, and that you will pardon this long letter."

*Signed. Endorsed by Shrewsbury:* Secretary Johnstoun.  
July 19. Re. 26. 1695.

## [SHREWSBURY] to ADMIRAL RUSSELL.

[16]95, July 23, Whitehall.—“I write this only to enclose some late advices\* I have received concerning the squadron fitted out at Brest under the command of the Marquis of Nesmond, which will inform you what their strength is, which way they are gone, and what is thought of their design by those who observed their preparations. I must leave it to you to make your own judgment upon it, and accordingly to give such directions as you think requisite, particularly if anything be intended against the convoys we are expecting from the Straits, that it may be prevented as far as it is possible.

[P.S.] “I think fit to add that the account the master of the Swedish ship gives of the strength of the squadron now gone from Brest agrees with what has been writ to me in former letters from France.”

*Copy, in Sec. Vernon's hand, and endorsed by him: Sent under my Lord Gallway's cover, with the extract of a letter from Brest of the 15th July, and of Capt. Mister's letter of the 20th July, 1695.*

## SHREWSBURY to GALWAY.

1695, July 23, Whitehall.—Has received his letters of 28 June and 1 July. Recommended Mr. Plowman at the request of the gentlemen of the Bank. They desire to be informed if he gives any ground of suspicion. (*The rest is printed by Core.*)

*Copy.*

## SIR G. ROOKE to SHREWSBURY.

1695, July 23.—“Mr. Meesters was with me this morning, and told me the fireship will be ready tomorrow night. I do believe the Coventry may do the service as well as the Rochester, but the Captain must come to town for his instructions. I wrote last night, as your Grace directed me, to Neckson, to come up without delay, and do hope he may be in town tomorrow night.”

*Endorsed: June (sic) 23.*

## SHREWSBURY to BERKELEY.

1695, July 24, Whitehall.—“I have just now received a letter from Mr. Blaithway of the 20th, o.s., with an account that Dixmude is surrendered to the French, and that it is now again feared that Newport may be attacked; whereupon his Majesty commands that all things for the attempt upon Dunkirk be immediately dispatched; which I thought fit to transmit to your Lordship by express, not doubting but the importance of the matter, as well as his Majesty's orders, will oblige your Lordship to use all possible expedition to appear upon that coast, and put in execution what you shall think advisable there.”

*Autograph draft.*

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\* Not found.

## GALWAY TO SHREWSBURY.

1695, July 25-Aug. 4, Camp near Casal.—Sent the packet for the Admiral by way of Genoa. The French have received orders to arm their vessels at Toulon, and give out that 4,000 sailors are coming from the west by land, and that they are pressing all the boatmen of the Rhone and other rivers, &c. Has sent word to the Admiral, lest the French should arm, and pass the Strait. Two Irish Capuchins have passed by here, coming from Rome; they are going to Ireland by way of France and England. They asked the writer for a passport, but he told them he could not give them one by that road. The older of the two gossiped a good deal with the writer's people, and apparently thought he had said too much, as they have both departed without calling for the money promised them by the writer for their voyage. Sends what an English minister gathered from this monk, who is evidently employed on some mission, but does not know "all the secret." Is persuaded the French are amusing the Pope with proposals and expectations touching the re-establishment of King James. This monk belongs to the neighbourhood of Karrigfargus, and while in Ireland was protected by the Marquis of Antrim, during the last war. Unfortunately his name has been forgotten.

All the troops are marching to join the cavalry in Piedmont, except seven battalions, which remain here with the writer. His R.H. has summoned all the general officers to be at Turin on the 8th or 10th, to determine what is to be done. Nothing can be done at sea this year. Hopes measures will at once be taken against next year. His R.H. is set upon the conquest of Pignerol, which would enable great things to be attempted at sea, where the troops now defending Piedmont could then be employed. We are impatiently awaiting news from Namur, and hope for the King's success; the undertaking is a glorious one, but very audacious.

*French.* R. 14 Aug.

[*Paper enclosed in the preceding.*]

[1695,] July 25.—“Some discourse being passed about the sudden surrender of Casal, it was said that the Pope was a better politician than the whole Society of Jesuits put together, because he had effectually done that which they have long endeavoured to little purpose. With the zeal of an Holy Father he had so espoused King James's cause that he was the more obliging to the King of France upon his account, not doubting thereby of carrying it on with its desired success.

“In order thereto it hath been projected at Rome that the King of France must by degrees take off that jealousy which the Catholic Princes of Europe have of him, and retort it upon the King of England, commonly stiled the Prince of Orange, beginning with the Princes of Italy first, by a cautious surrender of those towns which he holds from them; whence it was known in Rome, two months before the siege of Casal was begun, that



it was to be surrendered within nine days after the trenches were to be opened; and it is now expected there, that the same surrender of Nizza and Pignerol will be made when the Confederate army in Piedmont shall besiege either of them in form. The reason of which is said to be, that the Italian Princes, seeing the French King to surrender these towns in a time wherein he is well able to defend them, may be persuaded that the French King doth this for their sakes, and his own desire of a public and a lasting peace, and not for the sake of such an universal monarchy as they have so long pretended to fear.

“What is to be done for King James is, that his Holiness the Pope will transmit a considerable sum of money to the Congregation *de propaganda fide*, in order to be employed in his service or elsewhere. What is at present to be done for him in France is, that fifty sail of men-of-war, carrying eighty guns each, are now ready at Brest, if not gone, to transport him into Ireland, where several missionaries are gone already from Rome to attend him.

“When all is done, the chief hopes are that the French King’s declining of an universal monarchy on the one hand, and his great zeal for the Catholic religion on the other, will so far undeceive all the Catholic Princes engaged against him as to permit him, if not to join with him in his righteous undertakings against the Prince of Orange, which are to know no end until his Brother the King of England shall be re-established on his throne.

“All that was material in relation to the Fleets was, that the French King was resolved to follow the advice of the late Cardinal de Mazarin, which is, that he would dodge both English and Dutch fleets so long, that after their long and great expenses at sea he would be able to deal with them, as they have deserved, by bringing a great part of them home in triumph.”

*Endorsed by Shrewsbury: July 25.*

#### THE MARQUIS OF TWEEDDALE TO SHREWSBURY.

1695, July 27, Edinburgh.—“This noble Lord the Earl of Annandale hath so well acquit himself as President of our last Session of Parliament that he merits the countenance and favour of all concerned in the King’s service, and I do heartily recommend him to your Grace; whom you may safely trust in the account he can give you how matters have passed in our Parliament, and of the behaviour of persons, some whereof have boldly given an account of themselves, and to the prejudice of others, especially to Flanders, of which we have a report from thence, taking advantage of the continuing the Parliament four days longer than was allowed at first, though the King had by an order upon the fifth day allowed it to sit six and twenty longer; whereof seventeen having dispatched our affairs, and preventing a new application to the King for changes of persons in the Government, which I had reason to believe would not relish with him, I adjourned them ten days sooner than he allowed their sitting; and besides, taking advantage of the laying the Report of the Commission for enquiry into the slaughter of Glenco

before the Parliament, upon their repeated instances and zeal to vindicate his Majesty's Government from so horrid a murder, as doth appear by their Address, have misrepresented that which I humbly conceive was the best service I could have done the King in my station; but I hope the King will understand better that what was done in those two particulars, and that of my Lord Bradalbin (which was an emergent in the enquiry about Glenco), was done for his service, and that there was much more forborne both in relation to my Lord Stairs, President of the Session, and others, to avoid aspersing such as the King hath thought fit to continue so long in the Government here notwithstanding of (*sic*) the renewed desires of his Parliament, which they have left to himself at this time, in confidence that he will do it of himself, to express his care of the safety and security of the kingdom in all events. If your Lordship have anything to enquire concerning the affairs of this kingdom, my Lord will abundantly supply all that can be said by," &c.

*Signed.* R. Aug. 2nd.

[SECRETARY] J. JOHNSTOUN to SHREWSBURY.

[16]95, July 27, Ed[inbu]r[gh].—"The bearer, the Earl of Annandale, can inform your Grace thoroughly of our proceedings since he preceeded [presided] in the Parliament. You have heard of the wrong steps he made formerly, being seduced by his brother-in-law, Sir J. Montgomery; he also suffered in his reputation, because of his ingenuity, in which he was rather unfortunate than guilty. Any man might have done what he did, since what he did was to wrong no man, and could have wronged only those who, having engaged him in a plot, betrayed him by discovering it without his knowledge. He has, since that time, acted for the Government with so much both capacity and zeal that even his enemies do him justice. He has a considerable estate and interest in the country, and your Grace's friendship to him, of which he is very desirous, will both be of use, and will be a particular obligation upon your Grace's," &c.

R. Aug. 2nd.

ADMIRAL RUSSELL to SHREWSBURY.

1695, July 27, o.s., H.M.S. Britannia in Barcellona Road.—"Since the letters I troubled their Excellencies the Lords Justices and your Grace with from this place, I have ordered a survey upon the ships in the Fleet of the first, second, and third rates, and though most of them (according to the surveys) ought now to be upon their way for England, the ships mentioned in the margin [Sovereigne, St. Andrew, Duke, Sandwich, St. Michael, Suffolke, Vulture Fire-ship] are found to be in so miserable a condition that, unless they proceed immediately, 'tis impossible there can be any hopes of their getting home; and truly I am in some pain, fearing they may meet with ill weather in their passage. Now these are gone the Fleet of English consists of thirty, first, second, third, and fourth rates, and the

Dutch of fourteen, so that your Grace will see I am forty-four in number from the fourth rate upwards. I hope it will not be long before I am joined by more ships of either nation, or that the enemy will not have any advice of my strength; but if they have, I will make the best defence I can.

“I cannot help telling your Grace I am not very forward to struggle with so great a disproportion of strength as probably I may meet with. I foresee many difficulties I shall lie under the latter part of the year, as ships not being able to return for England, the soldiers too numerous to be brought home in so few ships, and many others which I decline troubling your Grace with.

“The ships that are now under orders for England are directed to join the Turkey convoy at Cadiz, and proceed with them home under the command of Capt. Munden. I have set down in the margin what ships of war returns [return] with that convoy, by which you will see I have taken care of their safety. [Grafton, Warspight, Edgarr, Tyger Prize, Sunderland, Chatham, Loy<sup>ll</sup> Merch<sup>t</sup>, Princess Ann, Greyhound, Griffin Fire-ship.]

“The Vice-King of this place has desired my assistance in regaining Palamos. I am now sailing to Blancos to consult with him there. This expected service and the few ships I have with me has induced the Flag-Officers to alter their former resolution of going before Thoulon.”

*Signed.* R. Sept. 10th.

#### SIREWSBURY to ADMIRAL RUSSELL.

1695, July 30, Whitehall.—“Since mine of the 23rd, which was sent over land to my Lord Galloway, to be conveyed to you, giving an account of two ninety-gun ships and four from fifty to sixty guns, with two fire-ships, which are lately gone out from Brest under the command of the Marquis of Nesmond, by further advices I am informed that squadron is strengthened by one man-of-war, [which] joined them from Port Lewis, called le François, whose force I do not exactly know, and one more fire-ship, so that now they are supposed to be seven men-of-war and three fire-ships. . . . I confess myself altogether at a stand what to guess of their design, but thought it my duty to acquaint you with it.

“I have since received fresher accounts that on the 12th of July, o.s., this above-mentioned squadron was not sailed from Brest, but remained there ready, expecting nothing but orders.

“I must not forget to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 14th June, o.s. His Majesty has been acquainted with the inconveniencies arrived from the Dutch ships wanting provisions and cleaning.”

*Copy.* *Endorsed by Shrewsbury:* One sent by the way of the Groyne, and a duplicate the same day to Lord Galloway.



## SHREWSBURY to CAPEL.

1695, July 30.—“I understand by Mr. Molesworth that he intends very soon to go for Ireland, to be present at the Session of Parliament; and further discoursing with him upon occasion of his name's being mentioned by mistake as made a Privy Councillor of Ireland, instead of Mr. Aldworth's, in one of the foolish printed newspapers that are common here, I plainly discovered that such a mark of his Majesty's and your Excellency's favour would not be displeasing to him. . . .

“I have this day signed a letter recommending my Lord Bellew's and one Mr. White's cases to your Excellency.” . . .  
*Autograph draft.*

## SHREWSBURY to GALWAY.

1695, July 30, Whitehall.—Mr. Secretary Trenchard has delivered all his letters on “the business of the commerce” to Mr. Mountague, who is better instructed in that matter than the writer. Has acquainted Mr. Blathwayt with his suggestion touching a resident at Geneva.

*Copy.*

## CAPEL to SHREWSBURY.

[16]95, July 31, Chappell Izode.—“I can never make any omission to your Grace that it is not a trouble to me, but my not answering yours of the 13th when the Bills were returned, was caused by a little journey I took, to run for a plate, the better to discourse with the gentlemen of the country.

“This last post has brought me one of the 16th and [one of the] 18th instant, the former of which shows me his Majesty's gracious allowance to my recommendation of Dr. Walkinton, the success of which (I hope) will give me such credit with the Church, as that I shall be able to make that part of the State sound to his Majesty and the Protestant religion.

“My Lord, I will inquire into the case of my Lord Bellew, as to his outlawry, and give your Grace a speedy account thereof.

[P.S.] “I am to the last degree under trouble to hear this post that Mr. Russell is returning into England. I hope it is not true.”

R. Aug. 5th.

## SHREWSBURY to SECRETARY JOHNSTOUN.

1695, Aug. 1, Whitehall.—“I give you many thanks for the favour of yours of July the 19th. I was out of town that evening Sir Thomas Livingston called at my house to deliver it, and returned so ill of the cholic that in three or four days I was in no condition to see company, which prevented me the favour of a visit he designed me before he went for Flanders, for which I should be glad he knew I were sorry.

“Some of the Dissenters of Ireland have applied themselves to me upon the same subject they solicited you, but it falls out that

the Council there not having transmitted any Bill to that effect, the forms, as I am told, will not allow a second transmission after the first is returned, before the meeting of Parl[liament]. It is likewise objected by several of the Bis[hops] and Church party in Ireland, that a toleration there at present is not so reasonable as it was here, until the Dissenters will agree to pass an Act for qualifying themselves by the Test, which is not in force there as it is here; so that if the toleration passed without the other, the Nonconformists in Ireland would be in a better condition than those in England, which many think not reasonable, but dangerous to the Established Church, they being so numerous in that kingdom; but for all this, when the Par[liament] meets, if the Council think fit to transmit such a Bill, it shall have all the assistance I can give it here. Having had this summer several occasions of writing to the King, I have often made use of them to express such thoughts of the affairs in Scotland as I conceived were agreeable to your opinion by the papers your brother has constantly showed me, but he never once has returned any answer to that part of my letters; a sure sign I take it that he has no mind I should meddle in Scotch matters. However, that has not hindered my writing once again as you desired in your last.

“No man can more readily and sensibly comprehend the uneasiness of your station than myself. I never yet was a month in business without wishing thirty times to be out of it. Even when things go the best, it has its disgusts; but to be in a post where much good is expected, and see how little one is able to do, is hardly to be borne; and yet, whilst one is able to do any good, or prevent much mischief, when it is plain one’s retirement would make room for knavery and treachery, I doubt one is obliged to consider the public so much more than one’s self, that it is hardly honest to retreat. This doctrine is much easier, I confess, to preach than to practise.”

*Autograph draft.*

SHREWSBURY to BERKELEY.

1695, Aug. 2, Whitehall.—“I communicated your letter of the 29th July to the Lords Justices, who were extreme ready to contribute everything on their parts to hinder a meeting between your Lordship and Sir George Rooke. He is not intended to go on board in the Downs, but at Ports[mouth]; and I suppose you will receive directions from the Admiralty to expect in the Downs fresh orders, after having performed the services at Dunkirk, Calais, or other places upon that coast.”

*Autograph draft.*

[SHREWSBURY] to SECRETARY JOHNSTOUN.

1695, Aug. 3, Whitehall.—“Your brother has informed me of a very considerable discovery from a fine lady that he hopes he shall put into your hands to forward. Your packets have such ill luck, that I shall enlarge no further, concluding he does,

but only assure you that I believe it is in her power to tell what would be extremely for the interest of his Majesty, the public, and of us in particular to be informed of. It is reasonable to imagine she may insist on good terms, and to have what is promised better secured than generally those sort of rewards are. I am so very desirous his Majesty should know the bottom of what I am sure she can say, that I will join in making any representation shall be thought reasonable, and pawn my own credit for the performance of what shall be promised. I have your letter of the 27th, though I have not seen my Lord Anandale, but shall be very ready to observe what you recommend on his subject."

*Autograph draft.*

#### SHREWSBURY TO CAPEL.

1695, Aug. 3, Whitehall.—"Mr. Molesworth designing to attend upon your Excellency and the public business this Session of Parliament, I could not let him go without saying something from him to you, I am sure his modesty would not allow him to say to your Excellency himself," &c.

"I extremely rejoice at the disposition I am told appears to be in Ireland of a happy session."

*Autograph draft. Endorsed: Sent by Mr. Molesworth.*

#### BERKELEY TO SHREWSBURY.

1695, Aug. 6, between Dover and Calais.—"This morning one of the seamen of my ship came to me, and desired a private hearing. He confessed to me that he was one of the sentries that went away with Sir James Montgomery; that he is lately come from St. Germin's, and can discover affairs of consequence if this confession of his be kept secret. I examined him no further, but have secured him. If your Grace pleases privately to send a messenger to the Downs for him, I will deliver this man to him. His name is Thomas Smith, a Wiltshire man."

R. the 7th.

#### SHREWSBURY TO BERKELEY.

1695, Aug. 7, London.—"I was at Windsor, waiting upon the Prince and Princess, when I received your Lordship's letter, with the account of your no success at Dunkirk. Mr. Meesters is come to town, and endeavours to lay the fault upon his not being protected by the frigates, brigantines, and well-boats, as was agreed at the council of war; for which reason, he says, the masters of the smoke-ships were obliged to set their vessels on fire before they could be laid to do any execution, to prevent their own ships being taken prisoners. For the same reason, he says, he ordered the machines off, because, there being no strength ready to sustain them, they must have unavoidably fallen into the enemy's hands. This is the sum of what he alleges; to which if your Lordship thinks it worth your while to furnish me with a reply, I will make the best use of it I can for your service."

*Autograph draft.*



## BERKELEY to SHREWSBURY.

1695, Aug. 8, Downs.—“This morning early I delivered the seaman to your Grace’s messenger, having encouraged him beforehand. He promises to be very silent till he comes to your Grace, and then tell all he knows. He seems now to be much an Englishman, by reason, as I guess, that he was not well rewarded in France. Howsoever, I have given the warrant to the messenger, bidding him not make use of it unless he found it necessary.

“As for Mr. Meesters, it has been my ill fortune to have to do with him; I foresee [foresaw] it, and did all I could to avoid it, but it was inevitable. My Lord, he is certainly near akin to the father of falsehood; but to lay down such matters for truth, as in some cases I can bring a hundred witnesses, and in others his own hand, to vouch the contrary, I protest, though I pretty well know the man, I wonder at his confidence or forgetfulness; sure he takes no notes. The frigates of which he complains stood the enemy’s fire above half an hour, staying for Mr. Meesters; some of the Captains spoke to him, and told him that if he would bring one of his ships to them, they would carry them as near as they pleased; others of the frigates were within pistol shot of the smoke-ships, and no enemy’s boat near them when they set on fire. As for the brigantines and well-boats, it was agreed at the last council of war on board the Charles Galley, which good Mr. Meesters has forgot, that they were not to go on till after the machine vessels, which Mr. Meesters took care we should not see the trial of. As for his denying his taking the machine ships with him when he came away, besides that the whole Fleet are witnesses of it, I have an order by me, signed by him, to five of them (to follow him immediately as they would answer it at their perils), in case they had not, as they all did, sailed with him. This shows his sincere way of dealing, and I suppose he has carried up three captains of smoke-ships, who, two of them, set their ships on fire much nearer to us than the enemy, to be his vouchers.

“I send a short account to Mr. Vernon of the whole transaction with Mr. Meesters, taken from a little higher, to show your Grace when you are at leisure. Since I frightened Mr. Meesters, I am glad the ship I sent after him missed him, for he would have been a trouble to me, though I should be very glad some way were found to have this business tried, to prove where the fault lies. He was so little himself when before Dunkirque that he had ordered all the provisions and spare things from the machines on board the Ephraim, and next day having, I suppose, forgot it, clapped a bag or two of tow in her, and burnt her for a smoke-ship. He said, since he came away, that he would not have gone on the attack of Calais for a thousand pound; there I give him credit; nor on that of Dunkirque for three.

“I beg your Grace’s pardon for troubling you with his follies, but if one did not contradict a prating fellow, some there are, who would believe him. All our bomb vessels are, thank God, got in safe, but several of them miserably shattered. I shall send

an account to the Admiralty, so soon as I can get it ready, of their defects. There may be three or four in pretty good condition, which, if thought worth the while, with two or three frigates, might burn two or three pretty trading towns to the westward of Diep."

R. 9th.

#### SHREWSBURY TO BERKELEY.

1695, Aug. 8, Whitehall.— . . . "With the first opportunity I will observe your Lordship's directions, in representing the matter of Dunkirke to his Majesty as you desire; but take the liberty to observe to you, that if Admiral Allemond's opinion of Mr. Meesters' proceedings be as I understand it is, one line from him to the King, or my Lord Portland, will be of more weight than what any of us can say, because he will not be suspected of partiality against his countryman, whatever others may."

*Copy.*

#### SHREWSBURY TO BERKELEY.

1695, Aug. 9, Whitehall.—"By the order you will receive to-day from the Lords of the Admiralty, you will understand the desire we have here that an attempt should be made upon Calais, not only that the campaign might end with something more successful than the business of Dunkirk, but also because we remember how dissatisfied his Majesty was the last year that Calais was not bombarded, though the summer season was then, I remember, farther advanced than it is now." . . .

*Autograph draft.*

#### BERKELEY TO SHREWSBURY.

1695, Aug. 9, Downs.—"I am mightily importuned to write to your Grace about the renewing Captain Peterson's pass, that was formerly sent to Brest, and stopped by a Guernzy privateer. The merchants have certainly a design of traffic by this underhand; your Grace will judge whether the intelligence he can now bring from Brest will countervail the damage the nation may receive by their endeavouring to import some few French commodities."

R. 15.

#### CAPEL TO SHREWSBURY.

[16]95, Aug. 9, Chappell Izode.—"Your Grace's of the 30th of July came safe to me yesterday, and the hint you there give me touching the making Mr. Molesworth a Privy Councillor here agrees the most with my inclination that can be. But the means at present how to bring it to pass (considering a passage in your Grace's letter) I doubt will have difficulty in it; and yet, should this sessions of Parliament prove successful, many of the obstacles he meets withall at Court (I conceive) would vanish,

because I am persuaded no man is likely to be so well heard, and to have an interest in those that will pretend to be popular, as himself. . . .

“I have not yet heard of the letter you mention in behalf of my Lord Bellew and Mr. White, but when I do, nothing shall be neglected on my part therein.

“I had your Grace’s in favour of Mr. Keightly, who doubtless did do me right to the several persons mentioned by him; but by his most secret intimacies here with some persons, especially with one, I cannot but judge him by the rule of the Spanish proverb; and though he may find he shall live easily with me, and that I will preserve him in his post, yet I must confess I become void of all friendship to those that do not assert (without reserve) the interest of this Prince, that has done so much for us.”

R. 15.

SECRETARY J. JOHNSTOUN to SHREWSBURY.

[16]95, Aug. 10, Ed[inbu]r[gh].—“I have of late had the favour of two from you. I shall let the subject of the first alone till I have the honour to wait on you; and when the person you write of in the other comes, all care shall be taken to render the service offered effectual. All business is now over here till winter.”

R. 19.

LIST of the TURKEY FLEET and CONVOY.

1695, Aug. [10-]20.—“A list of the Men-of-war, Convoy to the Turkish Ships, who arrived in the Bay of Cadiz the 20th August, 1695, n.s., in the morning.

Rates.

1	Royall Sovereigne	-	Capt. Whitaker	
1	St. Andrew - -	-	Capt. Cornwall	
2	St. Michell - -	-	Capt. Munden	
2	Duke - - - -	-	Capt. Shovell	
3	Edgar - - - -	-	Capt. Pedar—in Cadiz before	
3	Grafton - - -	-	Capt. Fitzpatrick	
3	Suffolk - - -	-	Capt. Bellwood	
3	Warspight - -	-	Capt. Beverly—in Cadiz before	
4	Sunderland - -	-	Capt. Weeks	
4	Tyger Prize - -	-	Capt. Sincocke	
4	Loyall Merchant -	-	Capt. Harris—a hired ship	
4	Chatham - - -	-	Capt. Leader	
4	Princess Ann - -	-	Capt. Wakelin—a hired ship	
4	Vreed, a Dutch ship	-		
6	Greyhound - - -	-	Capt. Atkins	
	Griffin - - - -	-	Capt. Roffe	} Fireships
	Vulture - - - -	-	Capt. Clesby	



“A list of the Merchant Ships under their Convoy, viz. :—

Reward - - - - -	Jonas Cocke	} Scanderoon.
Expedition - - - - -	— Soanes	
George - - - - -	Jno. Warwick	} Smirna.
Chandois - - - - -	Robt. Beaton	
Crown - - - - -	Posth. Salloway	} Zant.
Concord - - - - -	Richd. Young	
Richard - - - - -	Jno. Leatherland	} Galipoly.
Ruby - - - - -	Alex. Kenion	
Jacob - - - - -	Jno. Smith	} Alicant.
Bonadventure - - - - -	Rog. Mayers	
Prosperous Africk - - - - -	Wm. Lambert	
William and John - - - - -	Jno. Orchard	
Robert and James - - - - -	Ingle dew	
Burton - - - - -	Wattson	

Three Dutch merchant-ships, one from Venice and two from Smirna.

A small New York Briganteen, in 19 days from Newfoundland.

*Endorsed by Sec. Vernon:* List of the Turkey Fleet and Convoy.

#### SHREWSBURY to CAPEL.

1695, Aug. 15, Whitehall.—“I am extremely satisfied with what your Lordship says in relation to Mr. Molesworth, and do not doubt but he will be so too.

“What I writ concerning Mr. Kightley was true so far as was mentioned in my own knowledge, though what you suspect may be true at the same time, and if it be, I have nothing to say in his defence.

“I have here enclosed sent your Excellency an extract of a letter from my Lord Gallway, mentioning two Capucin Friars that design coming through France and England into Ireland. Their mission and the intent of it you will perceive by the papers. I wish they were better described, that they might be discovered, but all I have I send.”

*Copy, with a postscript in Shrewsbury's hand:* “Mr. Henry Boyle does not go into Ireland as I sent you word, this Parliament, but my Lord Clifford, his elder brother, does the first opportunity.”

#### CAPEL to SHREWSBURY

[16]95, Aug. 15, Chappell Izode.—“In mine of the 18th of June I acquainted your Grace that I did not think it convenient to send over a Bill for confirming the Articles of Limerick in the first transmission.

“My Lord Chancellor has lately been with me, and told me he looked upon himself concerned to get those Articles confirmed; that he was personally interested to have it done, lying under great difficulties, and many censures passing upon him for his

proceedings in Chancery in reference to suits for trespasses committed during the time of the War, which could not be well avoided till this matter of the Articles were settled in Parliament; and pressed me to write to his Majesty to that purpose, or that he might do it himself (which I could not refuse); and yesterday he shewed me his letters upon this occasion to the King, to my Lord Keeper, and to yourself.

“Tis fit I should repeat to his (*sic*) Grace what I have formerly said upon this subject; that I believed the sixth Article (made to indemnify all persons within the Articles from being sued or molested for any trespasses) would never be confirmed in Parliament in the same latitude the Irish desire it may be interpreted; but that if his Majesty should not think fit to mention the Articles to the Parliament, the Commons would not take any notice of the Articles. That the King is indeed obliged by the 12th Article to use his endeavours that the Articles be confirmed in Parliament; but then I conceive this should be done upon a petition from the Irish, and they (who were the best judges of their own interest) having never addressed for any such Act, it was to be considered whether bringing in such a Bill might not revive the remembrance of past injuries, and turn more to their prejudice should the Bill be rejected, which might probably happen to be the case; for I could never observe any tendency or disposition in the Council, or indeed in any of the country gentlemen, that such a Bill should be prepared; nor did my Lord Chancellor ever think fit to move it at the Board.

“Fearing therefore it might discompose his Majesty’s other affairs in Parliament, I must confess I was never over forward to encourage the bringing in of this Bill. And having formerly writ my thoughts upon this subject, and receiving no further direction, I did not think it reasonable, upon what my Lord Chancellor said privately to me, to propose bringing in a Bill to the Council Board for confirming the Articles of Limerick, without having some intimation first of his Majesty’s pleasure.”

R. 27.

#### TWEEDDALE to SHREWSBURY.

1695, Aug. 17, Edinburgh.—“I have yours of the first of August after I had wrote by the Earl of Annandale, who I hope before now hath given your Grace a full account of our affairs, and the condition of the Government at present, wherein I find myself as much embarrassed as ever by the constitution of all the Courts, whereof I can expect no remedy till the King’s coming over, and therefore resolve to have few meetings of the several Courts till then, and such only as are necessary. We have got the affairs of the Revenue settled to the best advantage, and considerably beyond what was expected, whereof I will not trouble your Grace with a detail.

“The Treasury is reduced to the quorum of three by the death of the Earl of Linlithgow, and the Earl of Cassilis his going to London, the Duke of Queensberrie’s going to the

country, and the Earl of Bradalbin being the Parliament's prisoner. And because the King may be early spoke to, even before he comes over, for supplying the Earl of Linlithgow's place, I must entreat your Grace, if the multitude of your affairs with the King will allow it, and that it be agreeable to you so far to interpose in the affairs of Scotland, in the government whereof England is not a little concerned, that you will be pleased to write in my son's favours, who possibly is known to your Grace, and of whom you may have an account from others, he having lived much in England. I dare only answer for his integrity and faithfulness to the Government, and he is in some measure known to the King. Mr. Secretary Johnstoun is gone north, who could have said more of him than I can. The apprehension of being prevented hath prevailed thus far with me, with the confidence that your Grace will believe that it is no private interest but the King's service is intended therein."

*Signed.* R. 23.

#### SHREWSBURY TO PORTLAND.

1695, Aug. 23, Whitehall.—“It is so fit for me to expect that his Majesty should take his greatest leisure, to give me the honour of a letter (if he does it at all), that I am only ashamed he should give your Lordship any trouble on my account.

“The posture of your affairs are [is] so critical, not only to you that are to be engaged in the immediate action, but to us and all Europe, whose liberty and beings depend on your success, that as we are not without our apprehensions, so our wishes and prayers are for your success and safety, and mine particularly for your Lordship.”

*Copy.*

#### SHREWSBURY TO GALWAY.

1695, Aug. 23, Whitehall.—“This serves only to acknowledge yours of the 3-13 August. What you write concerning the Consul of Genoa cannot so well be considered or remedied now, as when his Majesty returns, at which time in all probability Mr. Russell will be here also, who can give a more exact account of the state of that affair.”

*Copy.*

#### GALWAY TO SHREWSBURY.

1695, Aug. 23-Sept. 12, Camp near Casal.—Thanks him for representing to the King the proposal for secretly keeping a minister at Geneva. Will send his paper to Genoa, to be forwarded to the Admiral, who, when last heard of, was between Roses and Palamos.

*French.*

#### SIR G. ROOKE TO SHREWSBURY.

1695, Aug. 23, Portsmouth.—“The errand of this is to inform your Grace that yesterday afternoon the Shrewsbury,



Cambridge, Yarmouth, Lyme, and Blase fire-ship arrived at Spithead. . . . I must confess to your Grace my apprehensions will not be little that the consequence of coming upon service with the ships under the miserable mob the generality of our men are, may be very fatal to us; so that in my humble opinion the Mary's and the bomb vessels['] men will be absolutely necessary to put the ships into a tolerable condition to proceed on their intended voyage; the qualities of the men in these ships lately arrived from my Lord Berkely being so far short of my expectation, that with all the helps I propose I do despair of putting the Yarmouth into a condition to sail with me."

R. 25. *Enclosure* :—

"An abstract" of the numbers of men on board the ships above named, and others.

#### SHREWSBURY to TWEEDDALE.

1695, Aug. 24, London.—"Though I cannot presume my writing will have much effect, yet I would omit no occasion to show your Lordship my readiness to obey your commands, which I did by last night's post. When I consider the father's services and the son's merit, I cannot in the least question but your desire will have the success I wish, unless his Majesty should be pre-engaged, which I think not likely in this case.

"The affairs of Scotland no doubt have a very near relation to those of England. We are the same island, have the same secret and open enemies, are embarked in the same cause, and one must be very short-sighted not to perceive we cannot long remain quiet if disturbances arise among you. These reasons make me glad to see so much of the administration trusted in your Lordship's hands. If at any time I can be useful towards the improving his Majesty's confidence in a person that so justly deserves it, my poor endeavours shall ever be at your disposal, from my good wishes to Britain and our common interest."

*Autograph draft.*

#### SIR G. ROOKE to SHREWSBURY.

1695, Aug. 26, Queene, at Spittheade.—"To enable me to comply with your Grace's commands in relation to the service of Neckson, I sent for Captain Misters, who showed me a copy of the orders he has left with the master of the Fortune; by which I think he has exposed that business more to discovery than the Dutch Gazette did before, so that I do despair of any good effect from it. And therefore, if your Grace does not hear from Neckson very soon, I think it will be best to save the King a further charge of that machine, by ordering the Admiralty to pay her off, and lay her up as the rest are. Your Grace cannot but remember the pains that was taken to explain the orders to this blockhead, which I thought was done so effectually, as it would be impossible for anything endued but with a moderate share of

human reason to make so great a blunder ; but your Grace sees with what tools we are forced to work, this man being what they call a true thorough-paced tarpawlyn, and truly not the worst of them that we have in the service."

R. 28.

SHREWSBURY to SIR G. ROOKE.

1695, Aug. 27, Whitehall.—“ Having laid your letter of the 23rd before the Lords Justices, they thereupon discoursed with the Lords of the Admiralty, and [I] find they have ordered you not only, as you desire, the men belonging to the *Mary* and the unserviceable bomb-vessels, but also some out of the Kent, so that I hope you will be furnished with men to your content.” Encloses advices from Toulou. Wishes to know what has been done by Capt. Mister[s] as to the ship he convoyed to Portsmouth. Has heard nothing of N[eckson].

*Copy.*

CAPEL to SHREWSBURY.

[16]95, Aug. 28, Dublin Castle.—“ The Parliament met yesterday, where the appearance of Lords and Commons was considerable. There was [were] some apprehensions of heats in the election of a Speaker, the friends of Mr. Attorney General Rochford, and Mr. Thomas Broderick’s, being both desirous they should pretend to it. But when the House met, it appeared so clear on the side of the Attorney General, that Mr. Brodericke most readily became one of the attenders of him up to the chair, and this was done in a short space of time ; Mr. Sloane (in this time) taking another part, of blasting both their characters as men quitting their country’s interest by taking to be the King’s servants ; closing his motion by proposing a third man, Mr. Anslow, of the North, a great stickler for the sole right ; but I am assured there did not appear six voices for him. A fourth was acting covertly by the means of my Lord Chancellor, Sir Jo. Williamson, but his name was not mentioned, Mr. Attorney’s party being so superior to anybody’s else. Upon all which proceedings your Grace may please to observe that it does not yet appear that this nation are so mutinous towards the King, since they are so unanimous in choosing Mr. Attorney to be the first Commoner of Ireland.

“ When the Speaker is approved (which will be tomorrow), we shall go on to business, and there shall be nothing wanting on my part to make all things easy, provided the rights of the Crown may be asserted, as by law is established.

“ It was of great service, the favour you did me by the early notice your Grace gave me of Mr. Harry Boyl’s coming over, which was soon guessed here to be in order to be Speaker. But had he come, he had met with some opposition, for Mr. Attorney and Mr. Broderike readily agreed to join both their interests to oppose him ; and if it had come to my approving of him, I was resolved to have disapproved of him. And I have lately observed,

upon his name being upon the stage for this place, that he would have found but cold reception here, the people being generally persuaded that he is under the management of my Lord Rochester and my Lord Ranelagh, neither of which have either a credit here in reference to the good of this country or the King's service.

“My Lord, till Sir Francis Brewster came hither (which was but lately) I was never truly informed by whose hands it was that the 14 Bills I sent over were so soon returned; but I am now fully satisfied it was from your Grace's care they did so well succeed; and I assure you, my Lord, I am heartily glad of it, because I would have this country restored to his Majesty's favour, and a lasting settlement here made within the time of your Grace's administration in public affairs.

“I have received yours of the 10th of July in behalf of my Lord Bellieu and Mr. White; August the 3rd, another in behalf of Mr. Moulsworth; and August the 15th, a third touching the satisfaction you were pleased to express in my concurring with your Grace in favour of Mr. Moulsworth; in which letter of the latest date was [were] enclosed two papers from Turin. It is unhappy that the names of the two Capucins are not expressed, but I will do my utmost to meet with them.”

R. Sep. 2nd. *Enclosure*:—

Copy of the Lord Deputy's speech at the opening of the Irish Parliament.

#### SIREWSBURY TO CAPEL.

1695, Aug. 29, Whitehall.—“Upon what my Lord Chancellor writ to me, I was obliged to lay it before his Majesty as his opinion that a Bill should be prepared and offered to confirm the Articles of Limerick, but I have at the same time endeavoured to use arguments with his Majesty which I hope will prevent his interposing in anything of that nature that might very probably spoil a promising Sessions of Parliament in Ireland.

“The good news we have received of the surrender of the Castle of Namur has put our hearts at ease as to the event of that matter, and in a great measure delivered us from the continual apprehensions we were under for his Majesty's safety. The next thing we have to hope is the good news of your success.”

*Autograph draft.*

#### SHREWSBURY TO SIR G. ROOKE.

1695, Aug. 30, Whitehall.—Believes the vessel convoyed by Capt. Misters will be found to be intended for some secret design. N[eckson]'s project will hardly be guessed, and therefore he should shortly return without having given suspicion to the people where he has been. “This ship methinks might be disguised, and the men changed, so as to create no jealousy.” Hopes Rooke will hasten his own departure.

*Autograph draft.*



## SIR G. ROOKE to SHREWSBURY.

1695, Sept. 1, Queen, at Spittheade.—“I have your Grace’s letter of the 30th of August, and upon what you are pleased to say about changing the men in the Fortune, I believe it will be the best way of stifling any discovery C<sup>t</sup> Misters’s orders may have made; so that, if I have any opportunity, I intend to send C<sup>t</sup> Misters to Dartmouth, to take out his mate, who is master of the vessel, and all his men but two to look after her, and the carpenter Mr. Misters put in, who knows and is to shew Neckson the trick; and whenever your Grace has any account from N. that he is coming and will prosecute the service, there must be another ship appointed, and the captain to man her, and have the same private instructions for her delivery that C<sup>t</sup> Misters had.

“I am sure there shall be nothing wanting on my part to hasten my departure, and I wish the men I am expecting in the Mary from the Downs were here and paid, they being absolutely necessary to enable some of the ships to proceed. I have yet no intimation what orders are given for the filling up vacancies of officers in the land forces, nor any directions about the marines, of both which I have wrote to the Admiralty.

[P.S.] “I should be glad to know if your Grace has any answer from the King about his Majesty’s thirds of prizes.”

R. 2.

## SHREWSBURY to SIR G. ROOKE.

1695, Sept. 3, Whitehall.—Refers to the design of N[eckson]. The four land regiments have been ordered by the King to return with Admiral Russell. The disposal of the prizes has been entrusted to Consul Blackwell.

“By the explanation the Lords Justices have made this day to your instructions, you will perceive that, besides what Admiral Russell is to come home with, they expect you should follow any strength the French should pass the Straits, with at least an equal force, either yourself in person, or some other you shall entrust the command to; it being of the last consequence to our safety to be stronger in ships at home than the French can set out in the Ocean; so that, when we consider our strength here, we are not only to reckon what the French pass from the Mediterranean, but what that squadron would be, joined with the ships now at Brest, Rochfort, and Port Lewis, a list of which if you have not, I will send you, if desired, by the next opportunity, according to the best accounts I have of them.”

*Copy.*

## SHREWSBURY to TWEEDDALE.

1695, Sept. 5, Whitehall.—“By the post which arrived this morning, I received an answer from Mr. Blaithwayt, by his Majesty’s command, to what I writ about my Lord Yester’s

succeeding my Lord Lithgow in the Treasury in Scotland. Mr. Blaithwayt's words are, that his Majesty seems inclined, but is pleased to say he will do nothing in it before his return for England."

*Copy.*

SHREWSBURY to CAPEL.

1695, Sept. 5, Whitehall.—“I had your Excellency's of the 28th of Aug. yesterday, and extremely rejoice at the happy beginning of the Session of Parliament, since it looks to me as if the Members were inclined to avoid as much as possible all heats and differences, which will certainly be most for his Majesty's, the nation's, and their own interest.

“If your Excellency have no pre-engagement, and that Mr. Molesworth behave himself as I have reason to hope he will, why might not we endeavour to get him into Mr. Sedgwick's place of the Revenue? My Lord Keeper will join. . . . I have ventured to mention him already to his Majesty.

“I am obliged to Sir Francis Brewster for the account he has given you of my intentions. I did really press the dispatch of those Bills as much as I could, but there was little need of it, for not only all the Lords Justices but almost all the Council were as zealous to hasten them to you as I could be.”

*Copy.*

SHREWSBURY to PORTLAND.

1695, Sept. 6, Whitehall.—“If I did not sooner assure your Lordship of my joy for the glorious success of the siege of Namur, and my particular satisfaction in the good news of his Majesty's and your Lordship's being safe, it was my unwillingness to give you a trouble, to profess a thing I hoped was before out of doubt.

“I am extreme glad to receive the hopes your Lordship gives me in yours of the 6th, n.s., that his Majesty will return sooner this year into England than formerly he used to do. I believe he will find the nation so full of gratitude for the pains and dangers he has undergone, and so thoroughly well disposed to his and their own true interest, that it will be happy if this seasonable opportunity be taken for the summoning a new Parliament.

“I think there is no objection to what his Majesty has ordered in seizing the Marshal de Boufflers, unless it be that the same was not done to more of the garrison.”

*Autograph draft.*

SIR G. ROOKE to SHREWSBURY.

1695, Sept. 6, Queen, at Spitheade.— . . . “What your Grace says of the King's persisting in his commands of having the four regiments come home with Mr. Russell, gives me many melancholy thoughts; for if the ships he leaves should not be in so good a condition as to men that I may depend upon their

mending the quality and increasing the number of these I carry with me, I must confess to your Grace I am apprehensive the consequence of our coming to service with this raff and scum may be very fatal to us." . . .

R. 7th.

CAPEL TO SHREWSBURY.

[16]95, Sept. 6, Dublin Castle.—“His Majesty’s Bill of Excise has been received, read, and now ordered to be engrossed, with great respect and duty to his Majesty’s pleasure upon that subject required.

“Upon the first debate, whether the Bill should be received, the *sole men* (as they call them) were fully heard; yet when the question came to be put, the negatives amounted but to five or six, and upon the second question for reading the Bill, it was without one negative.

“To the best of my judgment, all things seem here to answer to his Majesty’s pleasure, and what may be most for his service. The unanimity of the House makes me hope that we shall proceed prosperously and dispatch speedily, for there has not been a division yet, and in the same space of time [in] the last Parliament (I am informed) there were above twenty.

“One thing I must observe to your Grace, that the whole transaction of affairs is generally carried on by the body of the House, I having ordered the King’s officers and servant[s] only to be ready as assistants whenever they are called upon; by which means the two Brigadiers have got good credit by assisting the House in a complaint against some soldiers appearing at an election in a forcible way.

[P.S.] “Our friend Moulesworth seems to have pleased nobody, neither as to the timing his speech nor the contents of it, upon the business of the sole right; so that if it [is] reported to the King, I doubt it may increase the weight he lies under, and prevent your good intentions, and my readiness to concur with your Grace in his service.

“Since my writing this letter, this Vote<sup>o</sup> is sent to me in the proceedings of this morning.”

R. 12th.

CAPEL TO SHREWSBURY.

[16]95, Sept. 7.—“Since the writing my letter to your Grace, both Houses have desired me that I would pass the Bill of money (and other Bills ready) on this day, which accordingly I have done, and in Mr. Vernon’s packet there is a copy of the heads of them for your Grace.

“I shall not need trouble you with the paper mentioned in the postscript of my letter, Mr. Vernon having all the Votes now sent for your Grace to persue (*sic*).”

*Endorsed*: R. 12, 1695. This letter is answered the same day it was received, and is entered in the Office book.

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\*Not found; but see next letter.



## SIR G. ROOKE to SHREWSBURY.

1695, Sept. 8, Queen, at Spithead.—“I have the favour of your Grace’s letter of the 5th inst., advising me that their Excellencies the Lords Justices had given orders for Col. Northcott’s Regiment of foot to embark and proceed with us, for which I have received the proper orders from the Lords of the Admiralty, and have given the necessary directions for their embarking tomorrow morning; though I wish this Regiment do not bring their distempers among us, that raw, unseasoned men generally do, which, if his Majesty had thought fit to continue any of those already abroad, it had prevented our being exposed to that danger.

“The wind is now at N. and NNE., and if it veer more easterly and settle, I shall very unwillingly lose the opportunity of sailing, though many of our men are yet unpaid, and the Mary not arrived, notwithstanding Admiral Almonde with a squadron of Dutch came hither yesterday from the Downs.”

R. 10.

## SIR G. ROOKE to SHREWSBURY.

1695, Sept. 9, Queen, at Spitheade.—“We being now employed in embarking Col. Northcott’s Regiment on the Fleet, by a computation of them I find they will enable all the ships to proceed [on] the voyage, except the Dorsetshire and Yarmouth, whom I must leave behind for the men we have so long expected in the Mary.” . . .

R. 10th.

## SHREWSBURY to SIR G. ROOKE.

1695, Sept. 10, Whitehall.—“I have yours of the 7th and 8th before me, but having this post received a signification of his Majesty’s pleasure from Mr. Blaithwayt, that an exact account be sent to him of the condition and strength of your Fleet, and that your sailing be deferred till his Majesty receive that account, and an answer return from his Majesty hither, I think the contents of your letters do not press now for an answer; and I am this minute about signifying his Majesty’s pleasure to the Lords of the Admiralty, who I suppose will send you the orders accordingly.”

*Copy.*

## CAPEL to SHREWSBURY.

[16]95, Sept. 10, Dublin Castle.—“The telling your Grace that the House yesterday voted the sum I asked of a hundred [and] sixty-three thousand pounds without a negative, is all I can write to your Grace this post.

“Mr. Savage seems to me to be the chief person that would spoil and blast the hearty proceedings of the House, and today was for taking away the right of the Crown in naming Judges for civil

bills, and placing it in the freeholders of the county, in which attempt our friend Moulsworth deeply engaged himself. But the House would not have it; so they both lost their credit, and the right remains in the Crown.

"I received your Grace's of the 29th, and today that of the 3rd instant. I doubt, if Mr. Moulsworth goes on this way, it will not be in our power to serve him."

R. 16.

THO. BRODRICK TO SHREWSBURY.

1695, Sept. 10, Dublin.—"It is not from any doubt of your Grace's having an account of everything that passes here, from much better hands than mine, that I presume to give your Grace the trouble of this; but lest silence might look like want of a true sense of those favours which every Protestant of this kingdom must own to your Grace, who have been so very truly a patron of us and our interest, I hold it my duty to acquaint your Grace with what has hitherto been done.

"The last post carried an account of his Excellency's [Lord Capel] having given the Royal assent to the Act for an additional Excise, and to five other public Acts, all that were then ready.

"It may perhaps be thought by some, that my Lord Deputy might have been too early in this, the quantum of the Supply not being then voted; but when your Grace pleases to consider that the matter of the sole right was not only yielded by receiving and reading the Bill, but the Bill passed (a thing beyond even the King's demand), and that this was the most likely way his Excellency could propose for obtaining so great a sum as seems absolutely necessary for defraying the charge of the Government, I humbly hope your Grace will not be of that opinion.

"The country is miserably poor, and a hundred [and] sixty-three thousand three hundred [and] twenty-five pounds (the sum demanded) more than ever yet was given, payable in one year; to the granting which no argument proved more prevalent than his Majesty's great favour in placing a Governor over us, who had showed so entire a confidence in us as to part with what was worth more than all that money, before we had agreed to give it.

"The sense hereof brought us yesterday to an unanimous resolution of promising what was asked, without considering how we should be able to pay it; but promised it is, and how hard soever it lies upon us, it will be fully performed.

"We have now sat a fortnight, and are got over those points from whence our enemies hoped a breach, with so much ease that hitherto there never has been one division of the House, so very inconsiderable are the party (if I may so call them) who would have given trouble.

"The settlement of a ruined country must give the greatest satisfaction to everybody that belongs to it, but our doing what your Grace has in some measure promised in our behalf, is what pleases most among us, as much as the prospect of future ease and quiet.

“How inconsiderable soever we may have been thought to be, I humbly hope that this perfect harmony and agreement between his Excellency and us, and the avowed resolutions of us all, to stand by his Majesty and assist him against all his enemies, may and will animate his friends, and dispirit his foes.

“These, my Lord, are not words only; should there ever be occasion for it, our actions will be found to verify what we say.”

R. 16.

TWEEDDALE to SHREWSBURY.

1695, Sept. 10, Yester.—“I have the honour of your most obliging letter of the 24th of August. I am credibly informed that endeavours are using with the King for a present settlement of the affairs of Scotland, even in Flanders, and especially for the enlargement of my Lord Bradalbin, and I make no question it is, that he may act as on the Treasury, we being only a quorum, so that upon the indisposition of any of us there can be no meeting of Treasury, nor Exchequer; wherein if they prevail with the King, I cannot express the hurt and prejudice will arise thereby. It will be to the general dissatisfaction of the most faithful to his Majesty’s Government. I have wrote to the King last week, that the supplying the Treasury with two new Commissioners in place of my Lord Linlithgow, who is dead, and my Lord Bradalbin, who is incapacitated by the Parliament, seems necessary at present, and to suspend further changes till he comes over; and I know no better method.

“The Act of Parliament concerning the Church hath had so good effect that the greater part of the Clergy who stood out have now qualified themselves by taking the oath of Allegiance and signing the assurance with great cheerfulness and alacrity, so that there are but few recusants; and I hope more steps shall be made towards the uniting this kingdom in their affections to his Majesty’s Government and service, which shall be the constant endeavour of,” &c.

*Signed.*

SIR G. ROOKE to SHREWSBURY.

[16]95, Sept. 12, Queen, at Spitheade.— . . . “It seems to be a set of fair weather, and very likely to be a fair wind; so that should such an opportunity of sailing be lost, it may produce unhappy consequences, it growing very late in the year for ships of this mighty weight to cross the ocean; though I must confess the risk in respect to the danger of the sea is much greater to those expected home.” . . .

Re. 13.

SHREWSBURY to SIR G. ROOKE.

1695, Sept. 13, London.—“I have received your letter of the 12th, and my Lord Godolphin has promised care shall be taken at the Treasury that this Regiment of Norecot be subsisted in the same manner the others were to have been if they had stayed. . .



“The inconveniences of your being stopped are very obvious; the reasons for it I know no more than as Mr. Blaithwayt expresses them—that his Majesty would be informed of the condition and strength of the ships, as also of the time they will be ready, but that they must not proceed till his Majesty’s answer be returned; at which time, he adds, probably some of the Dutch may be ready. Whether there be any other cause I cannot say, but this stop happening just at the same time with the terrible clamour raised upon these two rich East India ships being taken, and we being doubtful how long the Fleet with you might remain useless in port expecting orders, whilst the merchants so pressing and reasonably desire to be protected from Mr. Nesmond, has occasioned the orders of this day’s date for sending part of your squadron to that purpose. . . . Tomorrow I go into the country for ten days or a fortnight.” . . .

*Autograph draft.*

SIR G. ROOKE to SHREWSBURY.

[16]95, Sept. 13, Queen, at Spitheade.—“I have received your Grace’s letter of the 10th instant, with a copy of that to the Lords of the Admiralty; since which Admiral Almond has informed me he yesterday received the King’s orders to take the first opportunity of proceeding with the squadron under his command to Holland, and that the men in these ships must be turned over into those designed for the Mediterranean; which gives me apprehension our late stop by his Majesty’s direction is in order to stay for their joining us. If so, I must, in duty to my King and country, as well as from the particular honour and respect I have for your Grace, humbly beg you will oppose these ships of the first rank’s going out in the depth of the winter; for should any misfortune attend them by so wrong a proceeding, it can never be justified either at home or abroad.” . . .

SIR G. ROOKE to SHREWSBURY.

1695, Sept. 15, Queen, at Spitheade.—Sends an account of the ships that were intended for the Mediterranean. By orders from the Admiralty eight ships are detached and at St. Hellen’s for immediate service. Would have been pleased to command them. “Wherever the fairest prospect of service is, there is the properest station for the commanding officer; and I do take seven sail of ships in that circumstance to be a fitter post for the senior flag than twice that number at an anchor, out of all probability of service. And I must beg leave to mind your Grace, that whenever the enemy have a design upon us, though it be but to intercept a fleet of merchant ships, they usually employ one of their best officers; and though I cannot assume that character, yet, from what I have observed, I must conclude myself one of the willingest. For one is in love with his wife, and can’t go; another’s in love with his money, and he won’t go; a third is neither in love with his wife nor his money, and yet he generally desires to be excused too.” . . .

R. 16. *Two enclosures.*

## SHREWSBURY to SIR G. ROOKE.

1695, Sept. 18, Eyford.—“I have writ to Mr. Blaithwayt pursuant to your advice in yours of the 13th, and strengthened my own with your opinion, which I am sure will have weight with the King. The reason given in Mr. Blaithwayt’s last letter for this stop is, that his Majesty is willing to see how the French dispose of their Toulon fleet. I doubt we shall stay till they have disposed of it as they design, and then it will be too late to send.”

*Autograph draft.*

## SHREWSBURY to CAPEL.

1695, Sept. 20, Eyford.—“The favour of your Excellency’s of the 10th gives me occasion to repeat my satisfaction in the good success of the affairs of Ireland, from the benefit the King and the public will receive by the unanimous concurrence of that people to his and their own interests, and that so happy a union should be effected under your Excellency’s administration.

“I have little acquaintance with Mr. Savage, but am truly concerned for our other friend’s indiscretion, for, if he had pleased, I had great inclinations to serve him.”

*Copy.*

## SHREWSBURY to MR. BRODRICK.\*

1695, Sept. 20, Eyford.—“The success of the affairs of Ireland, and the considerable share you have had in them, has been a great satisfaction to me. The happy union that has been effected during my Lord Deputy’s Government puts his management above such little cavils as you mention, which might impose upon some had he miscarried; but the contrary happening, it is not to be doubted but the prudence of his administration will be justly esteemed, and it ought to be every honest man’s part to represent to the King the desire the Protestants of Ireland have showed to this reconciliation, as proceeding from their great duty to him, and their zeal for the public; and the chief promoters of this happy change will deserve his Majesty’s particular consideration, among which I am glad nobody can pretend to be more eminent than yourself.”

*Copy.*

## CAPEL to SHREWSBURY.

[16]95, Sept. 27, Dublin Castle.—“I have recommended Brigadier Wolseley to the Lords of the Treasure (*sic*), that the King’s favour to him by his Majesty’s letter to me to provide him a 1,000*l.* a year in custodium (*sic*) may be made good to him, which, by the list of lands I have now sent over, will go near to do.

“I find he thinks his business never so well prospers as when your Grace shews him your favour and protection; and indeed,

\* Shrewsbury generally spells this name “Broderick.”

my Lord, there is no man (as to the Army business, or the Parliament) is of more use to me than himself; and therefore, as your Grace will do a service to the public by letting him have your favour in his pretensions, so you will likewise particularly oblige," &c.

R. Oct. 3rd.

#### CAPEL TO SHREWSBURY.

[16]95, Sept. 28, Dublin Castle.—“Our affairs here in Parliament go on pretty well, God be thanked. The heads of the Poll Bill will, I am told, be finished this day, or in one day more at farthest, and I am assured by the Commons that they will give the King the 163,000*l.* they have promised, or more.

“There happened on Monday last, when the House had under their consideration the State of the Nation, some heats, which begot the Vote you will see in the print—That the continuance and favour which the Irish Papist[s] have had in this kingdom during the late Governments here, since the year 1690, has [have] been another cause of the miseries of this kingdom; and I am told it was mentioned in the House, that the Governments meant were during the time my Lord Rummy, Sir Charles Porter, and Lord Conesby were chief Governors here.

“Yesterday the House resolved itself again into a Committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the State of the Nation; and it being expected they would go on in the same method, I used the best endeavours I could, that my Lord Rummy and my Lord Conesby’s names should not be upon the stage; and, indeed, most of the leading men promised me not to meddle with them.

“And as for my Lord Chancellor, he has so great an interest in his place, having power over all men’s estates, and people are so much in awe of him, by having suits depending in his Court, and the Jacobites here are so firm to him, that his party is strong in the House; so that yesterday, when the matter came upon debate, it passed over without the least mention of my Lord Rummy, or indeed without any great heat, and I hope all things will do well.

[P.S.] “Since the writing this, the Poll Bill is passed.”

R. Oct. 3rd.

#### ARTICLES against SIR CHARLES PORTER.

1695, [Sept.]—“Articles of High Crimes and Misdemeanours against Sir Charles Porter, knight, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland.

“First. That the said Sir Charles Porter since his Majesty’s happy accession to the Crown, contrary to his oath, office, and duty of Chancellor, and in manifest breach of the trust reposed in him, hath by himself, his agents, or servants corruptly and illegally exacted and taken from his Majesty’s subjects new and excessive fees, contrary to the laws and customs of this realm, and to the evil example of other ministers and officers, and to the great oppression of the subject.



“Secondly. That Sir Charles Porter in his office and place of Lord Chancellor hath used and exercised a power above and against law, and to the subversion of the fundamental laws and established government of this realm, extending such his power at his mere will and pleasure, without any reasonable or warrantable cause, over the persons and estates of his Majesty’s subjects of this kingdom.

“Thirdly. That the said Sir Charles Porter, in execution of such his arbitrary and illegal power, without any reasonable or warrantable cause, and contrary to all rules of law and equity, did on or about the 26th of September, 1694, imprison Elnathan Lumm, of the City of Dublin, esquire; [and] the said Sir Charles Porter refused to discharge the said Elnathan Lumm until the said Lumm enlarged one Parker, who then was in custody of the Sheriffs of the City of Dublin upon a *capias* in a debt of 1,200*l.* due to the said Lumm and partners; which debt was lost by the said Lumm’s confinement, he being forced to enlarge the said Parker to procure his own enlargement.

“Fourthly. That the said Sir Charles Porter, in further execution of his said arbitrary and illegal power, in or about the month of March, 1690, without any *scire facias* for trial or judgment, disseised Thomas Tillson, of the said city, esquire, of the officer (*sic*) of Usher in the High Court of Chancery, in which office he, the said Tillson, had a freehold by grant under the Great Seal; and the said Sir Charles Porter refused to hear the said Tillson by his counsel to make out his title and justify his right thereunto, although the said Tillson petitioned his Lordship to be so heard.

“Fifthly. That the said Sir Charles Porter, being disaffected to his Majesty’s Government, and a great favourer of the late King James, his adherents and the Irish Papists, put into Commission and continues several persons in Commission of the Peace who have been active in the said late King James’s service against his Majesty, and are unfit persons to be in commission, some of them having embrewed their hands in Protestants’ blood, and others indicted and outlawed for high treason committed against his Majesty; and the said Sir Charles Porter had sufficient knowledge of the aforesaid matters relating to the said Justices of the Peace.

“Sixthly. That the said Sir Charles Porter, contrary to his oath and duty, hath notoriously favoured the Irish Papists against Protestants in causes depending before him, using great delays in favour of the Irish Papists, and not giving such judgment, as appears by the cause [between] Burt and Carthy, the cause between Sir Arthur Gore and the Lord Dillon, and the cause between Robert Twigg, plaintiff, and Henry Ball and Robert Ball and Richard Yates, and several other causes of the like nature, contrary to Magna Charta; and the said Sir Charles Porter hath showed such favour as well to Irish Papists that hath [have] not claimed the benefit of any Articles, as to others who have not been adjudged within any Articles.

“Seventhly. That the said Sir Charles Porter, contrary to his said oath, office, and duty, hath acted partially, arbitrarily,

and illegally in causes before him between parties, and particularly by releasing George Phillips, esquire, when in execution at the suit of Morris Bartly, and by committing the Sub-sheriff and bailiffs of Edward Dean, esquire, High Sheriff of the County of Dublin, for taking the said George Phillips in execution.

“All which said crimes and misdemeanours were committed by the said Sir Charles Porter during the time of his being Lord High Chancellor of this realm, contrary to the great trust reposed in him, and to the subversion of the known laws of the kingdom.”

SHREWSBURY TO SIR G. ROOKE.

[16]95, Oct. 1, London.—“Whilst I was in the country I received yours of the 15th of the last month, and can assure you that at the time Mr. Hopson was ordered out, it was asked by the Lords Justices whether it was a command proper to desire you to undertake, and answered that it was not suitable to your flag; upon which he was sent.

“I am surprised I hear nothing of any kind from N[eckson]; I doubt he has some other project than what he proposed. Had he been anywhere upon the coast of France, or in their ports, I think we must have heard from him before this; but I fear he may be gone somewhere a great way off, to do mischief. The ship that waits for him, I think, ought no more to lie at expense; but I will direct nothing now, the King's arrival in probability will be so near.”

*Copy.*

GALWAY TO SHREWSBURY.

1695, October 1-11, Turin.—It is necessary to keep up a plan of campaign, in order that the movements of the armies on land and sea may be made in concert; otherwise it is to be feared that nothing will be done in this quarter. We shall not be ready to attack Nice, or assist in the bombardment of Toulon or Marseilles, unless a diversion be effected by an attack on Pignerol; nor will the Fleet be able to assist, unless the coasts be threatened, which will oblige the enemy to keep many troops thereon, &c.

Has received the list of the Irish prisoners at London, and of the French [Huguenots] who have been taken at sea and are in the enemy's hands. Will endeavour to effect an exchange. The French are disarming the fleet which they had made ready at Toulon.

*French.* R. at A[1]throp, 23 [Oct.].

SHREWSBURY TO CAPEL.

1695, Oct. 3, Whitehall.—“I have just received your Excellency's of the 27th and 28th Sept. I have ever had great inclination to serve Brigadier Wooseley upon his own merit, but being now recommended by your Excellency, will very much add to my zeal for him.

“I am extremely rejoiced to hear the public business goes on so happily. I think you are much in the right to discourage

personal heats all you can, besides that it proves your Excellency's great moderation, not to endeavour to set off your own administration by showing the fault of the former." . . . .

*Autograph draft.*

SHREWSBURY to SIR G. ROOKE.

1695, Oct. 5, Whitehall.—“The last letters having brought positive orders from his Majesty for your proceeding without further delay to the Straits, what you had writ to the Admiralty, as well as your letter to me, made the Lords Justices and the Lords of the Admiralty more cautious in immediately dispatching those orders, till they advised with some people they thought could judge of the hazard it would be for the three-decked ships to enter upon this voyage at this time of the year; in order to which the seamen of the Navy Board, and some of the chief of those captains who returned from the Straits were called before the Admiralty Board, and there unanimously gave their opinion, that they conceived no more danger in the three Dutch ships' going, than in those of 70 or 80 guns. This, coming upon his Majesty's commands for your departure, is the cause of the orders you have received from the Lords of the Admiralty; and I think you yourself will judge that less could not be done here.

“In the last letter I received from Mr. Russell of the 4th Sept., which mentions his resolution of coming soon for these seas, he speaks of two things very proper, I think, for your knowledge; one is, that 16 of the Dutch ships now with him designed to return at the same time he did; and the other, that by reason of the recall of all the four Regiments, he should be forced to leave the ships that stayed behind but ill-manned. These I know must be two very uncomfortable advertisements to you.” . . . The Admiralty propose to prepare the Victory and some other ships.

*Copy.*

WILLIAM PENN to ———.

[16]95, Oct. 5, London.—“My noble friend,—When I had my liberty, that it might not prove injurious by surprise, Sir J. Trenchard gave me a letter, that was [to] protect me in enjoyment of it against any inconveniency that might attend me from the ignorance or prejudice of any busy person. He being dead, and [I] having occasion to travel westward and southwest through several counties, lest in so busy a time as that of Elections I may be misunderstood, and so exposed to some officious persons' interruptions, I pray from the Duke a letter of the same import, that I am fare [fair] with Government, and under the protection of it, and that if any should, notwithstanding, give me disturbance, that upon my writing it should be removed. I beg pardon; I seem to say what to one that knows so well what and how upon all occasions, and next that I may have leave to be of the number of those that profess to be, as I truly am,” &c.

*Endorsed by Shrewsbury: Mr. Penn, Oct. 5, 1695.*



## SIR G. ROOKE to SHREWSBURY.

[16]95, Oct. 5, Queen, at Spittheade.—Has been on some business in Wiltshire, but is now expecting orders to proceed to the Straits very suddenly.

“At my return last night I found an express from Rear-Admiral Hopson, wherein I perceive he is under unreasonable apprehensions of ships of a hundred tons; when I dare say no nation but this will venture ships of that weight into the sea at this time of the year. But I will say no more on this occasion — only observe to your Grace that even in a Dutch war the Government would never suffer the great ships to be without the buoys on any occasion after Michaelmas; and I am sure the danger of those seas have [has] no kind of proportion in relation to great ships with the Ocean.

“I cannot be of your Grace’s opinion that N[eckson] is gone on any long voyage, because he had neither provisions nor money.” . . .

R. 6.

## THO. BRODRICK to SHREWSBURY.

[16]95, Oct. 5, Dublin.—“I am to own the great favour and honour of your Grace’s, which has confirmed the Protestants of this kingdom in the hopes they has [have] always entertained of being fairly represented by your Grace. Your Grace’s power in effecting it nobody ever doubted, and we have as little reason to question your will.

“Time alone can show (and certainly will) that our entire dependence is on the King, under whom alone we can expect the settlement of our ruined country. Our inclinations lead us as strongly into his Majesty’s service as our interest does; and where these are joined, our dutiful behaviour and firm adherence must undoubtedly be past question.

“In order to a future settlement (for no farther was it designed) Articles were exhibited against my Lord Chancellor [Sir Charles Porter] in the House of Commons. We could not upon computation hope to carry anything against him by a majority of voices, considering that by reason of the extreme poverty of the country very many gentlemen of considerable estates avoided being chosen, as not well able to bear the expense. This gave an opportunity to lawyers of a meaner sort, whose practice depends on the favour of the Courts—attorneys, six-clerks, and officers depending on the Courts—of coming into the House of Commons. These sort of people, as well as my Lord Chancellor’s relations, servants, and immediate dependants, spared neither pains nor charge in elections, which the country gentlemen seeing, and not being able to bear, were forced to waive competitions; beside which, wherever the Irish could influence elections, my Lord Chancellor’s friends were chosen. These, and those who have causes now depending in Chancery, make one fourth part of our House.

“Your Grace I am confident will soon determine whether a party prevail as such, when you please to consider that a negative

has been put upon the question that the Articles do contain matter of impeachment. They were not hardy enough to do it bare fact [faced], but by a previous question did that in effect which no man living would avow. I humbly presume to send your Grace a copy of the Articles, and do submit the case to your Grace.

“The constant method of Parliament in coming to this resolution upon the averment of two members, who took upon them the proof of every article, was insisted upon; but this being overruled, twelve gentlemen of very considerable estates stood up after each other, and severally took upon themselves the proof of the Articles, many of them averring the truth of several of the Articles from their own knowledge; but neither would this do. Proof was demanded by my Lord Chancellor’s friends to every Article; this we consented to, provided a chief judge or judges might examine upon oath, in the presence of a Committee of the Commons, and the depositions to be read in the House; in order to obtain which, my Lord Chief Justice Scroggs’ examining after this manner, in the time of the Plot, was cited; but this was also rejected.

“I shall not presume to trouble your Grace with the arguments on either side; the matter of fact speaks too plainly the design of carrying it in my Lord Chancellor’s favour by numbers.

“I humbly hope your Grace will please to consider our condition, and whether carrying things thus with a high hand can be for the King or country’s service. My Lord Chancellor is too great for this kingdom to cope with, unless relieved by the King, whose name is made use of for supporting him in everything complained of. ’Tis plain the one side can have no other end than the good of the country, being to get nothing but equal administration of justice by the removal of my Lord Chancellor; but many of the others so entirely depend on him as they must be ruined thereby; notwithstanding which, we were ninety-six to a hundred and eighteen, and this after a debate of eight hours, to which every one of his friends stuck close, when the country gentlemen, quite tired, had left the House.

“My Lord Deputy I am very confident is sensible of our condition, but his station forbids his appearing in a matter of this nature; but to him do we appeal. Whether to this, or to something much worse, is to be attributed the appearing of those who eat the King’s bread, and cannot live without it (I mean civil officers), I know not, but they are the most industrious advocates my Lord Chancellor has.”

R. 16.

#### J. ROBINSON TO SECRETARY SIR WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, Oct. 5, Stockholm.—The French and the Danes encourage this Court to contest the matter of the flag, but it is desirous of an accommodation, and contrives expedients to prevent like accidents in future, such as the lowering of the upper sails of their convoys when in British seas, as they have neither flag nor pennant; and that this King’s convoys shall take no Danish ships under their protection, &c. There is a favourable

disposition towards succouring the Allies. The Swedish minister in Paris writes that the French are much more haughty and untractable of late, and are unwilling to hear of a peace.

*Copy.*

SHREWSBURY to MR. PENN.

1695, Oct. 6, London.—“I hope nobody will be so over-busy to interrupt you in your journey, upon a mistaken zeal to serve the Government, since I am persuaded your professions are very sincere, and that you design not its prejudice, but advantage. However, should the too great officiousness of any give you the least trouble, if you please to acquaint me, I will not fail to do everything in my power to remove it, and shall be glad of an occasion of doing you any other service, more difficult or considerable.”

*Autograph draft.*

CAPEL to SHREWSBURY.

[16]95, Oct. 6, Dublin Castle.—“I am heartily glad I can now acquaint your Grace that the Commons have passed the Poll Bill this day, and have sent me the heads of it, so that I shall now order it to be prepared with all diligence imaginable, that it may be transmitted in form. There were some few attempts to have an appropriating clause in it, but without effect. Others were for having the Bill drawn by the Commons, and not the heads of the Bill, endeavouring thereby to have brought the business of the sole right again upon the stage, but it would not pass, finding very little encouragement in the House, so entirely are they in their real affection and duty to his Majesty.

“Your Grace I doubt not has heard of the heats that are arisen in the House against my Lord Chancellor, for those against my Lord Rumney and Lord Conesby seem to be at an end. You will see by the Votes of the 5th that several of the Members have taken upon themselves the proof of the Articles against Sir Charles Porter, and some of them averred several of the said Articles to be true to their own knowledge; but after long debates, whether the said Articles contained matters of impeachment, the previous question being put, that the said question be now put, it passed in the negative. The yeas were 96, and the noes 116.

“My Lord Chancellor’s party consists chiefly in lawyers, attorneys, and solicitors, who make the considerable part of the House. The Commissioners of the Revenue and their collectors are all on his side; many gentlemen likewise that have suits depending in his Court, and all the Irish and Jacobite interest are entirely at his devotion; but the most considerable gentlemen of the House, both as to estates and credit in the country, vote against him, looking upon him as a man of no integrity, being verily persuaded he is not true to the King’s interest, and that should any occasion happen (which God forbid), he would do his utmost for the service of the late King; so that I verily believe they are become irreconcilable to him, and will never think themselves safe under his administration.



“ ’Tis fit your Grace should know my Lord Chancellor has been often with me, and pressed me to stop this impeachment against him, telling me I could do it if I would, and that it would tend to the King’s service. Nay, he has been so plain with me as to say that, if I did not do it, mischief would come of it; to which I always replied that I was unconcerned in this contest, but told him, if he would let me know his mind by any letter in writing, I would endeavour to comply with his desire; but he refused to do anything of this kind.

“ I doubt not but the House will forthwith proceed to consider of further ways and means for raising such other sums as are necessary to complete the 163,000*l.*, which I presume will be raised by an additional duty on tobacco, and several imported goods, for as yet they will not be prevailed with to come to a land-tax, many of the lands in the several counties lying waste and untenanted; and that there will be time enough to pass it into a law before the Parliament of England meets. For, notwithstanding my Lord Chancellor’s suggestion, I find this business of his so far from obstructing the King’s business, that till this heat against him had some vent in the House, the money matters went slowly on, but since that, they have sat almost *de die in diem*, which, to the best of my remembrance, is more than ever I knew done in any Parliament in England.

“ I thought it my duty to give your Grace this account of our affairs here.

[P.S.] “ I had almost forgot to tell your Grace that the Articles against my Lord Chancellor do not in the least touch upon anything done by him during the time of the war, or upon the Articles of Limerick, but are for facts done since in his office of Chancellor generally in favour of Irish Papists.”

R. 16.

SIR G. ROOKE to SHREWSBURY.

1695, Oct. 7, Queen, at Spitheade.—“ I yesterday received my orders for proceeding to the Straits, and after noon Rear-Admiral Hopson arrived with the squadron under his command. I immediately gave directions to the several captains to use all diligence in supplying their ships with water, stores, and other necessaries, to enable them to proceed, and hope to get them all dispatched in a day or two; in which I will see no time shall be lost, the wind at present inclining a little northerly, which gives me some hopes of a fair opportunity to get out of the Channel. I have yet no directions about paying Col. Northcott’s Regiment subsistence, so that, if it cannot be sent to me before my departure, I humbly pray your Grace’s care they may come after me.”

R. 8th.

SIR G. ROOKE to SHREWSBURY.

1695, Oct. 7, Queen, at Spitheade.—“ I have your Grace’s letter of the 5th instant, by which I find the fine passage the Straits ships have had home has in some measure reconciled the captains’

judgments as to the danger of the seas with the great ships in the winter season; but neither that, nor the fair weather we have at present here, calms my apprehensions for them. I cannot forget the 3rd of September, '91; and had these gentlemen looked back to their journals of that day, I know they must have been of another opinion; for had that gale of wind had the continuance of a winter storm, it would have been a woe-day to England. But I shall execute my orders with all the cheerfulness imaginable, though what gives me the most anxious thought on this occasion is that part of your Grace's letter which tells me the squadron at Cadiz will be so very weak, both as to the number of ships and the meanness of their condition as to men. The latter of these is a misfortune that I am afraid will not be mended after my departure, I having observed the great difficulties the Admiralty has had to supply this defect, even while the Fleet was under the direction of Mr. Russell, nor could it have been provided for last year but by the land forces. So that, in my poor opinion, it would be better to send half these ships with a number of men to put those abroad into a condition for service, than the whole, under the unhappy circumstances we must be [in] in case we arrive in safety at Cadiz, for upon the melancholy prospect I have at this distance, all I can hope for is to be pent up in that port; for if the ships left there should be foul, as these I carry with me are, it will not be by any means reasonable, though never so well manned, to lay in the way of the enemy's fleet, lest, by their exceeding us in number and the advantage of their cleanness, it should produce such fatal consequences as I hope I shall never live to see; but if it please God to send me well there, I shall act according to the advice and opinion of the flag-officers.

"But, my Lord, if the enemy shall be comè away into these seas, and I miss them in my passage out, which is the best can be hoped for, it will be very dismal to come back again in the midst of winter with the great ships; and should they happily return through all these great difficulties, I cannot hope they will be in a condition for the next summer's use; it being obvious to every seaman's reason that a winter's passage out and home must needs rack and wear them more than seven summers' service. This is the case, my Lord, as plain as I can state in so few words, which I humbly refer to your Grace's and their Excellencies' consideration.

[P.S.] "I have by this day's post given the Lords of the Admiralty an account of the ships [which] are already sickly by the rawness of the soldiers and the nakedness of the marines, many having not clothes enough to appear with decency."

R. 8.

SHREWSBURY to SIR G. ROOKE.

1695, Oct. 8, Whitehall.—"I have received your two letters of yesterday, and laid them before the Lords Justices, who, being very sensible of the inconvenience it may be to the service to have the squadron Mr. Russell leaves so ill manned as he

represents, and no method taken to supply it, will not content themselves with recommending a remedy to the Lords of the Admiralty, but, when his Majesty arrives, will humbly represent it to him, and endeavour some way or other that men may be sent to man them completely. A warrant has been this day signed to empower you to pay Norcot's Regiment, and I suppose it will be transmitted to you by this night's post.

"The Lords Justices are sensible that this unexpected return of the Dutch squadron does alter the circumstance of your case from what it would have been had they remained, as it was affirmed they should, till they were relieved by a fresh squadron from hence; and possibly this alteration might have induced them to have reconsidered your instructions. But the wind being now fair, and the King so soon expected, they resolve immediately to lay the whole matter before his Majesty, who, being acquainted with what is designed in Holland, both as to the recall of the one squadron, and the time of their sending a new one, as well as the strength of it, can best judge what directions to give upon the several cases that may fall out; which, if it occasions any change in your present orders, shall be dispatched after you by an advice-boat, the Admiralty having orders to keep one ready at Falmouth for that purpose, we concluding this easterly wind and fair weather will invite you to go to sea with what expedition you can, and I hope the voyage will be as safe and successful as it is wished by," &c.

*Copy.*

#### GALWAY TO SHREWSBURY.

1695, Oct. 8-18, Turin.—Believes the King will have returned to England before the arrival of this letter. Our troops are still encamped, notwithstanding very bad weather and a great dearth of provisions. Thinks his R.H. will soon send them into their winter quarters. Refers to the non-payment of two Regiments, and to the money which he brought from England when he first came into this country, &c.

Is also embarrassed by another affair. Since last year his R.H. has been levying an Irish battalion, and in order to make it complete he keeps officers in the valleys, where deserters from the enemy's army resort. These officers have brought in some English, who, having been taken in Flanders, had been forced to recruit the Irish regiments serving in the army of M. de Cattinat. These Englishmen being now in an Irish regiment, under Irish officers, and with a pay two-thirds smaller than they used to receive in England, it will be understood that they do not serve willingly, and that they avail themselves of the pretext of religion—of which, however, they make no exercise—and daily worry the writer to obtain their dismissal, but he has been unable to do so, although he has offered to repay the money they cost. This difficulty was foreseen by the writer. When this Irish battalion was first raised, the Colonel prayed him to forbid our troops to press (*prendre*) any Irishmen. Did so, on condition that no Englishman or Scotchman, or even Irish Protestant, should be



enlisted [in the battalion], but that all such men should be placed among the King's troops. Has accordingly on his part given up all Irishmen, but the Colonel, though a friend of his, has had orders not to observe the condition. Requires only about 25 Englishmen to be given up; but if any of these soldiers, or any of the officers here, should write about this to England, it would be much to his discredit to have it reported that he permits Englishmen to be forced to serve a Roman Catholic prince without being allowed to exercise their religion.

Desires the King may be informed of these two matters, so that the minister of his R.H. may be urgently spoken to about them, and that he (the writer) may know positively how to act.

*French.* R. 28 [Oct.].

GALWAY TO SHREWSBURY.

1695, Oct. 8-18, Turin.—“Depuis ma lettre escrite, j'en ay receu une de M. Ronsele, qui me fait sçavoir que uous avés eu la bonté d'entrer dans le detail de tous ses malheurs. Son grand zele pour nôtre religion et le service du Roy luy a fait beaucoup souffrir, ayant esté longtemps dans une facheuse prison à Gallway, et ayant perdu tous ses biens. Il rendit un grand service pendant sa prison, ayant contribué à faire sauver beaucoup de nos prisoniers, qui se rendirent maistres d'un uaisseau, qu'ils menerent à Dublin. Il a une femme angloise de beaucoup de merite, qui est dans un estat pitoyable par sa paureté et mauuaise santé, que les tourments qu'on luy a fait en Irlande pendant la prison de son mary luy ont attiré. Enfin, my Lord, ceste famille merite uostre protection; ce sera une grande charité, et peu de chose la peut tirer de la misere.”

*Endorsed:* R. 28 [Oct.] 95. In favour of Baron de Ronsele.

SIR G. ROOKE TO SHREWSBURY.

1695, Oct. 11, Queen, at St. Hellen's.—“I have your Grace's letter of the 8th instant, and am thankful to your Grace and their Excellencies the Lords Justices for their intended care for manning the ships left behind by Mr. Russell at Cadiz, and wish it may prove effectual. The more I think of what I proposed of keeping these great ships at home this winter, the more I am confirmed I was in the right. For if the enemy resolve to come into these seas this winter, in probability they are passed the Straits' mouth ere this; and if they are, in my poor opinion, it is as probable they will give us battle here next summer. And if our ships are fitting either at home or at Cadiz, they will be in a condition for the next summer service; but if they are employed in ranging the sea all winter in their passage out and home, as I intimated to your Grace in my last, though they should return without any ill accident, I am apprehensive they cannot be fit for the next summer's use. And whether the Navy be in so good a condition to admit of such risks of impairing it, I cannot

presume to determine, though in my opinion it is not. And, my Lord, I do humbly propose, in case the enemy be come from Tolloone, that a light squadron of ships, such as may be spared from the service here, will maintain the King's honour, and support the trade of his subjects and Allies abroad, and likely give the enemy some diversion from hence. I have no ends in imparting my thoughts to your Grace on this subject but the service, for which I think in my conscience what I offer is best, for the more ships proceed with me, and the greater force I appear with abroad, certainly the greater advantage it is to my reputation; but I am one of those weak Englishmen that always prefer the public good of my country before my own private interest.

"We are unmoored and ready to embrace the very first opportunity of sailing, though at present the weather is calm, and seems as if the wind will be about westerly; but I shall slip no opportunity of proceeding, and wish it may succeed for the best, in which no endeavours of mine shall be wanting for promoting his Majesty's service, to which I am devoted with a very true zeal and affection."

Re. 13.

#### EXTRADITION OF AN IRISHMAN.

1695, Oct. [11-]21, Friday.—Extract from the Register of the States General, of a resolution for the delivery of a certain Irishman who had recently come from the Sound to the Texel, and was charged with forcibly seizing an English ship and the master, an Englishman, in order that he might be tried in England. The ship was called the *Angel*, and left the Meuse for England laden with merchandise, but was seized by some passengers, including the Irishman, and taken to Norway, &c.

*French.*

#### H. GREG to SEC. TRUMBULL.

1695, Oct. 12, Copenhagen.—Presented the memorial against Capt. Juel, by his Majesty's order, three months ago. Was referred to Mons. Plessen, who has not yet arrived. The Danish ministers alleged that it is far from their King's thoughts to dispute the honours given to his Majesty's flag by other crowned heads, but that the lowering of the flag, pennant, or topsail of every foreign man-of-war on every occasion of meeting the least English frigate in the British seas, has never been yielded by the French or other Kings, &c.; that the English have given up the point by several treaties with the French in Cromwell's time and since; "that if Philip II. of Spain did strike to Queen Mary's flag, it was in the River Thames or on the coast of England, and that chiefly perhaps out of complaisance, when he came to court the said Queen"; that English ships do not pay such respect to the Danish flag in this King's seas; that Capt. Juel did fire a salute to each of the two English frigates, which they did not return, but fired their broadsides upon him, and killed and wounded several of his men; that he acted only in self-defence;

that he did not carry a flag, but only a pennant, and the demand for taking in the pennant was a novelty; "that for this reason they looked upon the dispute with Capt. Barfoot to have been merely occasioned by the particular consideration that the officers of the English fleet had for the Royal Chamber of the Downs, as a kind of sacred place, as Sir Cloudesly Shovel then called it"; and that not long before one of the Danish captains passed through Admiral Russell's fleet at sea, and saluted him with guns, but was not required to take in his pennant. Asks for instructions on several points. Captain Sested, "who was in company of the Swede in the rencounter with the Sea-horse," has been degraded for lowering his pennant on that and on a previous occasion.

*Copy.*

#### GALWAY TO SHREWSBURY.

1695, Oct. 12-22, Turin.—Touching the disposition of the troops of the Emperor and the King. His R.H. is at the vineyard of the Duchess Royal in the "montagne" of Turin. Expects he will propose some project for the next campaign.

*French.* R. 3 Nov. 95.

#### PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1695, Oct. 13, Kensington.—"King, Lord Keeper, Archbishop, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Steward, Lord Chamberlain, Shrewsbury, Mr. Secretary, Lord Godolphin.

"The King says the Dutch will leave eight men-of-war in the Straits.

"Sir Geo. Rooke's instructions now stand to follow the French in case they pass the Straits, or are passed before he comes, which his Majesty is pleased to approve.

"The Admiralty acquaint the King Sir Geo. Rooke sailed 11th October.

"The Colonels of the Marines are to be sent to by me to make a proposal for the better clothing of their Regiments, and the making them of better and more servicable men.

"Victory, Defiance, Berwick, Hampton Court, ordered to be ready for the Straits, and two more that will be launched in a month ordered also.

"It was debated whether the great ships should be paid off.

"The representation from the town of Portsmouth was read, and nothing thought fit to be done upon it.

"His Majesty directs me to write to the Admiralty that it is his pleasure that the great ships now come in be immediately paid off."

*In Shrewsbury's hand.*

#### PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1695, Oct. 16, Kensington.—"King, Lord Keeper, Archbishop, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Steward, Shrewsbury, Lord Chamberlain, Lord Godolphin, Mr. Secretary.



“ Report made of what passed yesterday at my office about amending the coin.

“ The Lords present are ordered to meet with the Lords of the Treasury, and endeavour, without altering the standard, to propose methods for the putting it in practice, and to consider of any proposals to hinder or lessen the exportation.

“ The Lords of the Council ordered to hear counsel upon my Lord Athlone’s and other bills depending from Ireland, and report to the King.

“ The representation from the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded to be sent to the Council.”

*In Shrewsbury’s hand.*

SEC. TRUMBULL to SHREWSBURY.

1695, Oct. 22, Easthampstead.—“ When I left London, I hoped the Election for the University of Oxford would have been over before I should have come thither, and so have had nothing to have hindered my return as this day ; but by accident the precept was delayed, and the Election could not be till yesterday, when the Vice-Chancellor called a Convocation, and they unanimously chose me to be one of their Burgesses, and Mr. Finch the other ; which has kept me a day longer than I expected. I was very glad to find the University so generally well affected and dutiful to his Majesty, as they frequently expressed themselves, with their most earnest desires to see the King there in his way from Burford to Windsor. They remembered a letter his Majesty was formerly pleased to write to them (upon his not coming from Abingdon thither), promising the honour of his presence at the University ; and I heartily wish your Grace would prevail with him to gratify them when he comes so near Oxford ; I hope it would be for his service, and therefore recommend it to your favour to persuade him to it.” . . .

[P.S.] Lord Abingdon would be glad if the King would dine with him at Rycout, and, as Lord Lieutenant, he was desirous to show his Majesty the county militia.

R. 23.

SEC. TRUMBULL to SHREWSBURY.

1695, Oct. 24, Whitehall.—Has received letters from the King’s ministers in Sweden and Denmark concerning the respect due to the King’s flag, now in dispute. Sends copies of letters from Mr. Robinson and Mr. Greg ; and also an extract of a resolution of the States General touching an Irishman taken in Norway, who is suspected of having had a hand in murdering on the seas the master of a ship and his crew, and running away with the ship. Desires the King may be acquainted with these matters, and recommends Mr. Robinson for the vacant Deanery of Lincoln.

R. 26.

TWEEDDALE to SHREWSBURY.

1695, Oct. 24, Pinkie.—“ After Mr. Secretary Johnstoun went from this, I thought it not necessary to give your Grace the

trouble of an account of affairs here, not doubting he would do it, especially of my Lord Bradalbin, which with no small struggle is got over; but it was of more considerable importance than at first we were aware of, that upon the conclusion of a session of Parliament a person imprisoned for treason by them should be set at liberty without condition or qualification, besides the endeavours were used to expose the King's directions to his Advocate thereanent, which his Majesty intended should be kept secret; wherein I hope the King will be satisfied with what hath been done. And if upon the importunity of my Lord's English friends (who should know better how such a thing would relish with an English Parliament) the King should be prevailed with to give him liberty, I hope it will be qualified with laying him aside from all employment in the Government, and upon condition of his giving bail to appear at the next session of Parliament, as the Council shall appoint. And by this affair I have made a discovery how impossible it will be for me to bear the burden of my employment in so divided and split a condition of persons employed in the Government with me, who stand not equally affectionate to it, the one half acting mostly with regard to their own interest, to the prejudice thereof; and though I dare not offer so great changes to be made as the settlement and quiet of Government requires, yet so much as is necessary for its preservation and safety I shall offer now upon his Majesty's return to be, a new Commission of the Treasury, whereof reckoning two places empty, as the Earl of Linlithgow's, and the Earl of Bradalbin's, and two of the other three almost always absent, the Duke of Queensberrie and the Earl of Cassilis, and the third, my Lord Raith, taking upon him as Treasurer Depute, which is inconsistent with a Commission of the Treasury, the title of Treasurer Depute being only used to supply the place of an officer of State in Parliament, and being son to the Earl of Melvill (who himself is Privy Seal, and another son of his Captain of the Castle of Edinburgh, and he and they being members of all the Courts, and carrying in the last session of Parliament, as Mr. Secretary Johnstoun can show you) needs a mortification. So if the King change three in the Commission of the Treasury, whereof my son, whom you have been pleased to recommend, and the Justice Clerk [Sir Wm. Hamilton], whom the King knows very well, and my Lord Ruthven, who was formerly in the Treasury, would make up the number. But if it were possible to get a new Commission of Council and Exchequer both, it would produce an excellent settlement in the Government here, and quickly put the nation in a condition of safety and firmness to the King's Majesty and his Government, and soften the animosities amongst the Clergy, which is not possible to be done without changes in the civil government. Now, whether to write to the King upon the whole matter, or as to the first part, to wit, of the Treasury, I can hardly resolve without your Grace's advice, whose affection to the King's Government and welfare of both kingdoms I have so perfect a

confidence of as, excuse me to say, I cannot proceed without it, and must therefore crave pardon for the trouble is given you by," &c.

*Signed.* R. No. 3d.

CAPEL to SHREWSBURY.

[1695,] Oct. 24, Dublin Castle.—“Yesterday being the 23rd of October, and so the state-day of the greatest ceremonies, I was not able to get the Bills under seal at the Council till this morning; and being resolved to send my private secretary, Mr. Stone, away with this same in the afternoon, I have not time to write to your Grace concerning the Bills, as likewise touching the adjournment or prorogation of the Parliament; but, resolving to send a transmission of the last Bill of money within these very few days, I will then fully express my thoughts thereupon concern[ing] these matters.

“If your Grace will please to give an audience at any time to this bearer (he being a Member of the House), [he] will give you a full account of the whole affair of my Lord Chancellor’s. He is a very faithful and prudent young man.

“My Lord Anglesey will arrive at London with this packet. He is an ingenious man, but perfectly embarked with the sole right men, and entirely in the interest of my Lord Chancellor. In the House of Peers he has been at the head of all the embroilments, and likewise in those that have [been] like to happen between the two Houses. But this, if you please, to yourself alone.

[P.S.] “I have received your Grace’s letter of Oct. 15th concerning my Lord Belliew, and will take great care therein.”

R. No. 9th, 95. *Enclosure* (?):—

[Proceedings in the Irish House of Commons.]

“The minute after the Report from the Committee of the whole House for granting the Supply was made, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the House, having voted a Supply, would think of the rights and liberties of the subject, and prayed that it might be an instruction to the Committee appointed to consider what laws of England were fit to be passed into laws in this kingdom, that [they] do forthwith prepare heads of the *Habeas Corpus* Bill; and after some short time he (though not Chairman of that Committee) reported the heads of the *Habeas Corpus* Bill without consulting the Committee; and it is to be observed that he never spoke one word in the dispute upon the sole right.

“Mr. Sloane moved that an appropriating clause for the debts due to the country from the Army might be added to the Poll Bill, and that Commissioners for Accompts might be appointed by the said Bill, before whom all money granted by this Parliament might be accounted for; and that the heads of the said Bill might be reduced into a Bill and read in the House before the same should be sent to my Lord Deputy.



“Sir John Meade, one of the King’s counsel, moved that the heads of the Poll Bill might be fairly engrossed and read again over in the House before the same was sent to my Lord Deputy. But neither Mr. Sloane’s nor Sir John Meade’s motion met with any countenance, by reason of the great delay the same must have given to the Supply.”

SEC. TRUMBULL TO SHREWSBURY.

1695, Oct. 25, Whitehall.—“About a month since Mr. Roope, the Governor of Dartmouth, acquainted me that a vessel, pretended to belong to Sweden, one Peterson master, had taken in a person in a very suspicious manner, and that he was informed he was bound for Morlaix in France. . . . I am informed by my Lord Berkeley and Sir Cloudesly Shovel that Mr. Roope is under a mistake.” . . .

[P.S.] “Mr. Heathcott, Mr. Ward, and Mr. Raworth desired me to recommend the enclosed case to his Majesty, and I entreat your Grace to move the King for his favour to them, in consideration of their great losses, which they hope by this means in some measure to repair.”

*Endorsed by Shrewsbury:* Ratification of the Grand Alliance. (See Oct. 27.)

SHREWSBURY TO SEC. TRUMBULL.

1695, Oct. 25, Althorp.—The King will pass through Oxford in his way from Burford to Windsor, early in the morning, but cannot stay to dine. The day proposed is Monday, 11 Nov., but “some of us that are here, and who wish that the King would be prevailed upon to return as soon as conveniently he could to Kensington, that he might have the more time to settle his business before the meeting of the Parliament, are not without hopes to get his Majesty to go from Burford” on Saturday, the 9th. The University is to be informed “that a treat is not expected from them.” The King will not be able to dine with Lord Abingdon at Rycaut. The enclosed petition is to be laid before the Council. His Majesty has avoided being attended by the militia in other counties, and Lord Abingdon is to be requested not to put the country to an unnecessary trouble and expense.

*Copy.*

LORD KEEPER SOMERS TO [SHREWSBURY].

[16]95, Oct. 26.—“I thank your Grace for the favour of getting my Bills signed. I must beg the like as to the Bill for the Recorder to succeed Serjeant Powys. If I am not misinformed, Mr. Penn makes but an ill use of what he obtained from your Grace, for he is got to Bristol, and makes all the interest he can for Sir John Knight. But of this I may perhaps give your Grace a more certain information. The business of the County of Middlesex is in such a posture that I am very much troubled that your Grace is not here to direct us. The Duke of Bedford is disturbed at the apprehension of charge, but his agents have

endeavoured to make an interest, and that actually before any notice of the Cambridgeshire Election. Besides this, so many persons have been engaged for him and Sir John Wolstenholm, and the appearance of success is such, and it is so universally understood that your Grace and I gave the first motion to this thing, that I am afraid it cannot be desisted from without a good deal of reflection.

“Let me beg your Grace’s opinion in this matter. Mr. Montagu is very earnest to have the thing proceed, and so is Baron Bradbury. If it does go on, the Under-Sheriff (who is a friend) says it would be of great consequence if the poll might be in Hide Park. You can best tell if that may be obtained, and in what manner. The Duke of Leeds gives a great deal of roast beef against Mr. Montagu. I should be glad to hear some good news from you, for I do assure you your Grace’s absence, and my Lord Romney’s, &c., does a great deal of hurt. I do not know what answer your Grace had from my Lord Lucas, and so we do not know how to act with him. I beg your pardon, for I have wrote with such white ink that I cannot see what nor how I have written.\*

[P.S.] “Your Grace was not misinformed when you were told that my Lord Cutts joined with Sir Rob. Cotton, and your apprehension was very well grounded, as I hear, though by chance it succeeded well.”

R. 27.

#### SEC. TRUMBULL to SHREWSBURY.

1695, Oct. 26, Whitehall.—Is informed by the Emperor’s envoy “that the Roman Catholics of Ireland had complained of the breach of the capitulations made with them in the late war, and that the Emperor prays his Majesty will please to have a regard of them, which he will own as a particular obligation. He said, he meant only to such of the Irish as keep within the bounds of their duty, and that those who transgress may be liable to punishment. He spoke also much of the good disposition of Sweden to the affairs of the Allies.” He desires his Majesty will give directions to his minister in Sweden to make some compliment to that King about this late rencounter at sea, and that some expedient may be thought of to prevent such hostilities in future.

R. 27.

#### GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1695, Oct. 26-Nov. 5, Turin.—His R.H. is to return here today. The enemy’s fortifications have been destroyed by the rains. Hopes that, after hearing Admiral Russell, Shrewsbury will deem it fitting to have “a man of consideration” at Genoa, in order to encourage commerce. Is expecting Mr. Plowman to bargain for the clothing of his R.H.’s troops. The company “du lustrin” has caused some merchandise to come to Genoa, for this country; it asks for a reduction of customs, and its

\* It is now of a good colour.

memorial has been presented by the writer to his R.H. Sir William Waller passed through Genoa, and has arrived at Venice, where he hopes the King will employ him in his affairs; but he is extremely ill. M. de Mongomeri [Sir James Montgomery], who escaped from English prisons, has passed by Coni in coming from Genoa, after having been in France, and in Hungary with Teckeli. Has sent orders for his arrest to the frontiers of his R.H.'s states. Wishes to know if he should be detained here till an opportunity be found for sending him into England.

*French.* R. 13 Nov.

#### SHREWSBURY TO SEC. TRUMBULL.

1695, Oct. 27, Althrope.—His Majesty is desirous that the Irishman should be delivered up. He would not have patience to hear Mr. Gregg's long letter read. He thinks the good disposition of the King of Sweden should be improved. Lord Villiers presses that the ratification of the Grand Alliance should be immediately despatched, and his Majesty directs that it be prepared.

“Mr. Recorder of London sent the enclosed list of persons convict for his Majesty's determination upon them, but it being impossible for the King at this distance to be informed of the circumstance of their cases, [he] is pleased to direct that you summon the Archbishop, Lord Keeper, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Steward, Lord Chamberlain, [and] Lord Godolphin to meet with yourself; and if in the opinion of those Lords, having heard the Recorder, any of the persons condemned are judged proper objects of mercy, that execution be stayed upon them till his Majesty's further pleasure be known, and that the law pass upon the others who shall not be thought so deserving of favour.”

[P.S.] As to the person taken at Brest, Shrewsbury once employed him “for intelligence to Brest,” &c.

*Copy.*

#### SEC. TRUMBULL TO SHREWSBURY.

1695, Oct. 28, Whitehall.—“This afternoon the Council met here, and some of the petitioners against my Lord Athlone's Bill were heard, and the rest of them are to be heard at Council on Thursday next.

“The Commissioners for exchange of prisoners acquainted the Council with a letter which they received from their agent at Dover, giving an account that the French prisoners there had an expectation of the arrival of shallops from France with arms, wherewith they were to force their escape, and that the town wanted soldiers to guard the prison. I was hereupon directed in Council to write to your Grace to move the King that he would be pleased to send orders to the Duke of Schomberg for two or three companies of foot to march thither as soon as may be.” \*

R. 30.



THO. BRODRICK to [SHREWSBURY].

1695, Oct. 28, Dublin.—“I presumed formerly to give your Grace an account of the procedure in the House of Commons against my Lord Chancellor, as far as it had then gone; which being now at an end, I hold myself in duty bound to acquaint your Grace what has happened since my last.

“The Commons, pursuant to their vote of examining witnesses on oath, sent a message to the Lords to pray that their Lordships would give leave to the Chief Justice [Sir Richard Pyne] and Chief Baron [Robert Doyne] to swear the witnesses in the Speaker’s chamber, who were afterwards to be examined in the House of Commons. The Lords hereupon send for a conference, and thereat gave their reasons in writing why they could not comply with our desire. The Commons desire a conference, and in writing give their reasons why they think their request ought to be complied with by the Lords. These conferences begat a free conference, which was desired by the Lords, when the Commons produced precedents, and enforced their precedents with the reason of the thing. The Lords afterwards adhered; the Commons did so likewise; Friday last being the day appointed for examining witnesses.

“The House of Commons were then to consider of a method for having the witnesses sworn, when Mr. Savage, Chancellor of the Exchequer, moved for leave that my Lord Chancellor might come into the House to make his defence. It was unanimously agreed that his Lordship have leave as he desired, but the time of his coming occasioned a long debate, his coming in being opposed till first the House had settled the way of swearing witnesses. However, the question of his coming then in was carried in the affirmative. His Lordship came in, a chair being set for him on the right hand within the bar; and, laying the purse and his hat on the chair, stood behind it, and there gave his answer to each of the articles; the greatest part whereof was a confession of fact, but so circumstantiated as that he hoped ’twould not be looked on as any crime, and that no judge was punishable for error in judgment, and that if he had misjudged there lay an appeal.

“That he never had taken any fees, and therefore could not be charged with taking excessive ones, for that he left the taking his fees to the officer with whom he accounted for them; that if his servants or agents had been faulty herein, he hoped they, and not he, should be accountable for it. That for what Justices he had put into the Commission of Peace he had good recommendations. That he never had been a favourer of Jacobites, Irish, or any other enemies to this Government.

“His Lordship concluded with his having refused the inheritance of fifteen hundred pounds a year offered by my Lord Tirconnell to have come over to their party, when he was first Lord Chancellor; and that he had served this kingdom beyond what anyone beside him could have done, by joining with another (I suppose Lord Coningsby) in getting some officers of the Army (I suppose Kirke and Laneer) removed, who had no mind to put an end to the war, and others put in their places, more likely to

effect it. That after the taking Gallaway the General [Ginkell], thinking he had done enough for that year, resolved on a blockade of Limerick, but that Lord Coningsby and himself had persuaded him to alter his measures, by turning the blockade intended into a formal siege, for the carrying on of which, the heavy guns being at Athlone, he took without law seven hundred horses, and sent them to draw the guns, and among them six of his own; that this was surely an instance of his fidelity to this Government and kingdom.

“His Lordship being withdrawn, the several Members who had taken upon them the proof of the Articles stood up successively in their places, and said that they had with great attention heard and duly weighed what his Lordship had said in his own vindication, notwithstanding which they were very sure they should be able fully to prove each article against him, and therefore prayed that the House would consider of fitting methods for coming at proof upon oath. This motion was opposed, and the question proposed, that what my Lord Chancellor had said was satisfactory without any proof. This begat a long debate, but the number of his friends being likely to carry it in the affirmative, an addition was moved to the question in the following words: Notwithstanding that the members who brought in the Articles did aver that they were able and now ready to prove every article.

“This amendment was opposed, but about eleven at night, insisting positively upon putting the question whether the amendment offered should stand part of the question, it was put, and carried in the negative.

“This we very well foresaw, but have gained this point by it, that 'twill appear to all mankind in our printed Votes, that this whole matter has been carried by numbers, who refuse to hear evidence offered them, and in the next vote have declared that what my Lord Chancellor had said is satisfactory without any proof. I shall not make any remarks on this procedure, but refer this to your Grace's consideration.

“One thing I must take notice of, that the first rub laid in our way was the Lords' refusing leave to the Judges. Their Lordships' most material objection against it was, that no person could be sworn abroad to give evidence in the House of Commons, but to that, we have in our Journals precedents in point, besides those of England when my Lord C[hief] Justice Scroggs examined; examinations likewise taken in Fuller's case, and that of the Marshal in Holborne; all which were reported, and read as evidence in the House of Commons. But their Lordships adhering put us to the finding out new methods, or we must have so far broke with the Lords as to have hindered the King's business, which we resolved carefully to avoid, which sufficiently appears by our parting with the right of standing covered at a conference, which the Commons of this kingdom have ever till now been in possession of, though it is otherways in England.

“These difficulties brought over several to my Lord Chancellor's party, who feared the ill consequence of a breach between the Houses, and could not see well how to avoid it, my Lord

Chancellor's friends having industriously spread it, and I really believe 'twas of great use to him.

"After the vote for rejecting the Articles, Sir Joseph Williamson, who has all along stuck very close to my Lord Chancellor, moved that forasmuch as it appeared to him that the gentlemen who took upon themselves the proof of these Articles did it with design to serve their country, not knowing what was to be said in my Lord Chancellor's behalf in mitigation of what might to them look like great crimes, that therefore they should have the thanks of the House for what they had done. This motion was seconded by another of my Lord Chancellor's party, to soften, I suppose, those whom they could not but know they had injured, and who probably may in another place make their application, hoping to meet with more indifferency.

"The gentlemen concerned stood up one after another, and declared that what they had done was by instructions from their country who had sent them to Parliament; that it was out of a real sense of its being a duty incumbent upon them that they undertook so disobliging a task, by which they very well foresaw they must necessarily create enemies; that their countries had not only approved of what they had done, but had also returned them thanks (some of them offered to show their letters of thanks); and therefore they did not desire any other acknowledgments, nor could they think it consisted with the dignity of a House of Commons to give them thanks for bringing in what the House thought fit to reject without examination.

"This was warmly seconded by some of those gentlemen's friends, who said that since the Articles did not, in the opinion of the House, carry so much weight in them as to deserve examination, they could not but think it fitter to order their being burnt by the hands of the common hangman, than that they should have thanks for giving so much trouble to the House in a matter which they had just before voted so trivial; but they who had thrown them out by majority of voices had it in their power to stop this, which very prudently they did, or something of this kind had certainly appeared in our votes, for it wanted not seconding, and being pushed as far as they could do it, and indeed it had looked all of a piece.

"Besides the advantages my Lord Chancellor had in the House of Commons by relations, dependences, &c., our Bishops espoused his cause heartily, and made it the subject of several sermons, even before my Lord Deputy, and the inferior clergy failed not following the example of their diocesans. From the pulpit, the dangerous consequence of this matter got into the coffee-houses, and became the subject of table talk, that the Church was struck at in this great churchman, and that nobody could tell where this might end; and indeed I am humbly of opinion, it is not easy to say when it will; for it is beyond controversy plain, that the consequence of such proceedings, when the representatives of a whole kingdom are enquiring into the grievances of it, can end in nothing but distraction, by discriminating persons, and giving broad hints from the pulpit of factions and parties, malicious



prosecutions, and such like stuff; and I do not think it very improbable that the House may at one time or other take notice of these things.

“I wish, for the sake of a distracted and unsettled country, they may be forgot; for if we must bear it, lying quiet under the load will be better than, by struggling, endanger the ruin of the whole. Some have already determined quitting the kingdom, and I fear will keep their words. My stake in this unfortunate country is too good not to put me upon using my utmost endeavours in making the best of a bad market; I wish they may be anyway successful.”

“We have, after all, this to say for ourselves, that the Bills sent over will certainly be forty thousand pounds more than they are given for, and this I hope will justify our being unalterably fixed to his Majesty’s interest, however we have been and probably are still represented. I humbly hope your Grace will please to do us right herein, and that you will pardon this unreasonable trouble.”

SHREWSBURY to SEC. TRUMBULL.

1695, Oct. 30, Welbeck.—His Majesty has given directions for two or three companies of foot to march to Dover. He directs that the Bills transmitted from the Council of Ireland be considered at Council, and though the Poll Bill and others were not arrived at London, they will do so before a Council can be summoned. He has deferred the consideration of the East India petition till his return to London.

*Copy.*

SHREWSBURY to SEC. TRUMBULL.

1695, Oct. 31, Welbeck.—Hopes the Council will despatch the Irish Bills. His Majesty will be at Oxford on Saturday, the 9th, in the morning, in order to get to Windsor the same evening. He directs [reply to be made] to the complaint of the Emperor’s envoy “that the Roman Catholics of Ireland are not well used, and that the capitulation is not kept with them—as to the last, the fact is not so, and as to the other, all tenderness and indulgence is showed to them that can a[ny]ways consist with his Majesty’s interest and the safety of his government.”

*Copy.*

SEC. TRUMBULL to SHREWSBURY.

1695, Oct. 31, Whitehall.—The Lords mentioned in the letter of the 27th met yesterday, “and having called the Recorder before them, they did not think fit, upon his report, to interpose for any of them for his Majesty’s mercy. I laid before them particularly the case of Morgan Brown, with his certificates, who was the person recommended by the Duke of Ormond; but the evidence against him was so strong that he was not excepted.” Cannot do anything in the ratification of the renewal of the Grand Alliance, as Mr. Yard cannot find the original instrument in his Grace’s office.

R. Nov. 2.

## SEC. TRUMBULL TO SHREWSBURY.

1695, Nov. 1, Whitehall.—As to the Bills from Ireland, yesterday evening the Council went through the Earl of Athlone's Bill, and all the petitioners were heard against it; and the Council heard Mr. Attorney General read an abstract of the heads of the Poll Bill, which are to be considered on Tuesday next.

"I crave leave to trouble your Grace with some particulars and requests relating to his Majesty's reception by the University of Oxon, which I thought it convenient to acquaint you with; namely, that they design to meet the King on horseback, in their formalities, as far out of the town as they have ever gone, and on the way to Woodstock, presuming his Majesty will from Burford make his entry that way. The Vice-Chancellor will make his compliments where he meets the King; and offer to do it upon his knee, as usual; but former kings, as I am informed, have always commanded them to rise. It is humbly desired that his Majesty would first go directly to his own college, Christ-Church, and from thence to the Schools and the Theatre, where they pray he will please to accept of a small banquet, which they cannot be persuaded it is fit for them to omit.

"I take the liberty at the same time to pray his Majesty will be pleased to take in his way my college, which is All-Souls; and I suppose the Bishop of Oxon will desire the same honour to Magdalen College, whereof he is president; which, with what other colleges the time will permit to visit, I humbly submit to his Majesty's goodness. I have taken the best care I can that the speeches which will be made to his Majesty shall be short, by reason of his haste."

R. 3rd.

## GALWAY TO SHREWSBURY.

1695, Nov. 2-12, Turin.—His Royal Highness has nominated three commissaries for the matter of commerce. Sends a copy of the order sent to all the Generals to state in writing their opinions with regard to the next campaign. Is persuaded that there will not be sufficient infantry to undertake the siege of Pignerol or of Nice. Some other enterprise on the coasts may be proposed. Admiral Russell will be able to suggest some attack on the French navy. Remarks on affairs in Switzerland. His Royal Highness would readily consent that part of the King's troops should pass the mountains and oppose the French. Has to visit the regiment of Saconay at Aouste, and will go thence to Vevay under pretence of seeing his relatives there, at the time when the deputies of the Protestant Cantons are at Geneva, in order to see whether he can render them any service.

An Irish physician, named Donn O'Brien, who is at Pignerol, and has served the troops of King James since they have been in France, asks for a passport to return to Ireland, and has inquired of the writer whether the King would grant it.

*French.* R. 20 [Nov.]

## SHREWSBURY to SEC. TRUMBULL.

[16]95, Nov. 4, Broadgate.—“ I have read to his Majesty your letter of the 1st instant, who continues in his resolution to pass through Oxford on Saturday morning in his way from Burford to Windsor. Whether that be the same road that goes to Woodstock I cannot tell. His Majesty designs to go to the Theatre, but desires to be excused from calling at any of the Colleges or Schools, since if he sees one he must see many others, which will take more time than the length of the remaining part of his journey will allow ; and the King, having formerly seen Oxford, does not make this visit out of curiosity, but kindness to the University, and to gratify their desire of seeing him there. As to the ceremonies, it is not to be doubted but the same will be offered to be paid his Majesty that has [have] been done to any of his predecessors, and that they will meet with the same indulgence from him that has been usual.”

*Autograph draft.*

## SEC. TRUMBULL to SHREWSBURY.

1695, Nov. 5, Whitehall.—“ The King using to make a present, as your Grace knows, to Count Oxensterne, the beginning of every year, Mr. Robinson in his last letter tells me he has been obliged not long since to advance him 800 crowns of it, and wishes he had been able to have done more, because it would have been much for his Majesty’s service, the Count being in great want of money ; for which reason he presses hard the speedy entire payment of that gratuity.” Desires to know out of what fund his Majesty will have it paid.

“ If the King would please to visit his own college, Christ’s-Church, it would be a satisfaction to the University, and a great condescension to my request if he would afterwards look in to All-Souls, which is just in his way ; but I must not press this too far.

“ There have been several meetings at your Grace’s office about reforming the money, in order to lay the matter before his Majesty at his return ; which I hope will in some measure be ready, that something may be done about it before the Parliament meets.

“ The Irish Bills were again laid before the Council this afternoon, and the Poll Bill gone over, with the continuation of the Excise to 1698, and some other private Bills ; which are all approved, and ordered to be engrossed. The rest will be taken into consideration on Thursday.”

The Sheriff of Pembroke being dead just before the writ for electing members for that county came to him, it is necessary to choose a new sheriff to receive it. Was directed in Council to send a roll for the King to prick a sheriff for Pembroke. The first person therein named, Sir Gilbert Lort, Bart., related to the Duke of Newcastle, is unfit to serve, being much indisposed. Sends the Ratification for his Majesty’s signature.

R. 7th.



## CAPEL to SHREWSBURY.

[16]95, Nov. 6, Dublin Castle.—“As my thoughts are ever here employed in what may tend to his Majesty’s service, I think it convenient to recommend to his Majesty’s favour, for to be made a Peer, Sir Robert Callvill, of Gilgorme, in the county of Antrim. His estate is at present five thousand pounds a year. By the marriage of his son, there will come fifteen hundred pounds a year more; and for money and other personal estate, he is accounted one of the most wealthy men in the kingdom. He is a man of good parts, sound judgment, and true to his Majesty’s interest. The noblemen here do desire there may be an addition to their number, for that they are (that attend the House) generally less in number than the Bishops. If his Majesty vouchsafes this honour to this gentleman, it’s humbly submitted to his [consideration] whether he will please to make him a Baron or a Viscount; but usually here gentlemen of much inferior a fortune do pretend to apply themselves to [the] Crown for to [be] made Barons. Of this affair this gentleman knows nothing; so it is in his Majesty’s breast to do as he pleases therein.

“My Lord, I think it may be convenient in this private letter to give you some account of the four gentlemen mentioned in my other letter to your Grace, that offer themselves to raise regiments for his Majesty’s service. Sir Robert Adaire’s greatest pretence is that he married Sir Robert Calvill’s daughter, and he desires it. Sir Nicholas Atchisson and Mr. John St. George are men well qualified, both by their interest, estates, and zeal for his Majesty’s [service], to be so trusted. Mr. Upton is the person that married my Lord Chamberlain’s sister, and so well known in England. He and his father are great Dissenters, and the son was not to be brought off insisting to the last for the sole right; otherways entirely (this whole Sessions) in the interest of his Majesty as to the gift of money and passing other good Bills, the *Habeas Corpus* Bill excepted, for which he was zealous, but I think it not a good Bill for this country. How far his Majesty will trust arms in the hands of a person in the North of Ireland who is so unalterable in matters relating to Government, though easy and free in what relates to present supplies, is humbly submitted to his Majesty’s great wisdom.

“Your Grace may possibly have expected that I should have recommended Dr. Ash, Bishop of Cloyne, to this see of Limerick; but really, my Lord, I was under apprehensions of the King’s displeasure should I have done it, for besides two or three things that grated upon the Prerogative in the Lords’ House, or at least embroiled them, this gentleman was not only assisting there, but has made it his business too much out of the House (as well as in it) to promote the Bill of Rights, so zealously carried on by a couple of young Lords.

“My Lord, these personal things are very uneasy for me to mention, and I have no relief herein, but that I trust a person of great prudence and honour, and who will not apply anything herein but to his Majesty’s service.”

## SHREWSBURY to SECRETARY [TRUMBULL].

[16]95, Nov. 7, Burford.—His Majesty thinks the present to Count Ox[enstiern] should be rather better than formerly. The King will not visit any colleges, but only the Theatre, so as to avoid "exception." The Bishop of Oxford was here yesterday. The Lords who have been meeting about the coin are to be at Windsor next Sunday afternoon, and the Secretary is to bring the papers. The King has named George Lloyd of Cormyloine, Esquire, to be Sheriff of Pembroke, but, having never pricked sheriffs but in Council, is doubtful whether the forms allow it to be done elsewhere. The Lord Keeper and Mr. Attorney's opinion is to be taken. The Ratification and warrant for affixing the Great Seal are returned signed, but delay has been caused by their being sent hither by the common post.

*Copy.*

## PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1695, Nov. 12, Whitehall.—"Lord Keeper, Archbishop, Lord Steward, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Portland, Lord Chamberlain, Shrewsbury, Mr. Secretary, Lord Godolphin, Mr. Smith, Sir Ste. Fox.

"The fact relating to the imposi[ti]on upon moseline, &c., in the Irish Act, to be laid before his Majesty, to know whether he will have it considered by the officers of the Custom or any other way; whether he will hear the East Indian Company before the Bill be put under the Seal, or whether it shall pass without further delay or consideration.

"Doctor Davenant's paper read. He is of opinion it is not advisable to new coin the money.

"To take more care of the Trade, and with the help of the Legislative restrain the merchants from hazarding their ships for private and exorbitant gain.

"To have a Council of Trade established by Parliament, who would have leisure to mind that one business.

"My Lord Keeper to propose the scheme of calling in the money; and the heads of the proclamation to that purpose."

*In Shrewsbury's hand.*

## PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1695, Nov. 13, Kensington.—"Archbishop, Lord Keeper, Lord Steward, Lord Privy Seal, Shrewsbury, Lord Chamberlain, Lord Godolphin, Lord Portland, Mr. Secretary.

"A Council to be summoned to meet at Kensington tomorrow at \_\_\_\_\_ a clock.

"The Commissioners of Sick and Wounded to attend.

"Mr. Attorney to send an account by what time the Irish Bills will be transcribed and ready to be put under the Seal, and at the same time a short abstract of such clauses as grant any duties in that Act we discoursed on last night, and if possible whilst the Treasury are attending on the King this afternoon, who are appointed to be with his Majesty at four a clock.

“To speak to Mr. Stone about the manner the Commons have taken in proposing heads.”

*In Shrewsbury's hand.*

PRIVY COUNCIL, MINUTES.

1695, Nov. 14, Kensington.—“Lord Keeper, Lord Steward, Lord Chamberlain, Shrewsbury, Lord Portland, Lord Godolphin, Mr. Secretary.

“I have reported what Mr. Stones (*sic*) says concerning the forms of the Commons addressing for Bills, which, with what my Lord Keeper and Mr. Secretary said, was satisfactory to his Majesty.

“The list of all the Bills depending in Council was read, and Mr. Attorney to be asked this afternoon what Bills he had under his consideration, and several others ordered to be considered, as I have marked them.

“My Lord Capel's letter of the 5th of Nov., about proroguing or adjourning the Parliament, was read; and the King directs me to order my Lord Capel to adjourn the Parliament, when the Money Bills are over, to the 28th of March, '96.

“A petition from the East India Company to recommend their case to the Parliament in general, which his Majesty agrees to, and I am ordered myself to know what they desire.

“Dean Smith to be made Bishop of Limerick.

“Mr. Attorney and Solicitor to be asked whether the petition of the East India Company for buying their goods may be granted by law.”

*In Shrewsbury's hand.*

[SHREWSBURY] to MR. BRODRICK.

[16]95, Nov. 14, Whitehall.—“I was attending upon his Majesty in a long Progress when I received your last letter. You will easily believe that constructions have been put upon the actions of several (?) in the past, and particularly in relation to the pros[ecutio]n against my Lord Chan[cellor], according to the different opinions or interests of men. For my own part, who have reason to be convinced of your zeal for the King's and the public good, I have always endeavoured to give yours and your friends' proceedings that turn which in reality I think they deserve; and I believe it has not been without some good effect, though great pains have been taken to the contrary. That which I have been most posed to excuse is some heats upon the past governments, and particularly upon my Lord Romney, with expressions as it is reported hard upon his person. This looking more like passion and animosity than a desire to look forwards, I have had the more difficulty to answer, and, if we are not like to see you soon, should be glad to receive something from you on this subject, and particularly whether any expressions of disrespect were used upon his person. You will excuse the haste that the present hurry of affairs occasions.”

*Autograph draft.*



## GALWAY TO SHREWSBURY.

1695, Nov. 15-25, Rolle, in Switzerland.—Saw M. de Leganes at Turin, whither he had come touching the next campaign. Told him the conquest of Nice would be important, but it is more difficult than that of Pignerol. Swiss affairs. The Cantons of Zurich and Berne are pleased with the offer made to them of the King's troops under the writer's command. M. d'Arseilers, at Geneva, requires instructions as to certain articles, which the writer forwards, and a warrant for his pension of 100*l.*, which must be made to correspond with that for a similar pension already paid him by Lord Ranelagh since the King's accession.

*French.* R. 29 [Nov.].

## CAPEL TO SHREWSBURY.

[16]95, Nov. 17, Dublin Castle.—“ Since the adjournment of the Parliament there has been cabballing (*sic*) on both sides. Those that brought in the Articles against my Lord Chancellor are preparing fresh ones, which, together with those rejected the last Sessions, they resolve to lay before the Parliament of England, and to appoint managers, and make subscriptions for the carrying on of this prosecution to the utmost; whilst the other party, by great assemblies in public houses, and by illuminations in taverns and great feastings, express an unbecoming joy in a matter wholly Parliamentary, and [which] consequently ought not to appear out of the walls of that assembly, especially not with the countenance (or at least connivance) of a minister in so great a station as a Chancellor. This being now made known to me before the meeting of the Parliament, I have endeavoured, and doubt not but I shall be able, to prevail with them (though I find them very refractory) to prevent their making further application on your side of the water; so that the close of our Sessions (I am persuaded) will go off with a good grace in reference to his Majesty's service in this kingdom.

“ I am credibly informed that Sir Charles Porter intends, by some of his friends, to acquaint his Majesty that the prosecution here against him was wholly on account of his behaviour for supporting his Majesty's honour in the maintenance of the Articles of Limerick, and that he will endeavour to fix the prosecution on me, in regard the Speaker and Solicitor, several of the officers of the Army, and both my Secretaries voted against him, which he presumes they would not have done, had they not been influenced by me; whereas I was surpris'd at the first Vote that passed against the several Governments (in which myself was comprised), neither were the Articles carried on with my privity or consent. Some of those gentlemen that voted against him have in discourse told me, that in the Articles exhibited against him there is not the least complaint of anything relating to the Articles of Limerick, or to those formerly brought into the House of Commons in England, but [they] were purely (as indeed they are) for misdemeanours committed by him in the office of Chancellor; and that [he] being charged with these high crimes, they

were willing to have the matter brought to the test, and this was all they desired, but they were over voted, and the Articles thrown out without being admitted to be proved. As for a Bill to be passed this Sessions for confirming the Articles of Limerick, I proposed that matter to the Council, who declared this was not a proper time to prepare a Bill for that purpose, and advised me to give your Grace an account thereof, which I did in mine of the 28th of October, and here enclose the minutes taken at the Council for that purpose."

R. 22. *Enclosure* :—

Minutes taken in [the Irish] Council, Oct. 11, 1695.

"His Excellency my Lord Deputy brought to the Board a letter from Mr. James Vernon, Secretary to the Lords Justices of England, with a copy of a letter from Mr. Blathwayte, signifying the King's pleasure upon my Lord Chancellor's letter to his Majesty about the Articles of Lymrick.

"Upon the debate (being put to the vote) the majority were of opinion that it was not a proper time to prepare a Bill for that purpose, as also desired my Lord Deputy to return an answer thereunto himself, and not from the Council."

*Endorsed* : The advice of the Council to my Lord Deputy upon the Articles of Lymrick.

#### PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1695, Nov. 19, Kensington.—"King, Lord Keeper, Lord Archbishop, Lord Steward, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Portland, Shre[wsbury], Mr. Secretary, Lord Godolphin.

"I reported what Sir John Fleet said about the request of the East India Company, that the King would recommend their case to the Parliament.

"Advice from Paris of the 14th Nov. was read, speaking of the expectation there is in France that the two ships expected will be taken by consent and appointment, as the others have been.

"To speak to Sir John Fleet, and shew him the above intelligence; expostulate with him their not having told where their ships were expected, but rather told wrong; know what they expect for the security of these.

"To read the letter from the Admiralty of the 16th Nov. to the Council on Thursday next, and the Admiralty's private intimation to prepare for paying off the men, as they propose in their letter.

"A letter from the Council of Ireland to me about the French Protestants' relief was read, and I delivered it to my Lord Godolphin.

"What expedients for stopping the dispute with Sweden about the flag was debated, and Mr. Secretary ordered to inform himself of ancient practice from old seamen; and also of the instructions how the respect expected should be expressed.

"My Lord Godolphin made the report about lessening the exportation.

"I am to speak to the Envoy of Genoa about lending money, and speak home to him.

“ Write to Mr. Russell about offering the seamen one shilling in the pound advantage to receive the money here instead of the Straits.

“ To have an account from the Admiralty what the Fleet in the Mediterranean has spent there in victuals and beverage since they have been there.”

*In Shrewsbury's hand.*

#### SHREWSBURY TO ADMIRAL RUSSELL.

1695, Nov. 19, Whitehall.—“ Among several proposals that have been made to the King for lessening the exportation of money, it has been mentioned that an offer should be made to the seamen that are or shall hereafter be in the Mediterranean, to give them twelve pence in the pound more than their wages for as much of it as they will order to be received here, which, besides the supporting of their families, and avoiding that clamour, would in some measure save the sending money abroad. However specious this proposal seemed to his Majesty, before he would take any resolution upon it, he ordered me to know your thoughts how far this were practicable or convenient.”

*Copy.*

#### SHREWSBURY TO CAPEL.

1695, Nov. 19, Whitehall.—“ His Majesty commands me to signify his pleasure to your Excellency that as soon as the Bills for Supplies now sent over shall be passed into Acts, you take care the two Houses be adjourned to the 28th day of March next; or, in case you find any difficulty therein, that your Excellency then prorogue the Parliament to the said day.”

*Copy.*

#### THO. BRODRICK TO SHREWSBURY.

1695, Nov. 21, Dublin.—“ I have the honour of your Grace's of the 14th, to which I will give a faithful and full answer, and must always in a most particular manner acknowledge your Grace's favour in giving me leave to do so. My Lord Rummy (to my knowledge) has not been named more than once in our House, and then by myself, this being on the occasion of our general vote; I presume 'tis what is taken exception to. The occasion of naming his Lordship and the other Lords Justices (for they were all named in a breath) was to ascertain the time intended by that vote, not the least syllable of reflection either mentioned or intended at that time on any one of them. It was indeed moved by one who is a little warm, that the vote might run thus—That the Irish had been favoured by the late Governments. This I opposed, and moved that the word 'during' might stand, for which I assigned this reason, that I believed 'twould appear the favour they had received was from other hands than the Governments.

“ This met with neither opposition [n]or debate, but was immediately agreed to, and to the best of my remembrance



carried *nem. cont.* Nothing could be plainer by all that had been said than that the favour complained of and intended at that time was what they received by virtue of reports made for them to the King's prejudice. To put this past dispute, this answer was given to a member who urged that the favour they received was by orders out of England, viz., that those orders were grounded on reports from the Government; that the Government grounded their reports on reports made to them by those to whom they referred the matters here; that these were the people who I apprehend were the first authors of the favours the Irish had received, and that there I believed it must and would terminate; for the truth of which I appealed to Mr. Southwell, who was then in the House, and, having attended the Council Board of England, was able to give an account of this matter.

"This I am sure he must remember, for he very well knew that his friend Sir Richard Cox and the rest of the Commissioners of Forfeitures were directly levelled at, and not any of the Governments. The true state of which I presume to lay before your Grace.

"The Irish on several pretences petitioned his Majesty; their petitions, being referred to the Government here, were by it referred to the then Solicitor-General (Sir Richard Leving) or to the Commissioners of Forfeitures; the law part, and what was reasonable for his Majesty to do, to the former; the value of what was desired, to the latter; from whom they seldom failed of such reports as I always thought more than favourable. Hereby very great incumbrances have been allowed without any reason, and the King's hands taken of [off?] estates, which no private man would have lost on such pretences. This I thought very well worth the inquiry of a House of Commons on the King's account, and this was so understood by those concerned, who could find no other or better way to cover their faults than by sheltering themselves under the name and character of a great man. This is no new stratagem, for in truth 'twas by this means that the last Parliament was prorogued in heat, and afterwards dissolved. I shall not now trouble your Grace with that matter, but do take upon me to prove it beyond denial, whenever it shall be thought fit.

"I was then and still am of opinion that my Lord Rumnye's intentions were perfectly just and kind to the Protestant interest of this kingdom. However, he was persuaded by some (whom I could never entertain the same thoughts of) to do what I believe was contrary to his inclination. If what I say be now truth (and this I have freely long since told his Lordship), can it be imagined that I should cast any personal reflection on him? I am sure I have done him service without ever letting him know it, in abating the heat of some who have not the same thoughts of his Lordship that I have; and so far I went herein as that I rendered myself suspected by some of my best friends. This was private among ourselves, but upon the faith of a Christian 'tis truth.

"I have always professed personal service for my Lord Rumny, but if I proved false, had he no friend in our House to

say that this would be a reflection immediately on him? if they so understood it; but this takes its rise from afterthoughts, not from any then in the House; nor could I have given myself leave at that time to have offered at anything of this kind, had I designed it at another, for 'twas very plain nothing could conduce more to the King's service and our happiness than a good agreement among us; for looking forward towards a settlement was what every man's thoughts were fixed on; and I dare confidently say, had it been our good fortune to have had my Lord Chancellor removed before the meeting of the Parliament, there had not been an angry vote, nay, I believe word, during the whole session. To my knowledge some who have appeared against him, and whom he looks upon as not the least considerable of his enemies, have offered to join in any application that he should think advisable to his Majesty for a pension for the support of his family, who I fear are under ill circumstances, by which it is plain we were desirous to purchase our peace, and what we apprehended our safety, by the softest and easiest means possible, though at our own cost.

"I have given your Grace a just and faithful account of this matter; by the truth of this I'll stand, or be contented to fall; and surely I am greatly injured if what I hear from my friends out of England gain any credit. I would not return your Grace's favours by palliating a matter, or misinforming you. If what I have here said be not strictly truth, I'll never venture to look your Grace in the face.

"Thus much having been coined out of nothing, I cannot but believe much more has been said to my prejudice in a matter for which there is some grounds, though I have nothing more than hints of it from my friends in England. I most humbly beg your Grace's pardon and patience in relating it, which I will do with truth and candour. Heads of a Bill for attainting those who died in rebellion were thought necessary by the House of Commons for supplying the defect of the law therein, for no inquisitions could be taken, and consequently the King could not be entituled to the estate. At the end of these heads was brought in a saving for the Articles of Limerick. This, being entirely foreign and unnecessary, occasioned great jealousies, for none but those who died in rebellion were by this bill to be attainted, and such could not be thought to be comprehended within the Articles. Hence arose a just suspicion of something more intended than was expressed, which let us into some disquisition of the Articles.

"This I spoke to, and will to the best of my remembrance give your Grace an account of what I said; I am sure I'll do it in substance.

"I told them I should not enter into the reasonableness of making those Articles, or the contrary. They were made, and must, in my opinion, be maintained as far as was consistent with the safety of our religion, and as far as his Majesty was in honour bound; which, howmuchsoever to our prejudice, I thought no man in the House would say no to, for that the King's honour (who had done so much for us) ought to be preserved

inviolate. What was then properly to be considered fell under two heads. First, how far we could go with safety to our religion established by law. Secondly, how far the King was in honour obliged, for I declared I laid aside all thoughts of the legal part of the sixth Article, being of opinion, that if the King's honour obliged him to more than what is now law, it ought to be supported by a new law.

“As to the first Article, that in my opinion can never be confirmed by Act of Parliament without settling Popery on the same legal foundation that the Protestant religion now is established in this kingdom. The Article says that they shall enjoy the exercise of their religion as they did in the reign of Charles the Second, or as is consonant with the laws of this realm. The latter part they had a right to without the Article, which must be supposed to grant something, and must therefore intend them the same freedom of their religion as they enjoyed in King Charles's time. 'Tis said 'twas then by connivance; this is true; but if this Article be confirmed by Act of Parliament, it can no longer be called or taken to be connivance, but what before was so, will after it obtain the force and have the right of law; and by the last words of the Article (viz., such further security), 'tis plain this was intended by them, for 'further' must imply more than they had before, which is giving them a legal right, when before 'twas matter of favour; and in my humble opinion such a confirmatory Act would repeal the Act of Uniformity, and all the penal laws now in force against Papists.

“The foundation on which the sixth Article stands is this: that putting an end to actions of trespass for what was done during the war, would create a reconciliation between the Irish and the English; and to make the Article seem equitable, both sides are to take advantage by its being reciprocal. If these suggestions on which the Article is grounded prove true, well may the King say he will endeavour to have it ratified in Parliament, for 'tis the interest if so of his people in general to do it.

“Upon these suppositions, I suppose, the Article was assented to. As far as these are of force I think the King obliged in honour, and I humbly hope no farther, for the suggestions are laid down by the Irish as the reasons and equity why they demand the Article. On this we'll join issue with them. As to the reconciliation, two hundred years' experience affords us too many instances that kindness and indulgence will never reclaim the Irish. The conquerors can never be safe against the conquered but by strength. 'Tis indeed the interest of the Irish to be indemnified, and detain what by rapine they now possess; but to say that the English who under pain of death were not to stir out of their parish; who durst not oppose the Irish plundering at noonday; who never did (for they durst not) take a pennyworth from the Irish that can be comprehended within the sense of this Article—to say that they shall be forgiven, in return whereof the Irish who possessed themselves of all the English had,<sup>o</sup> is monstrously gross, and can never be thought reasonable. Nobody

\* A few words seem to be wanting here.



will deny but the Irish took all the English had. Now what the English took from the Irish comes under two heads.

“First, what they took from them as enemies, with their swords in their hands : for this no action will lie, and therefore herein the Article is of no advantage to the English.

“Secondly, what they took from them who were under our protection : in this case recoveries have been had in all the parts of the kingdom already ; not an Irishman thus injured who has not been countenanced in his suit. Our protections were to be made good, and this was never thought within the intention of the Article ; where then is the advantage the English have by this Article ? The word reciprocal may make it seem plausible to strangers, but we know 'tis of no advantage to us ; we neither want [n]or desire any advantage or indemnity by it ; we renounce both, as what would lay this blemish on us to posterity, that we who have always complained of the outrages committed by the Irish in former rebellions, have in this last been guilty of the same thing, or we should not need a reciprocal indemnity, and this confirmed by an Act of our own framing.

“Were an Act desired for indemnifying the Irish against such actions as might be brought for trespasses committed in order to the carrying on their common cause, or for such goods, &c. as they had seized by orders of the late King, or had applied to his use, or accounted for to him ; this indeed (though law will not justify them) carries such a face of equity as they may with some reason expect such an indemnity ; and of this nature it seems most reasonable to think were the actions designed to be barred by the Limerick Articles.

“But that outrages which their own laws and government would have punished ; that the Englishmen's goods and estates which they have converted to their own use, and by which they have so much enriched themselves ; that these should be thought within the Articles, or the King obliged in honour to maintain them in this sense, is inconceivable, and it seems reasonable to think that the *quantum in nobis est*, which his Majesty has been graciously pleased to insert in the confirmation of the Articles under the broad seal, had a special regard to actions of this kind.

“What must certainly put an end at one time or other to these disputes, is an Act of Parliament. Let us then consider how far the King's honour is engaged. Let us put ourselves in their cases, and give them the full extent of that equity we would expect. No more I hope will be demanded. God forbid thus much should be denied. But this proviso is of another nature ; it remits all without discrimination, and therefore I am of opinion it ought not to stand a part of this Bill.

“I have truly given your Grace the sense of what I said, as briefly as I can (though too, too long for your Grace's perusal) ; but I have very good reason to believe that those who have on other occasions represented me so falsely, will not stick at omitting the constant care and tenderness which I expressed (whenever it could properly be brought in) of his Majesty's honour ; which I did not out of form, but with real zeal.

“I am very confident such a Bill might be prepared as would at the same time effectually do it, and by putting a just and equitable construction upon this Article leave the English to recover from those who have now great estates in France the produce of the Englishmen’s goods which they sent thither. This would oblige their bringing them home to satisfy those they have injured, and would quiet the minds of the Protestants; for ’tis not (as has been falsely suggested) the poorer sort they would fall upon out of desire of revenge, but such as are restored to very good estates, or are known to have such in France. This would so settle the affairs of this kingdom as that people would again cheerfully fall to their business, and look forward; but a general Act for confirming the Article will in my humble opinion overthrow all that has hitherto been done.

“I have lately gone through a great part of the kingdom, and could not but observe the general sense the people have of the manner of my Lord Chancellor’s acquittal, which has created such heartburnings as nothing but time can allay. Another Session will I hope prove quieter, before which if something of this nature were thought on, by moderate and unbiassed men, I dare say it might be brought to a good issue.

“I beg your Grace’s believing that what I say on this subject proceeds from a just principle for his Majesty’s service. I ever was led by inclination into his interest; my all depends upon his success and welfare; and therefore I must renounce common sense by declining my own interest whenever I act anything to his disservice. I know the minds of a great many, and am sure we are all in the same bottom.

“We hope that my Lord Deputy does us right in representing us as subjects truly loyal and dutiful. Let our actions be impartially scanned on fair representations, and let us be judged by them. It was not without great reluctancy that we did anything without first consulting his Excellency, but the business of my Lord Chancellor was too nice a thing to be communicated to a chief Governor; we knew he would have interposed for preventing it, and we foresaw, at least apprehended, ruin thereby. I[t] was not choice but necessity put us upon attacking him this Session; he had made a great party by industry, and otherways, in order to get an Address of thanks to him for his good administration, for which they could never have had such proofs as we had ready to every article against him. We had no other way left us to make our grievances known, and do think that such an acquittal has laid no blemish on our cause. We all have and will serve the King faithfully, as any subjects he has, and as such do humbly beg the continuance of your Grace’s protection.

[P.S.] “I have in charge from the County of Cork, for which I serve, to remonstrate the dangerous consequence of my Lord Clancartye’s estate falling into the hands of a Papist, and to offer that the County will for their security become purchasers of it at three score thousand pounds. I have told them that I think this an improper time, resolving to stop it till I had first given your Grace an account of it.”

## SHREWSBURY TO GALWAY.

[16]95, Nov. 22, London.—“I have yours of the 1st, 8th, 12th, and 26th of October, with one of the 2nd November, all o.s., to acknowledge, which the continual motion the King has been in during his late Progress, and the hurry of business since his return, has hindered me doing sooner, for till this morning I could not have an opportunity to receive his Majesty’s directions.

“As soon as Mr. Russell comes back from the country, where he will not continue for above a week to take the air and visit his own house, his Majesty will discourse him and endeavour to be informed if anything can be attempted by our Fleet upon the French ships in the Med[iterranean], or their coasts in these parts.

“His Majesty agrees what you say about the two regiments that are not paid are [is] very reasonable, and recommends it to you to do the best you can that it be done, for to imagine they can be furnished from any other fund is impossible, and the King does not think this a proper time to propose a new capitulation, since that may draw on new demands.

“His Majesty does not only think it reasonable but necessary that those English and Scots which are detained in the Irish Regiments should be delivered, and desires you to represent it as such. Upon these two particulars I am directed to speak to the President de la Tour, which I will not omit the first occasion.

“His Majesty has taken no resolution what ministers he will employ to the States in Italy who have lately acknowledged him; but seems to think it necessary that some man of business should be sent to Genoua. I doubt Sir William Waller will hardly obtain the post he proposes to himself.

“I believe you need not trouble yourself about apprehending Sir James Montgomery, for we here take it for certain that he has been dead many months since in France.

“If your Lordship can bring the matter of the Commerce and the clothing the troops to any good end, you will do a most beneficial service to the public, for the large exportation of our money to the troops, and for the subsidies abroad, is at present the greatest, and I may almost say the only, difficulty we have to struggle with.

“The King positively refuses to give Doctor O’Brien a pass to return to Ireland, and is willing those sort of people should rather be anywhere abroad, and thinks they can do less harm than in his territories.

“His Majesty ordered me to leave your Lordship’s opinion upon what should be undertaken the next year with him, and was pleased to say he would answer that himself.”

*Copy.*

## SHREWSBURY TO LORD DEPUTY [CAPEL].

1695, Nov. 23, London.—“His Majesty has directed I should lay your Excellency’s letter of the 16th before him, the first time



a Committee of Council waits upon him, which I think will be in a day or two.

“I had an opportunity of discoursing his Majesty on that part of the contents of your Excellency’s letter of the 17th, that mentions a design of some of those persons who have been disappointed of success in their prosecution against my Lord Chancellor, to seek for redress here this Session of Parliament, and also of your real endeavours and hope to prevent it. His Majesty commands me earnestly to recommend to your Excellency the using your utmost care and interest to hinder anything of that nature being brought to interrupt and take up our time here. The season is already so far advanced that it is much doubted the many and weighty considerations which the King has this day recommended to them, and others which perhaps will occur to them as necessary, will take up more time than can conveniently be allowed for the Sessions; therefore I find your Excellency can do nothing more agreeable to his Majesty than to stop those gentlemen’s applying themselves here for remedy against Sir Charles Porter. The King commanded me to say these words to you, that he hoped your interest with them would prevail, as you seemed to hope it would; and that for those among them that were his servants, he thought he might expect from them that they would encourage nothing so prejudicial to his service and the common good at this time.

“I do not find the King has any suspicion that impeaching my Lord Chancellor, or any other heats that have arose among you, proceed from any encouragement has been given to them by your Excellency. I cannot say he has the same opinion of some others who serve him in very considerable stations, and nothing will so effectually reconcile his Majesty’s thoughts to them as their promoting moderation upon this occasion.”

*Copy.*

CAPEL to SHREWSBURY.

[16]95, Nov. 23, Dublin Castle.—“I have received your Grace’s of the 14th instant, and am confident it has been through your care that his Majesty has been so fully satisfied in the misrepresentation of Bills instead of heads of Bills delivered to the chief Governor to be laid before the Council, which gives me a fresh opportunity to be sensible how happy we are here under your Grace’s administration; and I dare venture to assure your Grace that, if I may but know what is said against me, it will appear that I act nothing here but for increase of honour to the Crown, and to set this kingdom upon a footing suitable to those ends his Majesty was so graciously pleased to come over for in relief to these poor kingdom’s (*sic*).

“I am very sensible of your favour in promoting the officers I recommended in Col. Coningham’s Regiment, and most humbly submits (*sic*) to his Majesty’s placing a Captain Lieutenant upon [e] so personally known to his Majesty.”

[P.S.] “Be pleased to remember Col. Wolsely’s affair, who is your Grace’s devoted servant.”

R. 2 Dec.

## PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1695, Nov. 24, Kensington.—“King, Archbishop, Lord Privy Seal, Shrewsbury, Lord Steward, Lord Godolphin, Lord Chamberlain, Lord Portland, Mr. Secretary.

“I reported what I said to Sir John Fleet; Mr. Attorney and Solicitor’s opinion that the East India goods could not by law be permitted to be bought; expostulated with him why he told wrongs (*sir*) as to the coming of the last ships taken; he said he durst not trust the Admiralty with the secret; that nothing but a squadron sent out to sea could do them good; that he was well satisfied with the care taken by the Admiralty of the two expected.

“I told the advices I had from Russe[ll?] of seven ships, and from Brest of three; the first were gone out, the second going.

“The letter from the Admiralty of the 23rd Nov., with the enclosed extra[ct], read.

“That I should speak to the Admiralty to order the victuallers to make an estimate as near as they can of what the[y] suppo[se] the Fleet may spend of fresh provisions and beverage in the sp[er]ing [of] the next year.

“My Lord Deputy’s letter of Nov. 16th, read. My Lord ordered to prosecute those he has full proof against; and the time not allowing an Act to pass this meeting, he should advertise the King of it before the next meeting of Parliament.

“A list of Irish Bills not yet referred was read, and the seven first pub[lic] Bills to be offered and referred on Thursday, and the last private Bill.

“Capt. Wickam’s petition read, and refused.

“The Admiralty gave in a list of 16 ships left by Mr. Russel in the Straits, 13 gone with Sir Geo. Rook, and 6 going. They propose 21 of the Dutch, which in all will be 56. Two of the 6, being ready, are ordered to go with the Dutch ships now coming.

“The Admiralty say they have satisfied the East India Company in sending three men-of-war to cruise off Gallway.

“The Admiralty are ordered to direct the victuallers to send an estimate, as near as they can guess, of what the charge will be the next year in fresh provisions and beverage, as the Fleet is now designed for the Straits.”

*In Shrewsbury’s hand.*

## THE NAVY.

1695, Nov. 24, Admiralty Office.—“A List of his Majesty’s Ships at present in sea-pay, besides those in the Mediterranean and West Indies, with the conditions of those in port, and the present stations of such of them as are at sea.”

3 pp.

Other similar lists dated 1, 15, 18 and 22 Dec., 1695, 5, 12, 19 and 26 Jan., 1695[-6], 2, 9, 16 and 23 Feb., 1695[-6], 1, 8, 15 and 29 March, 1696, and 5, 12, 19 and 26 April, 1696.

## SHREWSBURY to GALWAY.

1695, Nov. 29, Whitehall.—“ Having received your Lordship’s letter of the 15–25 Nov. this morning, I had an opportunity of receiving his Majesty’s commands immediately upon that part of it that relates to your endeavouring to incline the undertaking for the next year towards Nice rather than Pignerol. I find the King of opinion that the latter may be of greater advantage to the common cause, and therefore by no means would have you oppose it.

“ His Majesty had not leisure to answer Mr. d’Arselieres’ queries at this time. I shall take the first occasion to know his pleasure upon them.

“ The President de la Tour has promised to write this post effectually about the Englishmen detained in the Irish regiment; and for the regiments you mention that have not received their winter quarters, he says he will write, but I doubt more patience must be had in that matter.”

*Copy.*

## THE NAVY.

1695, Nov. 30, Navy Office.—“ An Estimate of the charge of the several services under-mentioned, made in pursuance of an order from the Rt. Honble. the Commissioners of [the] Admiralty of the 27th instant.”

Total : 2,729,752*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* 1 *p.*

## CAPEL to SHREWSBURY.

[1695,] Nov. —, Dublin Castle.—“ Upon the arrival of Mr. Stone yesterday with the Bills, I received your Grace’s of the 19th, 21st and 23rd, and will observe the directions in them all, particularly in what relates to the adjournment of the Parliament, using the utmost of my power and interest to prevent the carrying the Articles against my Lord Chancellor Porter to the Parliament of England; and hitherto have no reason to doubt but what I said in my last to your Grace upon that subject will be performed.

“ I hope I shall make the Sessions short, for all the Bills that have been transmitted I have got ready copied out before Mr. Stone arrived, so that what amendments there are, will be easily supplied by adding a new sheet.

“ I am informed by Mrs. Calvill (*sic*) that her father, Sir James Caldvill (who is a person here of remarkable merit) has had the promise of a Regiment (if any were raised here) before my recommendation of those in my former letter. He is a person very capable to raise one, and I should be unwilling my recommendation should take place to the prejudice of so meriting a person, and to whom his Majesty is already engaged.”

R. Dec. 6, 95.



## PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1695, Dec. 1, Kensington.—“King, Archbishop, Prince, Lord Keeper, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Chamberlain, Shrewsbury, Mr. Secretary, Lord Godolphine.

“A letter from the Admiralty, with a list of what ships could be soon got ready upon any necessity, delivered to the King.

“Mr. Meester’s memorial read, and I ordered to signify the King’s pleasure to the Admiralty that the money be paid, and the ship *Fortune* to come from Dartmouth (?) to the River.

“The Lords to meet at my office about the Consuls of Argeirs, &c.

“The estimate to be delivered to the Parliament, read.

“I told the Admiralty the French men-of-war were gone or going to the West Indies; and that the officers were named for the Fleet in France.

“To meet at my office about the Consuls on Friday, 5 in the evening; and then send for the victuallers, and speak about the stores.

“I mentioned the address from the Assembly of Maryland about stores.”

*In Shrewsbury’s hand.*

## SIR G. ROOKE to SHREWSBURY.

1695, Dec. 2, o.s., Queen, in Cadiz Bay.—. . . “I do enclose your Grace a copy of the result of a council of flag officers relating to the Turkey convoy, which I thought reasonable to call for my government in a matter of so great concern and consequence, in which I cannot but think we run great risks both in respect of the King’s ships as well as of the commerce; and if this trade would go and come in summer, when we are masters of those seas, it might be carried on without danger to either. . . .

“I do enclose your Grace a list of the ships which came with me, those Mr. Russell left, and those that have gone home out of these seas this last summer; and I am very sorry to tell your Grace the Fleet in general is sickly. It is supposed those ships that came out with me are infected by the raw, undisciplined Regiment we took in at Portsmouth; and the misfortune is that though diseases are introduced by the worst men, yet ’tis observable that when they are confirmed, they generally carry off the best.

“Your Grace sees we are very weak in number, and weaker still in quality; so that I must humbly beg I may have the King’s directions, or at least an intimation from your Grace what his Majesty does expect I shall do. . . . Nor truly can I depend we are secure from being insulted by them where we are, especially if the late difference should dispose this Court to an accommodation with France. . . .

“At my coming from Portsmouth there was, by my lord Romney’s direction to the officers of the Ordnance, 210 barrels of powder shipped for a present for the Dey and Government of Algier; and though I have no other order for its disposal, yet,

having seen several advices from the Consul there, that a present of that kind is very earnestly expected by the new Dey from his Majesty, I shall presume to send it by Capt. Clarke in the Humber, who commands the ships going upon that service. . . .

“At my arrival here Capt. Toll, commandant of the Dutch ships, told me he had orders to seize and make prize of all Algerines, wheresoever their ships met them; as also to visit all Genoa’s ships for French goods. Mr. Russell can inform your Grace what has passed on this occasion. . . .

“I do likewise humbly pray your Grace will signify his Majesty’s pleasure whether I may, as I have any opportunity, make overtures of peace to the Emperor of Morocco, and whether I may negotiate the redemption of slaves at Sally or any other ports in his dominion. . . .

“Capt. Coates, of Col. Northcote’s Regiment, being lately dead, the Colonel has desired me to send the enclosed list to your Grace, and prays the commissions may be sent abroad for the supplying the vacancy.”

R. 30. *Enclosures*:—

1. “At a Council of Flag Officers on board the Queen, the 21st November, 1695.

“Present: Sir George Rooke, Admiral; David Mitchell, Esq., Vice-Admiral of the Blue; John Nevell, Esq., Rear-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. Bokenham.

“Resolved, that the standing convoy for the Turkey ships do consist of four men-of-war, two for Smyrna and two for Scanderoon; and that they be accompanied with a squadron of four or five men-of-war and two fire-ships as far as Cape Mattapan, or higher, as shall be found advisable from the circumstance of wind and weather, and intelligence which they may have of the station or motion of the enemies’ ships; and that the said squadron be ordered in their return to touch at Algiers, and cross over to Allicant, and so come down along the coast of Spain, unless they be advised the enemy has a stronger squadron on that coast.”

“*Copy*,” signed by Rooke.

2. “A List of Men-of-war that have been sent to England from the Straits in the year 1695.”

Also, “A List of his Majesty’s Ships at Cadiz, &c.”

3. “Col. Northcote’s List.

“Capt. Benjn. Buller, for the Company formerly commanded by Capt. George Coates.

“Lieut. Francis Blynman to be Capt. Lieut. to Col. Northcott’s (sic).

“Walter Elliot, Lieut., to be Lieut. to Lieut. Col. Lutterell, in the room of Lieut. Blynman.

“Daniel Skibbow to be Ensign to Capt. Blakenay.”

*Copy, signed by Rooke. Endorsed*: List of Officers for Col. Northcoate’s Regiment.

*There is also a duplicate of Rooke’s letter of 2 Dec., signed by him.* “R. 22 Jan. 1695-6.” *With duplicates of the enclosures.*

## SHREWSBURY TO SIR G. ROOKE.

1695, Dec. 3, Whitehall.—Trusts he has arrived at Cadiz. It is reported in France that they design setting out their fleet at Toulon early this spring. Dutch and English ships will be sent to strengthen him.

“In return to the affront [which] has been offered Mr. Schonenberg at the Court of Spain, who it seems has a character from the King as well as from the States of Holland, the Spanish Ambassador here has been forbid the Court, and told that no memorial will be received from him till satisfaction be given in the business of Mr. Schonenberg.

“The enclosed papers are copies of three letters from one White, brother to Albeville, to his correspondent in Holland. The thing seems very chimerical; but he is so earnest and particular in these and others he has writ on the same subject that I thought it worth informing you of, it being not difficult for you to know the truth of the fact; and if there were anything in it, 'twere to be wished the advantage<sup>o</sup> he proposes should not be disposed of, as he designs, to the enemies both of England and Spain.

[P.S.] “I have not heard one word of Nickson since you went.”

*Autograph draft.*

## SHREWSBURY TO MR. BRODRICK.

1695, Dec. 3, Whitehall.—“I have received your letter of the 21st Nov., and shall take the best occasions I can find to make use of the account you give me to the advantage of the public, and your own justification.

“There is something appears very considerable in the postscript of your letter, concerning the 60,000 which you say the County of Cork would give for my Lord Clancarty's estate. Before I mention anything of it to the King, I desire to know whether it be meant over and above the incumbrances I understand are upon it to his sisters and mother, or whether that (*sic*) must be deducted. I have often heard the prejudice it would be to have that estate fall into Popish hand[s], and should willingly contribute to any just method to prevent it.”

*Autograph draft.*

## CAPEL TO SHREWSBURY.

[16]95, Dec. 4, Dublin Castle.—“Were it not the close of the Sessions, and that I had received your letter of the 23rd past, in what manner his Majesty would have the Sessions closed, I should not give you this constant trouble of our proceedings here.

“Mr. Stone arrived here last Friday, and by having the Bills already copied from the Rolls, in paper, before the return of the transmission, I am so forward in the money Bills, namely the Poll Bill, and that for an imposition upon Tobacco, &c., that

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\*First written, “the riches he proposes to get.”



tomorrow I hope to give the Royal assent to them both; and I have no reason to doubt but in few days after I shall be able to get the Bill of Additional Duty of Excise to be also ready for the Royal assent; though I must acquaint your Grace that some few creatures of my Lord of Ormond's (who always join with my Lord Chancellor's) moved to have the money Bills stopped till they had an account what was become of the other Bills sent over, and also of the Bill of Rights, delivered by both Houses to my Lord Deputy. But this made as little impression as Sir John Edgworth's motion some days before, that the House would be pleased to pay my Lord of Ormond's debts.

"My Lord, I doubt not but I shall still be able to prevent any agents here from interrupting his Majesty's affairs in the Parliament of England, but in the transaction of this matter I do observe the aversion to my Lord Chancellor Porter to be great. The King's servants and officers of the Army have been very active and zealous in preventing any meetings that might tend to that end; though I must acquaint your Grace, that my Lord Chancellor's party continue to have great and frequent meetings.

"There happened the other day a very extraordinary Petition to the House, viz., that his Majesty might be addressed to on behalf of an Irish Papist, who now stands outlawed. It was brought in by one Mr. Caughlan, the head of my Lord Chancellor's party, and spoke to by Sir Joseph Williamson and Sir John Meade, one a Privy Councillor, and the other the King's counsel at law; but the House rejected it.

"I account myself very happy that by your Grace's of the 23rd past, I find no marks of his Majesty's displeasure to me, from the heats that has [have] arose in the business of my Lord Chancellor. I do most humbly beg of his Majesty (and from your Grace's constant friendship towards me, I hope, I may expect it) that before any impression be made to my prejudice (who am in a station that may cause me many enemies) I may be heard either by myself or friends; for as there is nothing I profess or practice but what I hope tends to his Majesty's service, so their construction of my actions can never do me harm whilst your Grace does friendly offices in my behalf, and gives his Majesty a true representation thereof.

[P.S.] "I hope there will be care taken not [to?] revers[e] Sir Patrick Trant's outlawry, for here are many charges laid upon him by the Protestants."

Re. 21.

THO. BRODRICK TO SHREWSBURY.

[16]95, Dec. 4, Dublin.—"I should not presume giving your Grace the trouble of this, but that when we thought all private matters would have given way to the dispatch of the money Bills, and those other excellent laws which his Majesty has been graciously pleased to transmit to us, a very displeasing petition was brought into our House by Mr. Coghlan, and supported by most of my Lord Chancellor's party with great earnestness (for some left him). The petition was of one Gohogan, who (as I am informed) has a petition now lying before his Majesty. He sets forth that being

in protection he was barbarously used and his wife killed by some of our Army, and therefore prayed the intercession of the House of Commons for his Majesty's leave to reverse his outlawry, in order to be restored to his forfeited estate.

"The case appeared thus. The officer who commanded the party, and I believe used him severely enough, alleges that he had certain intelligence of Gohogan's constant entertaining the Rapparees, and giving them notice from time to time of our men's marching; and that at the time when he fell upon him sixteen Rapparees were in his house. This was not denied, but 'twas said that he entertained them for fear, not out of any love. But we had reason to believe to the contrary from the information of a member who commanded a party of the militia quartered near Gohogan's, who assured us that they were continually alarmed from the village where Gohogan lived.

"The debate continued long with very great warmth, but at length we had the good fortune to put a negative on receiving the petition; it being plain that (supposing him forced out of our quarters, as was alleged) he was in no worse condition as to his real estate than he would have been had he stayed, for those who took protection on his Majesty's Declaration were restorable only to their personal estates. The mystery lay here: Gohogan was an instance given of the Lords Justices favouring the Irish; the first pretence for their putting him into possession of his estate, which he yet continues, was, that he pretended to be comprehended in the Limerick Articles; but this appearing notoriously otherways, he was now to be represented as an object of his Majesty's compassion in the opinion of the House of Commons, and consequently the Lords Justices' favour well placed. This I believe was the design, but few put so favourable a construction upon it, saying publicly that the mask is taken off, and the Irish more openly avowed by my Lord Chancellor than ever. A further delay in a cause long depending in Chancery between Sir Arthur Gore and my Lord Dillon in favour of the latter, confirms this opinion in very many; so that our feuds and animosities are likelier to increase than end.

"We yesterday sent the Bill for an additional duty on Tobacco, &c. to the Lords, and this day the Poll Bill, which was opposed by a very considerable man of my Lord Chancellor's party, and seconded by another of them, and a motion [was made?] for stopping it till his Excellency were addressed to know what was become of the *Habeas Corpus* Bill and the Bill of Rights. This I mention to your Grace because malice itself cannot accuse any of us of delaying the King's supplies. My Lord Athlone's Bill was this day read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed, and on occasion of it an Address voted, praying that his Majesty would please to declare the commencement of the war.

"The Lords have thrown out an Act against excessive gaming, for that racing is named in it, which the Northern men conceive to be a great discouragement to their breeding horses.

“The two money Bills, and such others as are ready, will I presume have the Royal Assent on Friday.”

Re. 21.

PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1695, Dec. 6, Whitehall.—“Lord Keeper, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Godolphin, Shrewsbury.

“That Sir George Rooke the first opportunity he has should send a ship, and in it either some sensible person, or make use of the Captain to Tripoli to enquire after the credit of Lodington, and what the reality is of the promise Mr. Baker (?) has made to the Government of Trypoly; and also to enquire concerning the credit of Cole, and if the driggerman has been punished, and about that whole fact of the forging that letter.

“It will be necessary to give Sir Geo. Rooke a state of this matter.

“Write to forbid Consul Cole to keep up his tartane.

“Whether the presents to Algiers and Tripoly should be trusted to the Consuls.”

*In Shrewsbury's hand.*

GALWAY TO SHREWSBURY.

1695, Dec. 7-17, Turin.—Has been informed by his R.H. of the design for attacking Pignerol, and that Prince Eugene would meet Prince Louis of Baden at Vienna, where measures would be taken with this object. Lord Lexington will report what is settled at Vienna. His R.H. has been reforming his Piedmontese regiments, and will not allow more than five French deserters to be retained in each company. This will affect not less than 2,000 men. Hopes it will be possible to prevent them from returning to France. A man at Final, named John Babbiste Grosso, a subject of the King of Spain—who rendered some service in the debarcation of about 300 Swiss, whom the writer caused to come from Catalogne to recruit Saconay's regiment—asks for a patent from the King to be consul on this coast.

*French.* R. Jan. 5, 1695-6.

PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1695, Dec. 8, Kensington.—“King, Lord Keeper, Archbishop, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Chamberlain, Lord Godolphin, Shrewsbury, Lord Portland, Mr. Russell, Mr. Secretary.

“The Lords to meet with the Lords of the Admiralty to consider of the Bill for encouragement of Seamen.

“Write to Mr. Stanhope to make a demand at the Court of Spain, of so much wine and so much oil as has been computed in the victuallers' paper that the Fleet in the Straits may spend.

“The Admiralty are told that the men must be no more put to short allowance.



"I acquainted the King that sixty ships were careened at Toulon, and would soon be ready to go to sea, if they had a mind, and can man them.

"Proposals from the Colonels of the Marine Regiments were delivered to the Admiralty, to receive their thoughts upon them.

"Mr. Stanhope to make a demand of the galleys (?).

"Write to Sir Geo. Rooke according to the report of the 6th Dec., but he not to send the present till he has returned his opinion upon the Consul.

"I reported from the Genoa Envoyé that the Commonwealth had no money, but the banks and particular persons had, and if he knew the terms he would do what he could to serve the King.

"The King says he will send a minister on purpose."

*In Shrewsbury's hand.*

#### PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1695, Dec. 9, Whitehall.—Lord Privy Seal, Lord Keeper, Lord Portland, Lord Godolphin, Shrewsbury, Mr. Secretary.

"I have read the intelligence of this post of the French design of coming out from Toulon; and Mr. Secretary will speak this night to the King to hasten the Dutch ships.

"The Commission for Trade and Plantations was read and approved."

*In Shrewsbury's hand.*

#### PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1695, Dec. 10, Whitehall.—"Archbishop, Lord Keeper, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Godolphin, Shrewsbury, Mr. Russell.

"The Lords of the Admiralty attended.

"I acquainted the Lords of the Admiralty of the intelligence from France, that the fleet from Toulon will certainly be put out with all speed, and some say that the fleet in these seas are also preparing.

"The Lords of the Admiralty propose to receive his Majesty's directions to give out commissions and enter men immediately for the next year's service.

"And that an express be sent to Sir Geo. Rooke to acquaint him of this intelligence, and of what may be expected of Dutch ships to join him.

"The Act for encouraging Seamen was read. Their Lordships, not having some of the provisoes before them, appointed another meeting, and Sir Ri[chard] Onslow to be here on Friday, and Mr. Attorney to be here.

"I waited on the King this evening, who gave me directions to send the letter to the Admiralty above proposed, but not to write to Sir Geo. Rooke till his Majesty heard more, and I had further orders."

*In Shrewsbury's hand.*

## CAPEL TO SHREWSBURY.

[16]95, Dec. 10, Dublin Castle.—“ Having last Saturday given the Royal assent to twelve of the 18 Bills re-transmitted and brought by Mr. Stone, and there appearing not the least unquiet temper in the House, I am in hopes that by the end of next week I may pass the other money Bill, together with all the rest of the Bills, and so end the Sessions by an adjournment, pursuant to his Majesty’s commands, to the 28th of March next.

“ There has happened in the House of Lords a commitment of the Bishop of Waterford for some passages in his protest against a Bill (thrown out, for the uniting of parishes), which the Lords conceived reflected upon the honour of the House. It was difficult for to prevail with him to submit to the pleasure of the House, but the Lords have been pleased to allow me so much credit as, bearing with his temper (and in respect to his coat), to admit him this day to his place again without going to the Bar or reprimanding him in his place.

“ Give me leave, my Lord, to add some few expressions of my own to your Grace upon the present conjuncture, in reference to the report we have here, that the majority of this House of Commons are truly disposed to support his Majesty and this interest.

“ I conceive things were never more promising in order to set the King upon a right bottom since his being upon the throne as [than] now ; and therefore I heartily wish (as I have ever done) that since the people have made choice of such Members whose principles suit with that interest which can only support his Majesty, we may lay aside all such practices as have hitherto been too much put in execution, I mean, the ill characters, and undermining one another, to the dishonour of ourselves, and prejudice to the public and the King’s affairs. This will be a part your Grace’s excellent temper is able to prevent ; and though I am a person of the lowest character of those that pretend to serve this interest, yet the satisfaction I shall receive by your accomplishing so great a thing will add to the great esteem I have for your Grace’s administration of affairs.

[P.S.] “ Oblige me by telling Mr. Russell these my poor apprehensions. I have frequently expressed the same to him before I came over, and to Mr. Wharton, when here. I hope your Grace remembers Brigadier Wolseley.”

*Enclosure* :—

List of twelve Bills passed with the Royal assent, 7 Dec., 1695.

## THO. BRODRICK TO SHREWSBURY.

1695, Dec. 10, Dublin.—“ I have the honour of your Grace’s of the 3rd, and do humbly presume to acquaint your Grace that out of the sixty thousand pounds offered for the Earl of Clancarty’s estate, all legal incumbrances are to be deducted, of which I humbly conceive there are none other than the mother’s dower, and what his Majesty shall be graciously pleased to allow the daughters.

“The mother is rightly entitled to dower, but then she is accountable to the King for the profits of the whole estate, which she received during the minority of the now Earl; nay, even [in] the time of the war she received full rent.

“The daughters have no legal demand, nor is the estate chargeable with any more or other sum than his Majesty shall please to allow. The mother’s portion was but fifteen hundred pounds, which is usually some guide in ascertaining the daughters’.

“Upon the whole matter I am humbly of opinion that with prudent and just management the estate will yield fifty thousand pounds over and above the mother’s dower, and very good portions for the daughters.

“The offer was made by the Protestants of that county with regard to their future security, more than to any advantage in a bargain. The dangerous consequence of that estate’s falling into Popish hands your Grace is sensible of. It has twice ruined Munster. The estate is very much worsted (*sic*), and will daily be more so by felling timber, which I fear turns very little to the King’s profit.”

Re. 21.

#### GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1695, Dec. 14-24, Turin.—Two days ago the Nuncio had an audience of his R.H., whom he presented with a brief from the Pope, exhorting him to peace. The Prince replied in general terms, and will send copies of it to his Allies. The Pope has probably acted in the same way towards the Catholic princes. Remarks on designs and preparations for the next campaign; the regiments of Comercy and Hanover being mentioned. The decision must come from Vienna. Hopes Lord Lexington is fully informed of the King’s intentions. News from Toulon that the French are pressing all sailors, as if they intended to make some great armament in good time. It is the common opinion that they will risk the passage of the ships now at Toulon into the Ocean before our Fleet can leave Cadiz. Trusts Sir George Rooke has orders to act in concert with him. Will write to Rooke regularly about “our” movements. Has received Shrewsbury’s two letters of 22 Nov.—2 Dec.

*French.* R. Jan. 5, 1695-6.

#### PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1695, Dec. 15, Kensington.—“King, Lord Keeper, Archbishop, Lord Privy Seal, Mr. Secretary, Shrewsbury.

“The Lords of the Admiralty are ordered to add an account what is designed for the main Fleet, putting the Straits and Channel Fleets together, because there may be occasion of sending from one Fleet to the other.

“And also an account of the cruisers.

“The King resolves to refer the petition of Sir Richard Verney, but takes time to consider of the form.



“ Sir Charles Hedges reported the prisoners condemned at the Marshall-sea ; only one ordered to be pardoned.

“ The Commons’ Address for calling in the clipped money was read.

“ I asked what I should write to Sir Geo. Rooke, and the King told me he would tell me before Tuesday.”

*In Shrewsbury’s hand.*

#### SHREWSBURY to SIR G. ROOKE.

1695, Dec. 16, Whitehall.—Sends lists of the French fleet at Toulon, which differ. . . .

*Copy. Enclosures :—*

1. Extracts from letters dated at Paris and Toulon in Nov. and Dec. 1695, with news of naval preparations at Toulon and Brest, and a list of ships in the former port.

2. Another list of ships at Toulon, with the number of guns in each.

3. Admiral Russell’s list of ships there, Dec. 1694 (*sic*), with the numbers of men and guns in each.

#### SIR G. ROOKE to SHREWSBURY.

1695, Dec. 16-26, Queen, at Cadiz.—Sends copies of what he wrote to the Government and [the] Consul of Algiers. It was what was earnestly expected, and what the French “ some time since expressed to them.”

*R. Feb. 17. Enclosures :—*

1. Copy of a letter from Rooke “ to the most Illustrious the Bashaw, the Dey, and Dewan of the ancient, powerful, and famous City and Kingdom of Algiers.” Compliments. Sends them 210 barrels of powder as a present from his Majesty.

2. Copy of a letter from Rooke to Mr. Robert Cole, Consul at Algiers, on the same subject. Asks whether it is not “ possible to get some intelligible (*sic*) person at Algiers to take frequent opportunities of going over to Mersilles and Tolloone, to observe and inform himself of the enemies’ naval preparations ” ; also to prevail with the Government of Algiers to break with France, &c.

#### CAPEL to SHREWSBURY.

[16]95, Dec. 17, Dublin Castle.—“ I have received your Grace’s of the 30th past, as likewise that of Dec. 3rd.

“ In obedience, my Lord, to his Majesty’s commands, the two Houses are adjourned to the 28th of March next.

“ There was not the least occasion to make use of that authority his Majesty was pleased to give me of proroguing them, for the King’s servants did their parts so well that all remained quiet, and the Sessions closed with this Address\* I now send your Grace by Col. Coningham.

\* Not found.

“ In one of my last letters that I received from England there seems to be a report as if the two Mr. Broderikes and Mr. Attorney Rochford were to be turned out from the King’s service, which is no little surprise to me, for their credit is of such value here, from their affection and abilities to serve his Majesty, that I could neither have succeeded in the business of the Sole Right, nor can I say I am sufficiently assisted in the Government without the abilities of Mr. Attorney Rochford and Mr. Solicitor-General.

[P.S.] “ Mr. Knox, that his [has?] employment in Col. Coningham’s Regiment, has been lately presented to me by men of good worth and firm Protestant[s] as a person very fitting, and to be trusted in his Majesty’s [service], whenever he shall think fit.”

R. 22. *Enclosure* (?) :—

List of the Bills passed with the Royal assent, 14 Dec., 1695. Five titles of Acts.

#### GALWAY TO SHREWSBURY.

1695, Dec. 17-27, Turin.—Will join those who urge the attack on Pignerol, since the King approves of it. There is much talk of Prince Eugene being sent into Hungary, and of some one else being appointed commander of the Emperor’s troops here. Doubts if the Emperor has a man in his service fit for the post. Is glad the King is going to send a minister to Genoa. It is absolutely necessary to have an Englishman there; he should be empowered to deal with the question of commerce with this country, and to maintain the interests of our merchants. Thinks Sir James Montgomery may have himself circulated the report of his death. A Scotch gentleman declares positively that he has seen him. Will urge with moderation the dismissal of the English and Scotch Protestants, and the payment for the winter-quarters of the two Regiments.

*French.* R. Jan. 5, 1695-6.

#### GALWAY TO SHREWSBURY.

1695, Dec. 21, Turin.—Sends a copy of the project sent by his Royal Highness to the Emperor by the hands of Prince Eugene. The Duke of Savoy prays the King to send him some “ bombardiers et canoniers.” His Royal Highness will dismiss the English who are found among his troops. Will send them to Flanders as soon as the weather permits. Hopes the Prince will act justly with regard to the payment for the winter-quarters of the two Regiments of the King’s troops. M. de Leganès has been here some days. M. le Conte Vernon arrived at the same time, returning from his voyage to Spain; it would have been better if he had never made it, as it has been of little benefit to the service of his master, and he reports everything that can alienate the Prince, not only the bad government of that State, and the little hope there is of his being paid the subsidies promised him by that Crown, but also the sentiments of that Court

touching his conduct. He says that the Marquis de los Babbases told him that his Royal Highness keeps in his coffers the money given him, maintaining no more than 6,000 men, and these only militia. The reply to the Count's proposition that the government of the Milanese should be given to his Royal Highness was, that it might have been entertained directly after the battle of Stafarde, but they no longer had need of him. The Count states that there is a large French party in the Spanish Court, and urgent for peace. Demolition of Casal, &c.

*French.* R. Jan. 13, '95-6. *Enclosure*:—

Project for the siege of Pignerol, showing the number of troops, officers, gunners, horses, &c., required, including the following "Englishmen": 1 commander, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 24 "bombistes," 5 captains of "canonniers," and 80 "canonniers." The King of Great Britain and his Royal Highness together will furnish 15,000 infantry. The former is to be urged by the Emperor's Ambassador to give orders to the commander of his Fleet and that of Holland in the Mediterranean Sea, to debark part of the infantry on board his vessels at Final, or at any other place which shall be indicated to him, in order to join the Allies' troops before Pignerol.

*French,* 3 pp. folio.

#### GALWAY TO SHREWSBURY.

1695, Dec. 21, Turin.—Understands that the King wishes him to press for the payment of M. Boit, formerly British consul at Nisse. Is afraid his representations will not be attended to, as he is known to be a friend of M. Boit. Shrewsbury should speak with warmth to M. de la Tour on the subject. The ministers of his Royal Highness admit that M. Boit lent his money at a time of great necessity.

*French.* R. 23 Jan. 95[-6].

#### PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1695, Dec. 22, Kensington.—"King, Archbishop, Prince, Shrews[bury], Lord Keeper, Lord Portland, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Chamb[erlain], Lord Godolphine, Mr. Secretary, Mr. Russel.

"Lord Paget's letter of the 12th Sept. and 2nd October was read, and I am to write to Sir Geo. Rooke to send some ships towards the port, when he shall be satisfied the Toulon fleet will not come out.

"Mr. Meester's letter and memorial must be sent to the Treasury, to decide which ought to defray the charge, the Navy or Ordnance Board.

"Mr. Attorney to have notice that he will receive a draft of a proclamation from the Admiralty, which must be offered the next Council.

"Sir Charles Hedges reports the case of several of the prisoners in the Marshalsea.



“Mr. Blaithwa<sup>[yt]</sup> to have notice to prepare a Bill for the Lords’ House, to be offered the King next Sunday, with the number of men in it.”

*In Shrewsbury’s hand.*

LETTER FROM PARIS.

[1695, Dec. 22–]1696, Jan. [1], Paris.—“Extrait d’une lettre écrite de Paris dans le commencement de Janvier 1696.

“Que l’on se tienne sur ses gardes en Angleterre, car la France trame une grande entreprise sur ce Royaume. La Flotte doit tenter à tout prix le passage du Détroit sur la fin de ce mois, et par le premier temps le Roy Jacques la doit monter avec quantité de troupes et aborder, veu ses diligences dont il se flatte plus que jamais ; et de tous les Seigneurs Anglois qui étoient avec luy en France la plupart est partie pour l’Angleterre, sous pretexte d’obeir au dernier Parlement ; mais le veritable sujet est de les fomenter davantage, et preparer toutes choses pour une heureuse reception. L’on a desarmé les dix vaisaux de Canada, et fait mander les mariniers à Toulon, où 66 vaisaux étoient déjà tout prêts. Enfin, les dispositions méritent que l’on s’y prepare aussi, et je vous prie de ménager ce que je vous dis, me l’ayant été secrètement communiqué, et que les deux Roys ont été pour cela en longue conference ensemble.”

*Enclosed in Galway’s letter of 4-14 Jan. Endorsed: Extract of a letter from Paris of the 1st January, 1696.*

SHREWSBURY TO LORD DEPUTY [CAPEL].

1695, Dec. 24, Whitehall.—“Having acquainted his Majesty with the contents of several of your Excellency’s letters which came many together the 21st and 22nd of this month, I find the King perfectly well satisfied with your Excellency’s behaviour in this whole Session, and not so displeased with those gentlemen you mention as to give any ground, that I can perceive, for what you apprehend. He is mighty desirous, if it were possible, that the differences concerning my Lord Chancellor might be reconciled, and thinks it would be an ill precedent to be obliged to remove a man upon the dislike of a party in the House of Commons, when what his enemies would charge him with appears to his Majesty of no great weight. Upon these considerations he commanded me to use my small interest to incline you to be assisting in it.” . . .

*Copy.*

SHREWSBURY TO MR. BRODRICK.

[16]95, Dec. 24, Whitehall.—“I have received your letters of the 4th and the 10th. The design of Gohogan’s petition appears very odd, and the consequences well stopped in the House of Commons. I do not find but the King is extremely satisfied with the conclusion of the Sessions, and only wishes

that the heats and animosities about my Lord Chancellor were not so great, or at least that they might be reconciled or moderated.

“I think his Majesty relishes very well what you propose about my Lord Clancarty’s estate, and is abundantly convinced much more is offered than ever he shall make of it, in the method it is in. He told me he would speak to me again of it, and in the mean time bid me write something that might not discourage you. I tell you just the truth, which is what you shall always have from,” &c.

*Autograph draft.*

#### CAPEL to SHREWSBURY.

1695, Dec. 25, Dublin Castle.—“Your Grace’s of the 10th instant came safe to me the last post, upon which I immediately ordered the collectors to keep what money was in their hands, and have likewise appointed that the tenants do signify what moneys they are liable to pay; but I am in great want of an agent to attend me in this affair of my Lord Bellieu’s. So soon as any comes to me, I will take what care I can to do the utmost that lies in my power.”

Re. Jan. 2nd, 169<sup>g</sup>.

#### LETTER FROM GENOA.

[1695, Dec. 27–]1696, Jan. 6, n.s., Genoa.—An English captain has arrived here from Thoulon. The French are diligently fitting their fleet, to leave for West France speedily, &c.

“The poor English seamen here, being above twenty in number, have been most inhumanly treated by the French, having being kept by them above two months on board their man-of-war whilst they were cruising, hardly allowing them any subsistence; and although, when the said ship was at Leghorne, the English consul made instance for their releasement, together with their commander, it was denied, notwithstanding the capitulations reciprocally agreed on. At their arrival at Thoulon, they were not permitted the least stay in the town to refresh themselves, &c.”

*Enclosed in Galway’s letter of 4–14 Jan.*

#### SIR G. ROOKE to SHREWSBURY.

1695, Dec. 30; Queen, at Cadiz.—“I have received your Grace’s letter of the 3rd instant, with some papers enclosed relating to wrecks on this coast, of which I have particularly informed myself, and herewith enclose your Grace a copy of the account; and in my poor opinion, whoever the undertakers are, the advantage of their work will not answer the expense of it; for as many of these wrecks as are to be come at, have been drained already, and those that lay in sand, especially if it be anything loose, must be buried in the ground as well as under water; for

we have the experience of that in England, as the Windsor Castle, who was lost on the Goodwyn Sand—her whole fabric was in four days' time sucked in and buried; and the wreck from which the great treasure was taken in the West Indias lay upon rocks, where the water was generally still and very transparent, which it seldom or never is here."

Will be glad to see the promised ships arrive. "I hope the enemy cannot hurt us without this Court comes to an accommodation with them. . . . Nor am I at all apprehensive of these people without the assistance and joined force of the French; for God knows we have their miserable armada entirely at our mercy; I am sure I can burn them when I please with two long boats." . . .

R. 17 Jan. 95. *Enclosure* :—

[Report on Wrecks in Cadiz Bay.]

"In obedience to your desire I have made the best inquiry I can about what ships from the West Indies and other Spanish ships have been lost near this place, and what I have learned thereabout is as follows.

"In Cromwell's wars with Spain, in the destruction that General Blake made of the Spanish West India ships, he burnt two galleons, merchantmen, to the S.W. of this city; the one about a league and a half from the town called the Calderon . . . ; the other galleon called the Catalina lies about two leagues from the town, in a place called the Anegadas, in four-fathom water and sandy ground." . . .

Similar particulars as to other ships lost on several occasions. (They appear to have contained considerable riches, which were to be recovered.)

*Endorsed*: About the Spanish wrecks in Cadiz Bay.

*There is also a duplicate of this enclosure.*

CAPEL to SHREWSBURY.

16[95], Dec. 31, Dublin Castle.—"I understand by Sir Francis Brewster that he has humbly offered to your Grace a petition, which you have been pleased to lay once before his Majesty, but had not then time to give any answer to it, and that my appearing in his behalf might be of some use to him. I am indeed obliged to comply with him in his request, for though my acquaintance with Sir Francis Brewster has only been since his Majesty's first intentions were to send me hither, yet the trust I have reposed in him by [of?] disposing the minds of men to an effectual success in Parliament in his Majesty's affairs has been so prudently and zealously performed by him, that I am obliged to serve him in what lies in my power; and therefore, if his Majesty will please to grant a reference to me upon his petition, I will endeavour to make such report thereupon as may answer his merits, and be consistent with his Majesty's service.



“ I cannot omit to add one thing more. This gentleman was of great use to me when heats arose in that personal matter that has made such a noise, and was the principal person I depended upon in giving me calculations that were the most likely to prove true upon the funds of money granted to his Majesty by the Parliament.”

R. Jan. 19, 9 $\frac{5}{8}$ .

“ A COPY of Mr. RUSSELL’S ACCOUNT.”

1695.—Received contingent money imprest for the service of the Fleet, for the years 1691 and 1692 - - - 5,000*l*.

Received same, for 1694 - - - - - 5,000*l*.

Among the payments :—

1692. To an apothecary for drugs and medicaments for the sea for my use, with some instruments - - - 66*l*.

To money paid Capt. Bembo for canvas to make pudding bags for the Britannia’s company - - - - - 4*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*.

To several commanders for regulating the press at London, from the 1st of January to the 26th of April, at 5*l*. per man - - - - - 160*l*.

To money paid for the use of several houses at Brixom [Brixham] to lodge sick men in - - - - - 9*l*. 12*s*.

To several French Refuge[e] Captains, by the King’s order - - - - - 400*l*.

To several officers and seamen for their pains in getting the Royall Oake off the rocks at Plymouth, and helping the other ships of war that were then in danger - - - - - 56*l*.

To several Garnzy pilots sent on board by order of the Lord Nottingham, Secretary of State, at 12*l*. per man - - - 216*l*.

To my Dutch secretary and interpreter for one year’s salary - - - - - 300*l*.

To Mr. Burchett [my secretary] for one year’s salary - 500*l*.

1693. To several commanders of fireships, as also to officers and seamen, for the service at le Houge and Chergbrooke - 1,500*l*.

1694. To money given and presents made to the Vice-King of Catalonia, and to the Civil Government and their servants - - - - - 196*l*.

To 49 deserters (of the King’s subjects) from the French army - - - - - 30*l*.

To charges upon the account of my sickness on shore - 300*l*.

To my Spanish and Italian secretaries<sup>s</sup> - - - - - 300*l*.

To money paid eight pilots for the coast of Catalonia and Provence, being two months on board, at 25*l*. per man - 200*l*.

1695. To money gave [given] to persons on the Island of Sardin[i]a, during the Fleet’s watering there, for damage done them by seamen and soldiers - - - - - 120*l*.

To several services performed by an English merchant during the time his Majesty’s Fleet was in the Straits—given him a small prize ship valued at 600*l*. - - - - - 600*l*.

7 pp.

\*“ Secretary ” in the following year

## AMERICA.

[1695,] ———, 7 Will. III.—Royal Commission to “A. B. C. D. E. F. G.,” beginning: “Whereas our Plantations in America have greatly advanced the navigation, revenue, and trade of this our kingdom of England, upon which the wealth and prosperity of it chiefly depends . . . we have resolved to establish a fixed and more regular method for the better inspection and improvement thereof.” The said persons are therefore appointed “Commissioners of all our Plantations in America, during our royal pleasure,” with certain powers. They are to meet once in every week or oftener in the Palace of Whitehall.

*Draft, 2 pp.*

## SHREWSBURY to LORD DEPUTY [CAPEL].

1695-6, Jan. 2, London.—“I received yours of the 23rd Dec. with the enclosed papers relating to a dispute between your Excellency and my Lord Chancellor about admitting Mr. Neave and Mr. Ormesby, the one to be second Sergeant, the other to be of the King’s Counsel, as also a former letter from your Excellency upon the same subject. Upon the receipt of that first letter I endeavoured to discourse his Majesty, but found him then unwilling, having not received my Lord Chancellor’s letter, which he thought reasonable to see before he took any resolution. Since that time I have been indisposed with a fit of the gravel, so that till this evening I have had no opportunity of waiting upon his Majesty; but tonight he commanded me to assure you that he would maintain your Excellency in those rights that belong to your employment, being very well satisfied with your service in the station you are in; but his Majesty said he must take some farther time to consider of the particulars before he came to such a resolution as to give any direction positively in it. . . .

“This morning I received your Excellency’s of the 27th of December, and, giving you many thanks for your kindness to my Lord Bellew, remain,” &c.

*Copy.*

## GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1695-6, Jan. 4-14, Turin.—Sends him a copy of a letter from Genoa, and another copy to Mr. Stanhope, to be forwarded to Sir George Rook. Has given orders to the writer of that letter to send a man express to Toulon, to learn more precisely what the French are doing. Does not believe they can despatch this fleet from Toulon without sailors from the west. Yesterday we had a long conference with the commissaries named by his Royal Highness for the establishment of commerce. One of them, the General of the Finances, is opposed to it. His Royal Highness thinks the French party is dominant in Spain, but does not seem to be annoyed thereat; and the Marquis de St. Thomas looks upon Spain as a mad patient, who must not be deserted. Has received

from the Marquis copies of the Pope's brief in favour of peace, and the Prince's reply. Sends a copy of a letter from Paris. Trusts Admiral Rook has orders to follow up the French if they pass the Strait.

*French.* R. 30 [Jan.] 95. *Partly printed by Coxe.*

*Enclosures: see Dec. 22 and 27.*

#### PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1695-6, Jan. 5, Kensington.—“King, Archbishop, Lord Keeper, Shrewsbury, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Chamberlain, Lord Godolphin, Lord Portland, Mr. Russell, Mr. Secretary.

“I am ordered to write to the Mayor of Coventry about the townsmen's rescuing the trooper.

“Sir Geo. Rooke's letter was read.

“His Majesty is sorry the Turkey convoy are sent, and if there were time to recall it, his Majesty would do it, but he hopes the intelligence he will receive of the French coming out will stop his sending out the convoy. T[o] enlarge upon the intelligence, and the diversity we receive from several parts, and doubt whether the French are as strong as mentioned in my former letter; but if the French shall endeavour to pass with such a strength as he thinks superior to his, that he calls a council of war, and acts according to their opinion; and if (*sic*) in case they shall think it not advisable to engage the enemy, that then he endeavour to follow them, and to return home with the whole Fleet.

“That the King hoped the Fleet might be ready sooner than the beginning of March, but recommends to him to be ready as soon as may be, and that he will clean his ships with regard to the accounts he will receive of the French preparations.

“Sir Geo. Rooke to correspond with Lord Gallway. That he should be always upon the watch, unless his intelligence secures him that they will not come out.

“That he may visit the Genoese ships for French goods in the same manner as his Majesty has given orders to the Dutch to do.

“About Capt. Tolls he will hear by the next post.

“That against the next post he shall have power under the Great Seal to treat peace; and for redemption of slaves he has now a power sent him. Thus far the letter to Sir Geo. Rooke.

“In the letter that I writ by the<sup>d</sup> squadron that goes from Portsmouth, and that carries the instructions of the Dec. (?) of the 5th Dec., that the King hopes, if he receives these instructions, and the reinforcement he will have by this squadron, that he will not need several of those cautions in my other letter, but will be strong enough to stop the French.

“One first-rate and five third-rates will be ready to go (the Admiralty say) to Sir Geo. Rooke in five or six days.

“The King says there is no occasion for the advice-boat that lies for orders; so she is directed to be sent to look in towards Brest.

\* “Dutch” smudged out.



“The Report of the Commissioners of the Customs and the Merchants’ answer, delivered to Mr. Russell, and the Admiralty ordered to report upon it next Council day.”

*In Shrewsbury’s hand. On a separate paper, in another hand:—* Victory, Defiance, Barwick, Devonshire, Dreadnought, Mary.

SHREWSBURY to SIR G. ROOKE.

1695-6, Jan. 6, London.—“I have received your letter of Dec. the 2nd, and at a Committee of the Council laid it before his Majesty, who commands me to tell you that he is much concerned to hear that you have resolved at this time to send away the Turkey Fleet, and to weaken your strength by detaching eight or nine men-of-war, four as convoy throughout the whole voyage, and the rest to accompany them to the Cape Mattapan; that if he did not conclude it were now too late, he would send you orders not to divide your force, or to recall any [it] might be yet in your power to stop; but he is still in hopes the intelligence you will have received of the preparations the French make at Toulon to endeavour to pass the Straits, may put a stop to what you intended when you writ your last letter.” If it be too hazardous to stop the enemy, he is to return home.

“His Majesty was in hopes the ships under your command would have been ready for service before the beginning of March.” Some Dutch and English ships are at Spithead, about to sail to Rooke.

“His Majesty does direct that you correspond with my Lord Gallway, his envoy at the Duke of Savoy’s Court, who will not only be able to give you good advices of what is doing in Provence, but may also propose schemes for the public service the next summer. His Majesty does likewise think fit that you visit and search Genoese ships for French goods, in the same manner as the Dutch do. And for what relates to the Algerines, you will receive an answer by the next post, and as soon as may be a power under the Great Seal to treat a peace with the Emperor of Morocco.”

*Autograph draft. Enclosures:—*

1. Extracts from letters from Paris, Toulon, and Brest, Dec. 1695, as to the expected despatch of vessels from Toulon to Brest.
2. Similar extracts, Dec. 1695, and Jan. 1696.

SHREWSBURY to SIR G. ROOKE.

1695-6, Jan. 6, London.—Sends additional instructions with the squadron about to sail to Cadiz. The King hopes he will now be strong enough to prevent the French from passing [the Straits].

*Copy.*

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1695-6, Jan. 7, Whitehall.—Sends further advices as to the enemy’s design to pass the Straits. Thinks they cannot send out more than 50 or 52 ships from Toulon.

*Copy. Enclosure:—*

Extracts from letters dated at Rochefort and Brest, Jan. 1696.

## SHREWSBURY TO GALWAY.

1695-6, Jan. 7, Whitehall.—“Yours of the 7-17, 14-24, 17-27 December, which came all together, were read to the King, and one enclosed, delivered to his Majesty, who commands me to tell you he continues still in the opinion that Pignerol is the best design can be formed, but agrees with your doubts, that you are hardly strong enough in foot for so great an attempt. His Majesty has it under his consideration to send some fit person to reside at Genoua, but has not yet nominated who it shall be.

“Sir George Rooke has directions to correspond with your Lordship, and I hope you will give accounts of whatever you think may be for the service. We begin to take it for granted that the French will attempt to pass the Straits; I hope we shall be in a condition to hinder them. There is a considerable squadron of English and Dutch men-of-war now at Spithead that wait a wind, and are designed for Cadiz.”

*Copy.*

## CAPEL TO SHREWSBURY.

[16]95-6, Jan. 11, Dublin Castle.—“’Tis with infinite satisfaction I have received your Grace’s of the 24th of December, wherein you tell me that his Majesty is pleased with my behaviour this Sessions. In the same letter, and in another of the 2nd of January relating to the dispute between the Chancellor and myself, about his refusing to admit Mr. Neave to be the King’s Serjeant, and Mr. Ormsby of his Counsel, pursuant to the warrants I sent him, your Grace also tells me that his Majesty would maintain me in those rights that belong to my employment, but is mighty desirous, if it were possible, that the differences between us might be reconciled, and was concerned at this accident, concluding it must certainly aggravate this difference, whereas he did and does extremely wish it might be sincerely composed.

“It has ever been my resolution, and shall always be my practice, to do my duty in such ways and manner as shall be most agreeable to his Majesty, and nothing but a true regard to his interest and service shall ever at any time prevail with me to forbear the doing anything I think may be acceptable to him; and even then I shall only with all humility offer my thoughts to his Majesty, and submit them to his gracious pleasure.

“As for my Lord Chancellor, I have ever behaved myself with great civility towards him, and paid him all the respect due to his station, and in the heats and prosecutions against him in Parliament I never interposed to his prejudice. This is evident by the Commissioners of the Revenue and their collectors and clerks (many of them being of the House) all voted [voting] for him, which, had I showed any dislike to, they would not have done, receiving their salaries quarterly by the allowance or approbation of the Chief Governor. But my Lord Chancellor has not dealt with me after the same manner, for his friends upon all occasions have appeared against me, and those that had any

dependence upon his office, or relation to himself, continually showed themselves in opposition to me, and were against my being so much as named in the Address; and for himself, after what I had done for his brother and those he recommended to me, to refuse to comply with my warrants in behalf of Mr. Neave and Mr. Ormsby, and to tell me openly he would represent the matter to the King, is certainly to endeavour, as much as in him lies, to lessen me in the esteem of the people here, and to render me unworthy of the great trust his Majesty has reposed in me.

“And now, my Lord, if I cannot profess so sincere a friendship to Sir Charles Porter as I find may be expected from me, I must humbly crave leave to say that 'tis not from any resentment I retain of his behaviour towards me, but purely in duty to the King, and with regard to the allegiance I ought [owe] him, without any other consideration whatever. For, by what I have observed of the Chancellor since my coming into this kingdom, and of his acting here, I have good reason to believe he is not so hearty as he should be to the present Government, and that he has given occasion enough to others to suspect him as one that without much difficulty might be reconciled to the late King's interest.

“Supposing, then, that his integrity to the King is not unquestionable, but that it remains in the balance, and doubtful which way it inclines, I appeal to your Grace, and desire you will well consider it, of what consequence it may be to his Majesty's and the Protestant interest in this kingdom, for me by an undecent compliance to debase the authority the King has put into my hands, which I am sure I shall ever make use of for his service only, and to exalt the power of the Chancellor, which 'tis more than probable he may employ for the preservation and support of the Jacobite and Popish interest, and for the covering of the corruptions of several of the officers and persons here, which I cannot discountenance with any success whilst he continues to keep the Seals.

[P.S.] “My Lord Abercorne goes for England this post. He is a fair conditioned gentleman, and has been of use to me this Sessions in the Lords' House.”

R. 20, 95.

#### PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1695-6, Jan. 12, Kensington.—“King, Archbishop, Prince, Lord Chamberlain, Lord Keeper, Shrewsbury, Lord Privy Seal, Mr. Secretary, Lord Steward, Lord Portland, Lord Godolphin, Mr. Russell.

“Mr. Attorney and Mr. Solicitor [to?] consult with the Judges what may be done for the seizing and prosecuting persons coming from France.

“Speak to the Porte Envoyé, what was done in King Charles' time.

“Lord Tyronne's petition referred to Lord Deputy.

“La Pierre (?) and Dutasta (?) to be sent back into France.



“Speak tomorrow [to] the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded about the ill-treatment the English prisoners receive in France.\*

“The Dep. Gov. of Jersey’s letter of the 13th Dec. was read, and nothing done upon it.

“The King told the Admiralty there was more need this year than ever to man the Fleet early, and bid them take notice he told them so, for he took it that the French would put out a fleet this year.”

*In Shrewsbury’s hand.*

SIR G. ROOKE TO SHREWSBURY.

1695-6, Jan. 13, o.s., Queen, at Cadiz.—“Since my last to your Grace I received the enclosed letters from Alcaide Abdella, the Emperor of Morocco’s Vice-King of West Barbary, by which your Grace will see their inclination and desire to treat with such persons as his Majesty shall please to appoint and empower for that purpose.”

Sends an extract from two letters he has seen from Genoa and Leghorne. Unless reinforced, he will be inferior to the French, &c.

“I do enclose your Grace a list of the ships that have been cleaned since my arrival, and I have seen the bottoms of most of them as they correen’d (*sic*); and am very glad to tell your Grace, after the great cry of the worm in England, the prejudice they have received in that particular is not worth the mentioning.”

This country has almost an open trade with France in Genoa’s bottoms, or at least under Genoa’s colours. . . .

R. 17 Feb. *Enclosures* :—

1, 2. Letter from the Alcaide Abdella (as above), to the Admiral and General of the Fleet of Great Britain and England. Refers to the good relations which have always existed between the Emperor and the English nation, and a proposed meeting of representatives.

*Arabic, with a Spanish translation.*

3. “Extract of a letter from Mr. Giles Ball to Mr. Hodges, dated at Genoua, 8 Dec. 1695.” This relates to naval preparations at Toulon.

Also, “Extract of a letter from Mr. Consul Blackwell, of Livorne, dated 5 Dec. 1695.” This relates to the same matter.

4. List of ships (as above).

*There is also a duplicate of this letter, and of the third enclosure.*

PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1695-6, Jan. 14, Whitehall.—“Lord Keeper, Mr. Russell, Shrewsbury, Lord Godolphin, Mr. Secretary.

“Admiralty attended.

\* The following paragraph is struck out here:—“The signing the Treaty of Algieres deferred till Mr. Secretary hears in answer to the complaint sent to Holland about the Algerine” (*sic*).

“The letter from Bridgnorth to the Earl of Denbigh was read, and nothing resolved to be done till the Council day.

“I read the intelligences I received the last two posts from France.

“The Navy Board were called in, to ask their objections to the Bill for encouraging of Seamen.

“They say the business of the Navy Board is already so great, they could not support such an addition, especially such of them as have particular offices.

“The Bill was given to the Navy Board to consider, and make what objections or amendments they think proper.

“The Admiralty desired to recommend to the ships in the Downs ordered to Cadiz, to take the first opportunity of weather to join the squadron at Spithead.

“An advice-boat to be clean[ed] at Portsmouth.”

*In Shrewsbury's hand.*

#### SHREWSBURY TO SIR G. ROOKE.

1695-6, Jan. 14, Whitehall.—Sends advices, with duplicates of some formerly sent.

*Copy. Enclosure:—*

Extracts from letters dated at Paris, Toulon, Marseilles, and Rochefort, Dec. 1695, and Jan. 1696, as to naval preparations at Toulon, Brest, and Rochefort.

#### GALWAY TO SHREWSBURY.

1695-6, Jan. 14-24, Turin.—The French continue to spread the report of a great armament at Toulon. Has directed M. d' Arselliers to send all such news direct to Shrewsbury, as it arrives at Geneva, before it comes here. Does not believe the report. The enemy talk of three designs, 1, an attack on Barcelona, 2, the union of the vessels at Toulon and Brest for an attack on our Fleet at Cadiz, and, 3, a descent in England. The object no doubt is to compel the King to leave more troops in England.

*French. R. Feb. 6, 95-6.*

#### CAPEL TO SHREWSBURY.

[16]95-6, Jan. 16, Dublin Castle.—“Your Grace's of the 7th instant came safe to me, together with a copy of your Grace's to my Lord Chancellor's (*sic*) by the King's commands to obey my warrant, which he accordingly did.

“My Lord, your friendship and support of me has never more appeared than by obtaining his Majesty's orders in this particular, where the sword and my honour was so much concerned.”

R. Feb. 2nd, 169 $\frac{6}{5}$ .

#### CAPTAIN SCOTT'S DISCOVERY.

[16]95[-6], Jan. 18.—“Captain John Scott's List of the persons whom he knew to be in France when he was there contains an account of—

“Dukes 2, Earls and Lords 12, Knights 8, other persons of quality 23, Bishops 1, Ministers 3, Counsellors at Law, 2, ordinary gentlemen and other persons 24, Popish clergymen 5, gentlewomen 4, Lieut. Generals 1, Major Generals 2, Colonels 6, Lieut. Colonels 3, Majors 3, Captains, Lieutenants, and Ensigns, 33.

“The Captain’s narrative of what he knows since the 25th day of Sept. 1690.

“Page 1. Takes notice of Mrs. Billop and Mr. Johnston, a Benedictine, in Summersett House, who befriended him, and endeavoured to procure him passage beyond sea.

“Page 2. Says that one Mrs. Harris, in Southampton Street, who sells East India goods, has frequent cabals of the Jacobites at her house, in pretence of coming to buy goods.

“Page 4. Says that Mrs. Middlegast in St. James’ Street, next door to the Fox, befriended him in his imprisonment, and acquainted him that King James at his going off entrusted his seal with Sir Theophilus Oglethorp’s Lady, to be delivered to the Archbishop of Canterbury as a token of his resolution to preserve the Protestant Religion, and to desire him to use his interest in his absence; but the said Archbishop refusing the seal, Madam Oglethorp carried [it] over to King James in France privately.

“Page 5. That he went to France, and stayed at St. German’s seventeen days, where he saw the Earls of Dumfermlin, Wigton, [and] Dundee, Sir William Wallis, and the Duke of Gordon. That the Earl of Melfort gave him a letter by King James’s his (*sic*) order to the Commissar [y] of Lisle to enter him into subsistence. That he discoursed the Duke of Gordon in his way thither at Paris. That he saw at Lisle Capt. Twightly, commandant for the Scots and English there, who went with him to the Commissary, and got him entered into subsistence. That during his stay there Capt. Scot, brother to the Earl of Tarras, deserted thither out of O’Farrel’s Regiment. That David Lindsay, formerly secretary of the Earl of Melfort, came thither in his way from Paris to England, as did also Madam Sackville. That Capt. McAdam came thither from England, and that Capt. Summervail and Capt. Davidson deserted thither. That on the 11th of April, 1692, seventy Scots and English officers who were on subsistence at Lisle, were ordered by the French Court to march to Normandy, where they were to receive further orders, and received each man a month’s pay.

“Page 6. That when they arrived at Haver du Grace, they found M. G[en.] Buchan, M. G[en.] Cannon, and Col. Broun, with 50 or 60 officers from Scotland. That the said M. Generals and other great officers had been with King James at La Hogue. That M. G[en.] Buchan by his orders carried all the Scots back to Dunkirk, where they arrived May the 1st, 1692, leaving Lieut.-Col. Scott behind to receive King James’ orders, and come express with them to Dunkirk as soon as King James was embarked; the Scots officers being ready to sail with the first fair wind in two frigates, one commanded by Capt. Mesterton, an Irishman, and the other by a Frenchman. They had 500 saddles, 500 bridles, and 500 carbines, ready to embark, and about 100 Scots officers besides General



officers, Colonels, Lieut.-Cols., and Majors, with the Earls of Dumfermling, Wigton, and Dundee, the Lord Dunkell, Sir Wm. Wallis, Sir Geo. Barclay, and Sir Geo. Hamilton. That on the news of the defeat of the French fleet all the Scots officers were removed to Bourbourg by the Governor of Dunkirk; and while they were there a letter arrived from King James, taking off the French King's subsistence, and reducing Cols. to half a crown per day, Lt.-Cols. to 25*d.*, Majors to 20*d.*, Captains, Lieuts., and Ensigns to 10*d.*

“Page 7. That the Lords and General officers returning to Paris and St. German's, it was ordered by a council of war that a company should be made up of the Scots officers and sent to Catalonia, at which many grumbled, but wanting money they complied; and being about 80 gentlemen, who had all been commission officers, they were reviewed by the King himself. Col. Broun was made their Captain, Lt.-Col. Gordon and Lt.-Col. Scott first and second Lieutenants, and Major James Buchan Ensign; and Lt.-Col. Scott stayed behind for 45 more, who were marching from Arras, so that officers and all they made up 120; King James having declared that he would subsist none below Majors, but only ten at St. German's; and so they marched for Catalonia in October, 1692.

“*Ibid.* He says that Lieut. Hickfirt, an Englishman, and Mr. McDonald, cousin to the Captain of the Clan Renold, and he himself being on their way from Bourbourg to Paris—that Lieut. Hickfirt told him that my Lord ——, the Duke of Powis's son, had a regiment of horse ready to join King James upon his landing, and that he himself was a Captain-Lieut. of that same Regiment.

“*Ibid.* He says that he conversed with one Mr. Thomson in the Scots' College at Paris in Sept. 1692, who told him that he was going for Scotland in a little time after, as accordingly he did.

“Page 8. He says that he heard of Lieut.-Col. Fountain's being at St. German's about Christmas, 1692, but did not tarry long there, and was only seen by a few; that he cannot give any account what his business was, but supposes that Sir William Wallis can.

“*Ibid.* That in January he saw one James Smith, a merchant in Aberdeen, at St. German's, and about that same time one Mr. Melvin arrived from the Earl of Perth to his brother, the Earl of Melfort. That the said Mr. Melvin told him that he came from Aberdeen in a ship belonging to his own brother-in-law. That he was set ashore in Zealand, and being afraid that the Scots' Conservator should have notice of him, he sent his letters forward to Paris, and hastened thither himself all that he could. That he stayed at the Scots' College in Paris till he was dispatched back again to Scotland.

“Page 9. He says that Mr. Bell, a minister, son to Provost Bell of Glasgow, came to St. German's about that same time in company with Baily Kilhegens. That Mr. Bell stayed about three months, and returned again to Scotland. That Baily Kilhegens pretended to come on the account of a ship loaden with herrings which was taken from him by the French, and in his discourse used to talk much of the Earl of Arran, and of his

having been often in company with him. That about the end of December, 1692, Baily Kilhegens got his pass, and before he went Capt. Scot saw him in King James's bedchamber, and called thence into the King's closet, where he was private with him a considerable time, and was seen no more about Court, but went next day for Paris.

"Page 10. He says that there came so many over from Scotland that winter to St. German's, as Stenop's two brothers, the two Capt. Murrays, and Capt. Murray, son to the late Deputy Governor of the Castle of Edinburgh, Capt. Wallis, Lieut. Johnson, and divers others. That in the beginning of March, 1692, the King called a council of war at the Duke of Berwick's lodgings, where there sat the Duke of Barwick (*sic*), with M. G[en]. Buchan, M. G[en]. Cannon, and M. G[en]. Wachop. All the officers were ordered to appear before them, and told one by one that the King, being short of money, could keep them no longer in subsistence, but had reserved four months' subsistence for each of them to go where they pleased, and they should have passes, but that the King would be content that they should serve in the Army.

"Page 11. He adds that every one of the officers were [was] required to give in a memorial to the council of war, containing an account of themselves, and what they resolved to do, that the same might be showed to the King; which was accordingly done, and divers of them expressed their desire to return to Scotland. That about the latter end of March the King's answer came out upon every memorial, with orders to deliver 60 livres to each man, and those that desired it were allowed to go to Scotland; and it was proposed to them to go in the ship bound from Dunkirk to the Basse, but no ship could be had at that time, so that every one behaved to go the best way he could; and Mr. Davidson, the Earl of Dumfermlin's servant, and several others went off then.

"*Ibid.* That the Earl of Middleton arrived at St. German's about that time, and was carried by the Earl of Melfort in one of the King's coaches to the French King at Versailles, but his news and business was kept private.

"Page 12. That Capt. Stewart, son to a north country laird, chamberlain to D. [the Duke of] Gordon, procured a pass for Scotland, as did also Capt. Murray, brother to Stenop; but Capt. Scot was denied one, and entered on subsistence.

"*Ibid.* That in January, 1694, Mr. Kenneth McKenzie, the Earl of Seaforth's brother, came from Catalonia, and obtained money and a passport to go for Scotland, as did also Capt. Kenneth Orchart of Cromartie.

"*Ibid.* That Madam Sackfild came from England about the same time and brought a box with her to the Countess of Melfort, well packed and very heavy.

"*Ibid.* That in March or April, 1694, my Lord Griffin came over from England, and not long after that Sir James Mongomerie of Skelmorly.

"*Ibid.* That in the latter end of June or beginning of July there arrived from England one Thomas Robinson, a young man of his acquaintance, from the Lady Griffin, and being plundered and stripped by the Spaniards, and thereby rendered unfit to go

abroad, he sent for Capt. Scot, and desired him to draw up a memorial for him, which was to be given to the King by the Lady Elizabeth Hackett, *alias* De Lavall, daughter to the Earl of Newburgh.

“Page 13. He gives some particulars of the said memorial, viz., that the Lady Griffin had furnished him, the said Robinson, lodging and diet, and was very helpful to him. That he had been prisoner at Dublin some time, and had afterwards seen Limerick, Athlone, &c., of whose condition and strength he gave some account. That he was kindly received by the Countess of Antrim, elder, in the north of Ireland, whence he went for Scotland, landed in the county of Argile, and arriving at Edinburgh came along with M. G[en.] Livingston’s dragoons, and lodging at the Lady Griffin’s in the Pall Mall, she procured him passage in a ship going for Flanders, charging him to acquaint the King that there were several persons at Paris or St. Germain’s who had his Majesty’s pension, but needed it not, because they had money enough from England for giving an account to the Court at Whitehall of everything they heard or saw at the Court of St. Germain’s, which made sport at Whitehall, and therefore entreated King James that search might be made after them.

“Page 14. He adds that the Lady Elizabeth Hackett took great care of the above mentioned Mr. Robinson, and procured money from the King to put him in good equipage. That Robinson remained at St. German’s above six weeks, and told him that he had gotten a pass and money from the Queen, and went for England about the 20th of August, having promised to take Capt. Scott along with him, but gave him the slip. He adds that Robinson speaks Dutch very well, passes for a Dutchman, and resides at the Lady Griffin’s.

“*Ibid.* He says that in the spring of that same year Father Marr, *alias* Forbes, Superior of the Scots Jesuits’ College at Doway, was very busy at the Court of St. Germain’s for some days, from whence he went to Paris, then to Doway, and thence, as ’twas reported, to Scotland.

“*Ibid.* He says that the Earl of Belcarras, coming from Germany to St. Germain’s, was well received by King James, and is thought resides there as Secretary for Scotland; the Earl of Melfort being laid aside a little before his coming, and the Earl of Middleton succeeding in his room; Mr. Carrell, the Queen’s Secretary, being made conjunct-secretary with the Earl of Middleton.

“*Ibid.* He adds that as he came one morning with the Earl of Belcarras and Lieut.-Col. Graham of Berchapel (?), the Earl, speaking of the Basse, for then it was surrendered again, said that upon some surprise he went thither with some gentlemen in a boat, and that during the time of their abode there, Stratton was very kind to them, and taking the Earl aside told him he was ready to receive his Lordship’s commands and would obey whatever he should bid him do.

“Page 15. He says that in the beginning of that summer it was reported at St. Germain’s that the Lord Preston and some others of the English nobility were secretly at Paris.



“*Ibid.* That it was also reported that Sir Theophilus Oglethorp was at St. Germain’s with the King incognito, seen by none but those with whom he was to meet, and went away secretly. That Irwin of Stapleton was at St. Germain’s the winter before, and returned to England again.

“That Sir George Barclay went for England in 1693, and returning again to St. Germain’s was made Captain of the King’s 2nd troop of Guards, for reward of his services.

“That Dr. Bruntfield went for England in 1693, and returned to St. Germain’s in the latter end of [the] summer, 1694, where Capt. Scott saw him.

“That Capt. Scott having obtained a passport, Sept. 4th, 1694, s.n., took his leave of the King, Queen, and his particular acquaintance, and set forward towards Brussels, taking Doway in his way, and heard in the Scots’ College there that Father Marre above mentioned was gone to Scotland.

“Page 18. He says that Mrs. Billop, formerly mentioned, did ask him in October, 1694, what was the reason of his coming over ; whether King James was so poor that he could not maintain him, and if he were to be restored by the French or the Protestants of England.

“Page 19. He says that Mrs. Billop brought him and Father Johnston together, and that the Father asked him abundance of pumping questions, appointed some other time of meeting, but broke appointments by coming at uncertain hours. That at the third visit he asked whether the Captain would see the Earl of Arran, who answered yes. Then the Father demanded whether he had any token for him, and upon his answering no, told him that then the Earl would not be seen by him.

“Page 20. He adds that Father Johnston keeps a correspondence with France, and that Mrs. Harris’s is the only Protestant family in England that knows where the Father is.

“Page 21. He says that Father Johnston upon his desire lent him three pound, and promised to speak to the Earl of Arran to write to the King’s friends that they should not be shy of him.

“Page 23. He says that he stayed three nights at Sir Wm. Drummond’s of Hauthorndon’s, who is accounted very loyal to King James.

“Page 24. He says that he acquainted Sir Wm. Wallis’s Lady at Edinburgh that her husband would willingly return to Scotland if he had money to pay his debts in France.”

*Endorsed* : Capt. Scott’s Discovery, 18 Jan. 95.

#### GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1695-6, Jan. 18-28, Turin.—Touching the preparation of a French fleet at Toulon, and the bad arrangements made for the winter-quartering of the Emperor’s troops, which diminish considerably. Mr. Broughton, Consul at Venice, has rendered useful services, at great expence.

“Il y a dans Londres un bon homme nommé Neurard, qui estoit auocat à Grenoble, et qui, après auoir beaucoup souffert en France, s’est sauué en Suisse, avec sa famille, ou ayant entendu parler du dessein de conduire des colonies en Irlande, croyant

que c'estoit une affaire utile au service du Roy, il s'y employa avec zele, et avec tant d'affection qu'il y enuoya sa famille, ou elle soufre beaucoup. Parceque ce bon homme a depencé dans cette affaire tout ce qu'il auoit pu sauuer de France, il est luy mesme reduit à la mandicité dans Londres. Je crois, my Lord, que ce seroit une grande charité, et utile, de luy donner une pension en Irlande."

R. 6 Feb.

#### PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1695-6, Jan. 19, Kensington.—“King, Archbishop, Prince, Lord Chamberlain, Lord Privy Seal, Mr. Secretary, Lord Steward, Shrewsbury, Lord Godolphin, Admiral Russell.

“The addresses concerning the Refugees, Lord Cavan, and Mrs. Maxwell to be returned to my Lord Deputy for his opinion. The address about Dr. Lesley recommended to his Excellency to make him a Dean, or give him some other preferment in the Church.

“Sir Patrick Trant’s petition was read. He cannot be bailed by law; no answer upon the petition.

“The Admiralty and Navy Board to come to my Office on Tuesday with the Lords of the Committee.

“Mr. Secretary moved some consideration should be had upon what should be done with Sir Geo. Rooke’s squadron, whether sent for back or no. The King said he would fain hear from abroad before he resolves, but that it must not be long.”

*In Shrewsbury’s hand.*

#### THE NAVY.

1695-6, Jan. 19, Admiralty Office.—“A list of his Majesty’s 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Rate Ships now in pay, designed for the Main Fleet; with an account of their complements of men, the numbers borne, and numbers mustered.”

28 ships are named, with complements varying from 754 to 446. 1 *p.*

Other similar lists, dated 26 Jan., 2, 9, 16, and 23 Feb., 1, 8, and 15 March, 1695-6, 29 March, and 5 and 12 April, 1696. Only 6 ships are named in the last.

#### GALWAY TO SHREWSBURY.

1695-6, Jan. 21-31, Turin.—Sends advices from Marseilles. The Envoy of the Prince of Baden leaves this morning to return to his master, at Vienna. His Royal Highness has assured the Envoy of his great attachment to the interests of the Allies, so as to counteract the rumours affecting his fidelity to them.

*French.* R. Feb. 7, 1595-6. *Enclosure:—*

Letter from Marseilles, 18 Jan. 96.—M. du Quène Guiton has arrived at Toulon with 1,000 or 1,200 sailors from the west; &c.

*French.*

## PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1695-6, Jan. 26, Kensington.—“King, Lord Keeper, Archbishop, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Chamberlain, Lord Steward, Shrewsbury, Mr. Russell, Mr. Secretary.

“Sir George Rooke’s letter to the Admiralty of the 15th o.s. Dec. was read.

“The instructions to Sir Geo. Rooke were agreed.

“A letter ordered to be writ, that he should colour his coming away with the best pretences he can, in order to keep it secret from everybody.

“That his Majesty has stopped the squadron, Dutch and English, lying at Spithead, designed to reinforce him, till further order.

“That his Majesty has ordered Capt. Toll to come home with him.

“Having read the letter about the Scots ships, the King orders the Admiralty to take them.

“These instructions and letter to Sir Geo. Rooke to be immediately dispatched by the advice-boat; that a duplicate be sent by the Groyn Packet; the letter enclosed to a merchant, and Mr. Stanhope ordered to send it by express to Sir Geo. Rooke.

“The East India Company to satisfy and shew Mr. Russell their instructions, and then his Majesty will direct the Admiralty that the officers may obey them.”

*In Shrewsbury’s hand.*

## CAPEL TO SHREWSBURY.

[16]95-6, Jan. 27, Dublin Castle.—“I have great reason to believe that there are some in this country (otherwise very true to this interest,) who are very busy in endeavouring to have Mr. Solicitor-General [Alan Brodrick] removed from the King’s service.

“This gives me much trouble, and obliges me to desire of your Grace that you will please to prevent any such attempt, he being a man worthy to be owned by those who truly espouse the interest of his Majesty; and whilst there are matters of the last moment yet depending in Parliament, and that the Government still groans under the weight of a heavy debt (besides that there is here no choice of able men), it’s not possible to carry on the King’s business with [without?] him; for, take away the two Mr. Brodericks and the Attorney-General Rochford, and I must needs fall into the hands of Mr. Sloane, Sir James Williamson, Mr. Caughlan (descended of an Irish family), and Sir Jo. Meade, who (though the King’s Counsel), when the assessors went the other day to take a list of his family to be polled (amounting to thirty in number), himself was the only Protestant there.

“If the persons before mentioned have any of them been faulty by reason of some sudden motions in the House of Commons, which afterwards begot heats, it was inadvertency and want of experience to foresee how little things in great assemblies often beget matters of mighty consequence, which in such places cannot be conducted as one would have them to be. But I will



be bold to say that they neither intended the least disrespect to the King, nor interruption to his affairs; and therefore I most humbly pray your Grace that this gentleman may not be displaced from his Majesty's service."

Re. Feb. 6th.

SIR G. ROOKE to SHREWSBURY.

1695-6, Jan. 27, o.s., Queen, at Cadiz.—Sends advices from Genova and other places of naval preparations at Tollonne, and copies of the councils of flag-officers held thereupon. "We think the Fleet in some danger of being insulted by the enemy. It's a very unhappy change, my Lord, in our affairs in these seas, that from seeking for and blocking up the enemy in their ports, we shall be exposed to the disgrace of suffering the blockade ourselves, or skulking from the enemy at sea." . . .

R. 11 March. *Enclosures* :—

1. Extracts from (1) a letter of Mr. Consul Herne, of Alicant, dated 21 Jan. 1695-6, n.s.; reporting his examination, before Capt. Wynn and Captain Loader, of one Thomas Drewitt, mate of the Carmarthen Galley, who came from Marseilles, whither he had been carried by a French privateer. (2) A letter from Mr. Consul Kirke, Genoua, 13 Jan. (3) A letter from Mr. Fowler, Genoua, 2-12 Jan. (4) An account which Capt. Leake had from Mr. John Penington, late commander of the Joseph, of London, burthen 250 tons, 32 guns, and 66 men, laden with fish for Livorne. This gives (*inter alia*) the report of John Merriton, sailor, taken in the Carmarthen Galley, of London, burthen 150 tons, 20 guns, and 45 men, Mr. John Jones, commander, who was killed.

2. Abstract of French letters taken in a ship called the Boon Jesus, of Marseilles, by the Canterbury, off Cape delle Melle, 5 Jan. 95-6, o.s. This mentions Spanish galleys off the coast of Majorca being insulted by a French privateer, and that privateers of Marseilles and Toulon "were putting the coasts of Spain in desolation." Four French men-of-war were cruising in the channel of Malta.

3. Copy of a resolution of a Council of Flag-officers, held on board the Queen in the bay of Cadiz, 19 Jan., not to put to sea, to meet the enemy, as they have only 30 line-of-battle ships, while the enemy's fleet at Tollonne consists of 60; but to lodge a brigantine at Gibraltar, to keep clean cruisers in the Straits' mouth, &c. With a list of 18 English and 12 Dutch ships in the bay of Cadiz.

4. Copy of a similar resolution, 23 Jan., in case the enemy appear before Cadiz, to remove the ships within Pointall Castles, &c.

*There are also duplicates of these enclosures.*

CAPEL to SHREWSBURY.

[16]95-6, Jan. 31, Dublin Castle.—"After I had writ this enclosed, I received your Grace's of the 14th and 21st instant, and have accordingly given order to stop the two Regiments till

further commands, taking care (in the mean time) that Michelburn's Regiment may be ready clothed, and ships fitting to transport them from Corke and Kingsaile (about which places both Regiments are now quartered), if it shall be his Majesty's pleasure to send for them.

"What relates to my Lord Cavan and the Widow Maxwell shall be observed, as likewise that concerning the French Ministers; and Dr. Lesly shall be under my care to provide for him when opportunity offers itself.

"I find by the newspapers that Monsieur de Neizmon is fitting fourteen ships to be out in March next, at Brest. If any intelligence comes to your Grace that may relate to Ireland, I humbly request of you to give me early notice thereof, for I am not without some apprehensions the number of priests that have of late flocked over has been great, and yet I cannot find out anything that is material."

Re. Feb. 6th.

#### GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1695-6, Feb. 1-11, Turin.—Will persist in the proposal for attacking Pignerol, according to the King's orders, but is afraid that much is promised at Vienna while nothing is performed. The two regiments in Catalonia cannot come over here till our Fleet is at sea. The slowness at Vienna has hindered his R.H.'s preparations. The French are provisioning Pignerol and Fenestrelles, and they daily expect M. de Cattinat and eighteen general officers under him. Has had a letter from Sir George Rook, and writes to him regularly by the Spanish courier at Madrid, and direct to Cadiz by the merchants of Geneva (*sic*). It is said at Paris that M. de Chasteaurenaud has undertaken to pass the Strait with the Toulon fleet, contrary to the advice of certain vice-admirals. There is a strong report that if the squadron detained at Spithead by the contrary wind joins Sir George Rook before this fleet is at sea, it will be disarmed.

*French.* R. 27 [Feb.] 95.

#### PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1695-6, Feb. 2, Kensington.—"King, Prince, Archbishop, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Portland, Mr. Russell, Lord Godolphine, Shrewsbury.

"Sir Clowdesly Shovell and a petition referred to the Admiralty.

"The Admiralty asked whether they have considered the regulations offered by the Marine Colonels.

"Mr. Spence[']s petition given to Lord Godolphine.

"I proposed sending duplicates of the orders to Sir George Rooke by land through France if the wind continued contrary. The King said he would consider of it between this and Tuesday."

*In Shrewsbury's hand.*

#### SHREWSBURY to SIR G. ROOKE.

1695-6, Feb. 4, Whitehall.—Sends the King's instructions for his return. Capt. Toll is also directed to return with him. The

advices sent to him since 17 Dec. have all been detained on this side. The King has stopped the English and Dutch men-of-war from proceeding to join him.

*Copy. Enclosure :—*

Instructions to Sir George Rooke, Admiral, and Commander of the Fleet in the Mediterranean. To return to England, unless the French set out a fleet of smaller strength than his. A few ships to be left to cruise in and out of the Straits. Kensington, 27 Jan.

*Copy.*

#### PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1695-6, Feb. 9, Kensington.—“King, Archbishop, Prince, Lord Steward, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Chamberlain, Lord Godolphin, Lord Portland, Shrewsbury, Mr. Secretary.

“Lord Capel’s letter of the 1st of Feb. being read, I am to write to him to proceed against those persons only who are not excepted for favour in his instructions.

“I related what Neckson (?) said in relation to the gaining the Indians, and also of the great probability the French have a design of doing something this year in the West Indies.

“Write to the Governors of the West Indies by these ships going to the effect above.

“The letter from Marseille about the galley-slave designed to attempt the King’s life was read.”

*In Shrewsbury’s hand.*

#### SIR G. ROOKE to SHREWSBURY.

1695-6, Feb. 10, o.s., Queen, at Cadiz.—The Groyne post has failed us these six weeks. “I cannot suppose but your Grace has received repeated accounts of the early and diligent preparations of the enemy in fitting their fleet at Tollonne, and of their readiness to proceed to sea; to which I shall only add that I have lately had some alarms of their actually being so, which I cannot give any credit to; but by the enclosed copy of a letter from the Duke of Alburquerque, your Grace will see this Court is already under some apprehensions for Barcellona, to which I returned the answer your Grace sees, and what I hope is agreeable to the King’s pleasure.”

It is necessary to be much superior to the enemy in strength “in those seas,” as they will be assisted by their galleys, and can easily retreat to their ports. Sends a list of the enemy’s fleet at Tollonne. His own ships are but half manned. “A man would be thought ridiculous to undertake to charge a well-formed battalion with a crowd of rabble, and I protest, my Lord, such mob is the generality of this Fleet manned with. I will venture my life cheerfully in the service upon any terms; and I do not doubt but your Grace reflects that, whenever this part of the Fleet miscarries, your own life and fortune will be exposed, and the liberty and religion of our country to boot.”

R. 23 March. *Enclosures :—*

1. Copy of a letter from the Duke of Alburquerque [to Rooke]; St. Mary Ports, 14 Feb. 1695-6, n.s. (in English). The King



[of Spain] has been informed by the Marquis of Gastanaga, Viceroy of Catalonia, that the French galleys were getting ready, and that their men-of-war were to put to sea at the beginning of February; that, besides their own ships, they had hired fifteen men-of-war, but it was not known whether these were Algerian, or of Tripoly, or Genouese; and that these forces were to pass the Straits, and, it was said, to bombard Barcelona, which he (the Marquis) did not believe.

2. Copy of Rooke's reply, 15 Feb. Had received similar information from several parts. The season of the year secures the coast of Catalonia. Is fitting out his Fleet, and expects reinforcements from his own King. Trusts his Catholic Majesty will give orders for equipping as many galleys as will be sufficient to confront those of the French.

3. "Vaisseaux de guerre qu'on pretend armer à Toulon, selon les avis du 8<sup>me</sup> Decembre, 1695." Names of 60 ships, with the number of guns in most of them.

SHREWSBURY to SIR G. ROOKE.

1695-6, Feb. 11, Whitehall.—Sends another copy of the King's instructions. Owing to the winds there has been no news from him since 27 Dec., by the Carlisle.

*Autograph draft.*

SIR G. ROOKE to [SHREWSBURY].

1695-6, Feb. 13, Queen, at Cadiz.—Sends a copy of a letter from Don Juan de Larrea, his Catholic Majesty's Secretary of State, with his answer; an extract of several intelligences; and another list of the French fleet, from Lord Gallway. A frigate is sent with these, and to give notice of the resolutions taken in case the enemy passes the Straits, as they are resolved to do; with orders to await orders from the King and the Admiralty. Desires a list of consuls in Mediterranean ports.

R. 29. *Enclosures* :—

1. List of Ships cleaned since 13 Jan.

2. "Liste des Officiers Generaux et Capitaines de Marine choisis par le Roy pour commander les Vaisseaux cy apres només et autres Batiments que Sa Majesté fait presentement armer au Port de Toulon."

Total, 50 King's ships, 1 light frigate, 2 "galliottes à bombe," 6 fireships.

*French, 3 pp.*

SIR G. ROOKE to SHREWSBURY.

1695-6, Feb. 13, o.s., Queen, at Cadiz.—Sends copy of a letter from Mons. Sc[h]onenberge. The Allicant and Mallaga fleet is coming into this bay.

R. 29. *Enclosures* :—

1. Copy of a letter from Mons. Schonenberg to Admiral Rooke; Valverde, two leagues from Madrid, 14 Feb. [n.s.] 1696.

One need not take offence at this nation holding intelligence with the enemy, as its forces are small. Sent him particulars of the fleet at Toulon, but it may be doubted whether their strength is so great as is represented. They threaten to send a powerful army into Catalonia, which greatly alarms the Spaniards, who cannot make much resistance, as they are sending to inform Rooke, who can reproach them with their ingratitude to the King and the States. Hopes Rooke's fleet will soon be reinforced. The King takes all the care necessary for these things; the winds however have been contrary. The enemy are making great preparations in the Low Countries, and the Allies are not negligent; but everything is neglected here, and all the charge and care fall on the King and the States.

*French.*

2. Copy of a letter from Don Juan d[e] Larrea, Madrid, 14 Feb. 95-6, n.s., [to Rooke].—Naval preparations of the French, either to attack Barcelona, or to pass the Straits. The King [of Spain] commanded that Rooke be informed of them, so that he "may execute that which his Royal person expects."

3. Copy of Rooke's reply to the preceding, and to a previous letter of 27 Dec.; dated 20 Feb.—Is daily expecting a naval reinforcement from England and Holland. Hopes the King [of Spain] will fit out his galleys.

4. Extract from a letter of Lord Gallway [to Rooke], Turin, 17 Jan. 1695-6, n.s.—"Tis confirmed by all the advices I have received that a considerable number of seamen is marching from Rochefort and Brest towards Thoulon, some say 4, 5, or 6 thousand."

5. Extract from a letter of the same, 24 Jan.—French preparations at Toulon. "Some say they will go to Barcelona; others that they will attack you at Cadiz, being first joined with the other men-of-war from Brest; and some others say that they design to make a landing in England."

6. "Extract of a letter writ from Paris to my Lord Gallway, in the beginning of January.—Let England look to itself, for France is forgeing some great undertaking against that kingdom. The fleet is to attempt, cost what it will, passing the Straits on the latter end of this month; and King James is ready to embark on it with many troops for landing there; he makes all possible diligence, and flatters himself more than ever with a happy success. Of all the English Lords that were with him in France, the greatest part are gone over into England, under pretence to obey the last Parliament's orders; but the true subject (*sic*) is to foment more and more discontents, and prepare all things for a happy reception. The ten ships arrived from Canada are disarmed, and the seamen gone to Toulon, where 66 ships are fitted out already. In fine, all these dispositions require some preparations on the other side. Pray be discreet of what I tell you; it was secretly communicated to me, and more, that the two Kings have had a long conference together about it."

7. "Extract of a letter to Mr. Cha[rles] Russell, of Cadiz, dated at St. Germain's, the 29th of January, 1696, n.s.—Our Queen's falling desperate ill four days ago has put both these Courts to a great consternation. The King of France has been

here twice a day as long as her sickness seemed dangerous, and sent one every hour to bring him news of her ; but, thank God, she is now past danger, her fever, which was very hot and violent, being over. By all that I can find and know in both Courts, we design an attempt upon England. Mons. de Chateranau commands the fleet from Toulon to Brest, and Tourville will only mount it there. The King of France gives no passports to anybody to go for England. We have (*sic*) very great preparations by sea and land."

PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1695-6, Feb. 16, Kensington.—“King, Archbishop, Prince, Lord Steward, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Chamberlain, Lord Godolphin, Lord Portland, Mr. Russell, Mr. Secretary, Shrewsbury.

“Lord Capell’s letter of the 1st Feb., concerning the King’s declaring the commencement of the war, being read, the King directs it to be enquired into, and takes more time to consider.

“Peterson’s petition being read, the King gives him half of his ship again, the other moiety being already granted to the Governor of Dartmouth.”

*In Shrewsbury’s hand.*

[CAPT.] M. SMYTH to [SHREWSBURY].

1695[-6], Feb. 19.— . . . “In my former letters I intimated that the design is this, that there is a resolution taken and formed, and by authority from France, to seize upon the King, and that at his diversion in shooting or hunting, and if possible to carry him off, they having in a readiness against the time a vessel to convey him to France ; and in case they cannot do so, then they are to gripe him.

“The method for this, and how, I have been very inquisitive to know, and have reasoned the matter, as first they have got a number of officers, all or most Roman Catholics, to the number of fifty, that are to undertake the seizure ; and they in order to it have bought up horses and furniture, &c. . . .

“They are further to have 25 footmen in ambuscade ; and upon the conclusion of this I am further told that then the mob will be stirred up in several parts of the City, and the gentlemen are to retreat to their several counties to rise, for all methods are concerted ; and upon this hurly-burly the French fleet will bring over the late King James.

“The persons particularly employed, as I have hitherto learned, are these : Sir George Barclay, who is made a Major-General, and to command as chief officer in this horrid design, and Major Holmes. These two lately came from France, and disburse money in order to it, and are principal actors. As for people in Town, I do learn that Capt. Charnock (who hath received a Lieut.-Colonel’s command), Capt. George Porter, Mr. Chambers (a Captain of a French privateer), Capt. Boyse, &c.” . . . Desires his Grace to recommend him to the King’s favour.

*Copy, in the same hand as Fenwick’s three papers of 22 Dec. 1696.*



## [AN INFORMATION by ———.]

1695-6, Feb. 24, London.—“Upon Friday, the 21st inst., I met with Capt. Leeds, who hath been several ways a great sufferer for King James’s interest. . . . [He] told me, that that very day he had been sent for by Major General Sackfield, who . . . told him that in a short time there would be occasion for honest men to show themselves. . . . I am assured by a knowing man of that party that there are 8,000 horsemen ready in and about London, and specially about the sea-coasts, ready (*sic*) to join the French in case they should land.”

SIR G. ROOKE to [SHREWSBURY].

1695-6, Feb. 24, Queen, at Cadiz.—At a council of flag-officers it was resolved to put the King’s orders in execution with the first opportunity of wind and weather. It will take eight or ten days to ship the naval stores. We pretend to be removing to Porte-Mahone. Seven ships are to be left on this station. Was troubled to learn the King’s displeasure at so large a detachment being sent to take care of the Turkey ships. Understood that the enemy had a squadron in the Levant. Mr. Gwynn, consul at Mallaga, being dead, Mr. Nicholas Hollway, of that factory, has applied for power to officiate there till the King’s pleasure be known. Has given it him. Is concerned at the great ships’ having to cross the ocean at this time of the year. Thinks this Levant [wind] should bring the enemy down, as likewise the Humber and the rest of our ships from Algiers.

[P.S.] “I hope the Lords of the Admiralty will order some cruisers in the Soundings to look out for and give us notice of the bearing and distance of the land.”

R. 23 March.

## THE NAVY.

[1696, Feb. 25.]—“List of his Majesty’s ships in the Downs, together with those expected to join them.” The names of 46 English ships and 12 Dutch ships are given, with the numbers of their guns.

*Enclosed in Russell’s letter to Shrewsbury of 25 Feb. 1695-6.*

ADMIRAL RUSSELL to the COMMISSIONERS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

[16]95-6, Feb. 25, the Victory, in the Downs.—(*Similar to his letter to Shrewsbury of the same date, printed by Coxe.*)

*Copy; with a copy of the list of ships.*

## COUNCIL OF WAR.

1695-6, Feb. 26.—“At a Council of War held on board his Majesty’s ship the Victory in the Downs, this 26th Febr. 1695-6.

“Present: The Right Honble. Edward Russell, Admiral, Chief Commander and Captain General of his Majesty’s Navy

and Fleet, President. The Right Honble. John Lord Berkeley, Admiral of the Blue. Matthew Aylmer, Esq., Vice-Admiral of the Blue. Geo. Byng, Esq. Vice-Admiral Vander Goes.

“Resolved, That the Fleet, with the first opportunity of wind and weather, sail and stand over to Callais, sending ships to look into Dunkirke and Bullen Bay. That upon the intelligence they bring it be referred to a Council of War which way to proceed with the Fleet.

“The rendezvous appointed, with hard easterly winds, is Rye Bay; and if with westerly winds, that the Fleet cannot fetch the Downs, then under the North Foreland is the place of rendezvous.”

*Enclosed in Russell's letter of same date.*

#### LISTS OF SHIPS.

[1696, Feb. 26.]—“The Line of Battle.

“The English to lead with the larboard, and the Dutch with their starboard tacks on board.”

This is a table showing the names of fireships and small frigates, the English and Dutch ships and guns, the divisions, and the squadrons. 59 ships named.

*Enclosed in Russell's letter of this date.*

1695-6, Feb. 28, Victory.—“List of his Majesty's ships and those of the States General's (*sic*), now in the Fleet.” 54 names.

*Endorsed*: Ships with Admiral Russell.

#### [AN INFORMATION by ———.]

1695-6, Feb. 26.—“Capt. Henry Davis, who formerly was captain of an independent company under King James, and governor of a castle in Wales, which he surrendered by capitulation after King William's coming into England, did on Sunday, the 16th inst., engage Capt. Adrian Moor, who formerly served in the second Regiment of Guards, to be ready to go along with him to join King James or such as should rise for him. . . . Capt. Davis lodges in Gray's Inn, and Capt. Moor, from whom I have this relation, at the Bull-head ale-house in Long Acre, Mr. Hal's.

“I am very well assured that the persons under written design to join King James, or any body of men that shall appear in arms for him:—Major Morgan Price, Mr. Thomas Hescott, Mr. Thomas Shaw, Lieut. Kinderick, Mr. Butler and Mr. Cuny, Capt. Thomas Shirley, Mr. John Charleton and Lieut. John Wood, both now in the Messengers, [and] Mr. Lee, who keeps a strong-water shop in Long Acre, opposite to the Bull-head tavern, who said in my hearing that he could be content to set the Crown of England upon the Devil's he[ad], if he could but assist to pull down King William, and to take the Crown off from his head.”

#### SHREWSBURY to ADMIRAL RUSSELL.

1695-6, Feb. 29, Whitehall.—“Mr. Secretary having received a letter from Mr. Keck, English Consul at Rotterdam, a copy of

which is here enclosed, which agrees with other advices we have received, that the design is to land part of the French troops in Scotland; and all this being confirmed by the confession of one of the prisoners, who informs that he was told that a landing was first intended with 3 or 4,000 men in Scotland, that they were to be conveyed by Du Bart, and commanded by the Duke of Berwick, and that when the King had drawn down his troops to oppose them, then the great descent was to be made: however unlikely this may be in some parts of it, his Majesty commands me to send you the copy I have before mentioned, and an extract of such other advices as I have received from Paris and Dunkirke, which, compared with what you may have seen and heard by other means, may help your information.

“If what Mr. Keck writes should prove true, and a detachment gone for Scotland, 'tis concluded they are landed, and consequently that 'tis too late to prevent that part, but his Majesty commands me to tell you, he leaves it to your discretion whether, if you have reason to credit such an information, you may not also detach such a squadron as may intercept Bart, and destroy their transport ships.

“I hope all this is writ very much in vain, and that you are now able to assure his Majesty that no such thing has or will happen upon this design.”

*Copy.*

#### PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1695-6, March 1, Kensington.—“King, Prince, Archbishop, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Steward, Lord Godolphin, Lord Portland, Shrewsbury, Mr. Secretary.

“Sir George Rooke's letters and councils of war were read.

“Mr. Russell's letter to me read, and his also to the Admiralty.

“The Admiralty called in.

“The bomb-vessels and fireships ordered out with all expedition.

“The great ships out as soon as possible.

“If the weather obliges Mr. Russell to come back, that they send orders to him to leave such a force as may keep the enemy from going away, and hinder them from annoying the troops in their passage from Flanders hither.

“Bembo is ordered to Mr. Russell.

“N.B. Send an advice-boat to look into Brest what preparations they are making, and another to look along the coast if they are making preparations of transports any way upon our coast.”

*In Shrewsbury's hand.*

#### THE NAVY.

1695-6, March 1, Admiralty Office.—“The readiness of the bomb-vessels, according to the last account from the Navy Board.

“At Deptford: Carcass, Blast, Granada, Furnace, Serpent—graved, and may be ready in eight or ten days, but the beds, &c., not fitting the new mortars, makes it uncertain.

“At Woolwich: Comet—will be dispatched in four or five days in respect to their Office.”



## ADMIRAL RUSSELL to SHREWSBURY.

1695-6, March 3 [o.s.], Victory, off Graveling.—(*The beginning and the end of this letter are printed by Coxe. The omitted passage in the middle is as follows.*)

“These men-of-war I believe are Du Bart’s squadron, and that Mons. Nesmond’s ships are not joined. If any ships or men had been sent to Scotland (as your Grace seems to think by the report from the Hague and an Ostend privateer), I think one may depend upon it that the convoy would have been of Du Bart’s ships, they drawing a less draught of water than the French, and the people better acquainted; besides, the vessels here seem to me to be so numerous that I persuade myself we have them all fast, and not any of them gone, as suggested. If any ships had gone for Scotland, and at the time reported, as I have had the winds, they would have been landed several days since, and consequently you would have heard of them.”

*Signed.* R. 6 March.

## ADMIRAL RUSSELL to the COMMISSIONERS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

1695-6, March 3, the Victory, off Graveling.—“I have little to trouble you with. I have received your commands to send some small frigates to the Downs, as a guard to that place, as also to be ready upon any service you may have occasion to command them; which I will do the first snatch of fair weather. At present it blows hard northerly, which makes this a very unquiet place, besides a lee shore. You are pleased to direct my keeping ships to cruise off Calais, to prevent any of their ships going out. I hope you do not think me so remiss in my duty that I would omit doing it. I design to send the Bonadventure hired ship to Dartmouth with all the tenders that are bound to the westward for men, whose lieutenants lie at Plymouth and Dartmouth, and to return with them as soon as possible off Cape de Hague (*sic*) and the Wight. I design to order the Portland, Litchfeild, and Sapphire to cruise, calling in at St. Hellin’s every four days for orders, which you will please to direct as you shall judge necessary.

“I send you enclosed the result of the Captains<sup>a</sup> that I ordered in with Sir Clow. Shovell, after they had consulted with the Pilots; from which I conclude nothing can be attempted on the ships. The first fair weather I design to come over for Dover Road or the Downs, leaving Sir Clow. Shovell with a squadron of ships to tend on this place.

[P.S.] 4 March. . . . “If you do send any bomb-vessels hither, I am informed by my Lord Berkeley and Sir Clow. Shovell that Capt. Benbow best understands the management of them, and therefore desire you will send him with them.”

*Copy.* R. 6 March.

## DUNKIRK.

1695-6, March 3, on board H.M. ship Windsor, between Dunkirke and Graveling.—“Copy of the Officers’ opinions that were sent in to view the ships at Dunkirke.

“We have viewed the ships in Flemish Road, and observe[d] nine sail had their yards and topmasts struck, some with their shrouds lashed to the mast; of which number we judge five carry from fifty to sixty guns or upwards. Two of the biggest of the five are Dutch built, the rest French. The other four are of forty guns or upward[s], one of them a fly-boat. They are placed to the eastward of Dunkirke pier-head. They have also in Flemish Road four frigates of about twenty guns, which lie near the pier-head, and get [got?] under sail upon the approach of our ships; with whom lie about ten half-galleys and other boats.

“Upon examining the Dutch pilots sent by Mr. Meesters, they declare that three days hence, when the tides are mended, if the wind be from the S. to the W.S.W., a fresh gale, they will venture to pilot our ships of fifteen to sixteen foot water (Flemish) through the Flemish Road, and out at the East Channel by Newport, provided we do not anchor; and they say they must not be contradicted by the captains or any officers in conducting the ship[s]; and if accidents happen to any ship’s masts, so as to bring them by the board, it will endanger losing the ship.

“We also examined the pilots that came from Newport; they declare themselves ignorant of the sands or channels about Dunkirke, and came only to take charge of such ships as shall sail to Ostend or Newport, in order to convoy the forces from thence.

“This being what we have observed and heard from the pilots, [we] do think it proper to acquaint the General [Russell] with the whole matter, in order to receive his further directions.”

Clowd. Shovell	Josias [or Jos.] Crow
Tho. Warren	Richd. Athy
B. Beaumont	Jno. Redman
Richd. Kirkeby	James Jesson
Willm. Kerr	Edwd. Acton
Tho. Robinson	Jno. Mitchell
Fred. Weighman	Chas. Moore
Cha. Wager	Saml. Whittaker
Kerril Roffey	Danl. Reeves
J. Worthington	Tho. Long

*Two copies, enclosed in Russell’s letters of 3 March. (Vol. 15, Nos. 110 and 114.)*

COL. JAMES RICHARDS to [the ADMIRALTY BOARD].

1695-6, March 4.—“According to the orders you sent me last night from their Lordships of the Admiralty, I have this day done my utmost to get the bomb-ships away; but the absence of the commanders, that are gone up to indent for their provisions,

the several wants of boatswains' and carpenters' stores, and the time it requires to get the men from the yards and ord[i]n[a]ry, has made it not possible to sail this day. I am assured all shall be completed this night, and on my part nothing shall hinder me sailing tomorrow's tide, and follow[ing] their Lordships' commands.

"I suppose, when I have got the ships manned at the Nore, there will be a convoy and directions where I am to find the Fleet. I must desire that all the commanders of these vessels may have the same orders they had last for the receiving and victualling the fireworkers and bombardiers I shall send on board them; as also that they enter one man for my boat's crew as they did last year, and that the Clerk of the Cheque allow them.

"Mr. Hardin says he cannot deliver me a ten-oared boat without a particular order; that I had last year I lost at St. Malloes. The wind is here N. and N. and b. E., and blows very fresh, so that, if it holds tomorrow, we can't get far.

"I send this bearer up to you for these last orders, and if their Lordships have any more commands for me, he is ordered to wait for them. I shall sail with all the bomb-vessels except the Terror, so that I go with seven old mortars, and five new."

*Copy, endorsed by Shrewsbury:* Admy. Office, March 4th, 95-6.

#### THE ADMIRALTY [BOARD] to SHREWSBURY.

1695-6, March 4, 9 at night, Admiralty Office.—Enclose a letter from Col. Richards. Of the twelve mortars put on board the vessels, seven were employed last year.

*Signed:* H. Preistman, Robt. Austen, R. Rich, J. Kendall.  
*Endorsed:* Letter from the Admiralty.

#### ORDERS by ADMIRAL RUSSELL to SIR CLOUDESLEY SHOVELL.

1695-6, March 5, the Victory, off Graveling.—"By the Right Honble. Edward Russell, Admiral, Chief Commander, and Captain General of his Majesty's Navy and Fleet, &c.

"You are hereby required (wind and weather permitting) to continue upon this station, at an anchor or cruising, as you shall judge most for the service, till further order; taking under your command the ships mentioned in the margin [31 names], and using your best endeavours to prevent any of the transport vessels getting out from Calais, as also the enemy's ships of war now lying near Dunkirke; and, as frequently as possible, to observe their motions and preparations, lest any of them should put to sea with some transport ships for the north parts of England or Scotland; and in case you find an opportunity to annoy the enemy by your fireships or bomb-vessels, you are to use your utmost endeavours to destroy them. Upon your examining into the condition of the ships left with you (as to men), if you find those may be spared that belong to the ships fitting from Chatham, you are to send them to the Nore to be delivered to their proper ships, for their more speedy dispatch



for the sea. You are to transmit frequent accounts of your proceedings to the Secretary of State and Lords of the Admiralty. I herewith send you the opinion of the Pilots taken before yourself and several of the Commanders."

"To Sir Cloudesley Shovell, Kt., Vice-Admiral of the Red Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet."

*Copy. Annexed:—*

List of "Ships brought with me [Russell] from the coast of France." In the Downs, 21 ships (named). Ordered up the River, 11 ships (named).

#### SHREWSBURY to ADMIRAL RUSSELL.

1695-6, March 6, Whitehall.—"I have received your letter of the 3rd and 4th, and am sorry there is [are] no hopes of success against the enemy's men-of-war. If the weather has not prevented, I suppose six of the bomb-vessels are with you, but I doubt the winds have been so strong these two last days that it has been impossible for them to sail. I have here enclosed sent you what advices we have from France, which are less exact than they use to be, because the letters from all the ports in France are stopped, and what I now send you is only what I can learn from Paris."

*Copy.*

#### ADMIRAL RUSSELL to the LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

[16]95-6, March 6, the Victory, off Calais.—Sends [a copy of] the orders left with Sir Clow. Shovell, and a list of the ships that come with him (Russell) to the Downs. Will order the ships to the Nore, as directed. Has not yet reduced all the ships to their middle complement, as cruisers on the French coast may require their whole number, for it is a terrible coast to be on at this season of the year. Capt. Benbow arrived here on Wednesday last. Will leave him with Shovell. "He tells me all the mortars to these bomb-vessels are fixed not to traverse; if so, they will be of little use in a tide's way." Has asked leave to return. Is glad "the thought of landing at this time is laid aside." Bad weather yesterday, &c. Lord Berkeley has desired leave to go to London "upon the sale of his house." All the officers of the Fleet are signing "an Address and Association;" as soon as it is completed at the Nore and Blackstakes it shall be sent up to London. Fancies the enemy's troops are dispersing.

"*Extract;*" with a copy of the orders referred to.

#### CAPEL to the KING.

[1696, March 7, Dublin Castle.]—"May it please your Majesty to give me leave with all your good subjects to congratulate the happy discovery of the horrid and barbarous conspiracy that was carrying on against your most sacred life, the timely detecting whereof will, I hope, have this good effect, as to shew the world the true zeal your people have for the preservation of your Majesty's person, and be one means of

distinguishing your faithful servants and subjects from such as pretend to be so, and yet at the same time are inclined to favour the design of those who continue these hellish plots against your Majesty and your kingdoms.

"I think it my duty with all humility upon this occasion to offer to your Majesty's most serious consideration how far it may be consistent with the security of your person (upon which singly the welfare of all Christendom as well as that of your own Dominions depends) to continue in great employments and trusts persons who are esteemed dubious to your interest, and easy to be reconciled to the late King's; the prospect whereof, and the belief of their readiness to support their designs, gives your enemies, in my poor opinion, no little encouragement to carry on these their devilish plots and conspiracies. But I trust in God they will be all blasted and disappointed, and that your Majesty will live to see your desire upon your enemies."

*Copy, enclosed in the following.*

#### CAPEL TO SHREWSBURY.

[16]95-6, March 7, Dublin Castle.—"I have your Grace's of the 25th of the last month, and bless God that our enemies are disappointed, and the person of the King so miraculously preserved by His immediate providence.

"There is not any appearance yet here that may cause more to be done than what the Justices by law may do; whenever there is, there shall be no pains nor resolution wanting to secure this kingdom to his Majesty's obedience.

"I thought to give your Grace some poor reflections of my own upon this conjuncture of affairs, but having here enclosed sent your Grace a copy of my letter to the King, you will there find my zeal to this interest, and my weak opinion that till we leave trimming and trust none but who are faithful to this cause, that neither the person of the King is safe, nor is our country like to make any progress in the true interest thereof."

R. 13. *Enclosure; see preceding.*

#### PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1695-6, March 8, Kensington.—"King, Prince, Archbishop, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Steward, Lord Godolphin, Lord Chamberlain, Shrewsbury, Lord Portland, Mr. Secretary.

"The Parliament in Ireland to be adjourned to some time about the latter end of June.

"Sir Charles Hedges to be advised with how this agrees with other cases here.

"My Lord Keeper to be writ to, to suspend ex" [execution?] till he hears further.

"Send Blackwell's bill drawn upon me to the Treasury.

"If the Envoyé of Portugal will send away the domestics, the King consents.

“Proposal from the Admiralty for fortifying Plymouth was read, and the King says himself will send some engineers down, and speak to them himself.

“Mr. Russell has his Majesty’s leave to return to town forthwith.

“Yachts and convoy ordered for the Venetian Ambassadors.”  
*In Shrewsbury’s hand.*

#### SHREWSBURY to ADMIRAL RUSSELL.

[16]95-6, March 8, London.—“Your letter of the 6th having been laid this evening before his Majesty, at the Com[mittee] of Council, he does not only consent that you return hither, but desires it may be with all convenient speed. I conclude therefore it will not be long before we shall see you.”

*Autograph draft.*

#### SIR G. ROOKE to SHREWSBURY.

1695-6, March 9, o.s., Queen, at Cadiz.—Is staying for a fair wind, having about 70 English merchant ships, besides Dutch and others, in his company. About a month since the enemy were getting out to their rendezvous at the Isles of Eres [Hyères]. Having the start of them, hopes to get home without their being able to do any damage. “The Humber and the ships under the command of Capt. Clarke, after seeing the Turkey ships as high as Cape Mattapan, and doing his business at Alger, arrived here the 27th past.” Will have to leave certain ships behind for repairs, &c., with orders to follow.

R. Ap. 10th.

#### GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1695-6, March 10-20, Turin.—Announces the return of his R.H., who continues to suffer from a cold, but is no longer feverish. His journey had nothing mysterious about it. The arrivals of the Marquis de Leganes and Prince Eugene are expected, when some measures for the campaign can be taken. The Toulon fleet, which left the Isles of Yeres on the 13th inst., had returned, having found the wind contrary. It is apparent that the French have no other design than to pass the Strait, for, having embarked no troops or artillery, they cannot attempt anything against Catalonia. Advices from Paris begin to speak with less assurance of the success of King James’s enterprise.

*French.* R. 31 [March] 1696.

#### D. ABERCROMBIE to SHREWSBURY.

1695-6, March 12 and 16, London.—“Being convinced, by a late account the Jacobites have received, that, notwithstanding their present disappointment, the design of invading either England or Scotland, or both at once, and sooner perhaps too than now we are aware of, is not for all that laid aside, and that



my own and only brother the Jesuit is chiefly concerned in the whole matter, I do here offer, that (*sic*) if your Grace will be pleased to send me down to Scotland, . . . to deliver him into the hands of the Government. . . . I discovered him at his first coming over into England, in two different accounts to the Earl of Nottingham, though to no purpose. Had your Grace been at that time in your now station, undoubtedly all the mischief he has done since, both in England and Scotland, had been early prevented."

*A paper and a letter. Seal.*

CAPEL TO SHREWSBURY.

[16]95-6, March 13, Dublin Castle.— . . . "The Judges are now in their circuits; the Justices of the Peace are now of course executing the Disarming Act; both which happen very fortunately, and I have now returns from the several counties of the posture of the Militia; so that what I have already (*sic*) acquainted your Grace with (before this plot broke out) of the manner of my having disposed of the Army and garrisons, I doubt not but we shall be in a readiness should any attempt be made within the kingdom.

"The City of Dublin have made an address to his Majesty, which I send your Grace this post. They have been very unanimous in it, and there is an Association going on likewise, which they tell me will be very unanimous.

"I received your Grace's, the last post save one, of March the 3rd."

R. 27, 96.

ROB. YOUNG TO SHREWSBURY.

1695-6, March 14, the King's Bench Prison.—"As in conscience I am obliged, I gave his Majesty an account already of some dangerous persons who lies [*lie*] lurking about this prison, purely for safeguard. They have for the major part abandoned their houses in the City, and has [*have*] been so open enemies to his Majesty's peace and tranquillity that they have kept a weekly Jacobite Club at one Mr. Vain's in the Mint in Southwark, and at a place called the Hole in the Wall in London, and at one Mr. Shrimpton's at the Monument, in Blackman Street. My Lord, the Mint and the White Friars are the two only places where all roguery is hatched, and places likewise where nobody is questioned what they are nor from whence they come, because they are privileged places. In the Mint, the major part are all Jacobites, and likewise the White Friars, where, in their Clubs, and correspondence with great ones, whom as yet I dare not name, they have not only vilified this Government, but kept a close correspondence with France. My cousin Crafford, who went away with the late King James, has been here with advice from France several times, and from England to Ireland. He was here about three weeks ago, and was with Mr. Joseph Shuff, who dispersed his letters. . . .

“I formerly gave an account how that his Majesty was to be assassinated as he went to Ireland, and, after that failed, how that his Majesty’s house was to be burned, and, that failing to come to that head which they expected, how that his Majesty was to be shot at the delivery of a petition by Capt. John O’Byran, employed for that purpose; and many other discoveries I made, as will appear by my informations lodged in the custody of Mr. Aaron Smith, Mr. Harbord, and Secretary Trencher, who is since dead. Yet notwithstanding all I was overpowered by great persons, some of whom will now be found deeply engaged before all be done. Now, may it please your Grace, this plot in all appearance is quashed, but I say no; for his Majesty’s life is still in danger by poison, and that by a person now at Court, who waits the French King’s resolutions.” . . .

*Seal.*

#### GALWAY TO SHREWSBURY.

1695-6, March 14-24, Turin.—We heard yesterday of the design (*parti*) of the French in England, which they proposed to support with 12,000 men, and by the presence of King James. God be praised for having preserved the King from the hands of these assassins. It is very sad to know that the King’s person is exposed to such great dangers, and that there are men so wicked as to conspire against his life; but in other respects this cannot but do good to affairs in general, and all Europe, watching for the embarkation at Calais, and being curious about the event, will show detestation of so execrable a design. His R. H.’s continued illness has greatly delayed the preparations for the campaign.

*French.* R. 31 [March] 1696.

#### PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1695-6, March 15, Kensington.—“King, Prince, Lord Privy Seal, Archbishop, Lord Godolphin, Lord Steward, Shrewsbury, Lord Chamberlain, Lord Portland, Mr. Russell, Mr. Secretary.

“Lord Deputy’s letter of the 2nd March being read, it is ordered to be considered again.

“Chaloner to be sent for once more to the Council, and [they will] endeavour to get what they can out of him, before his warrant be delivered out.

“The King resolves to keep a squadron to observe the Dunkirk squadron.

“I told them there is still an expectation that [if] the Toulon fleet, joining with those fitting out in the Ocean, should come into the Channel, [it will] be superior, and cover a landing, if they please, either from Brest or Callais.

“Mr. Russell is against any of the Fleet going to Spithead till they are strong enough to oppose the enemy’s fleet, and for making the rendezvous in the Downs.”

*In Shrewsbury’s hand.*

## GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1695-6, March 17-27, Turin.—Has been informed of the particulars of the conspiracy against the King. Hopes the Fleet under Admiral Russell will retaliate on the enemy some portion of the evil they intended to do us. The enemy at Pignerol and Suse are much astonished at the ill success of King James's voyage, on which they had founded such great hopes that in several provinces they had made bonfires and other public rejoicings, as if England had already been conquered. The son of Lord Broadalbin (*sic*) has been here two days; he is very young, and says nothing. His tutor speaks like a man very zealous for the King's service. Knows however that he did not speak thus at Geneva at the beginning of this affair. Has presented the young man to their Royal Highnesses; he is to depart tomorrow, in order to continue his journey to Rome.

*French.* R. April 4, 1696.

## CAPEL to SHREWSBURY.

[16]95[-6], March 18, Dublin Castle.—“I have your Grace's of the 10th instant, and have, by the advice of the Privy Council, appointed the 27th of June to be the day to which the Parliament should adjourn.

“I have had a Declaration signed by all the Council, proper for the Council only. It was brought in by my Lord Blessing[ton], who was zealous in it, and I send your Grace a copy of it here enclosed.

“We continue here all in quiet, and unless Mons. de Nezmon visits us, I hope we may continue so.”

*Endorsed by Shrewsbury:* R. 27, 1696, with a[n] Association from the Council.

## [MONS.] HUNZIGER to LORD GALWAY.

1696, March 21-31, Basle.—“Le zele que j'ay tousiours eu pour le service de sa Majesté, et pour sa conseruation, m'oblige, Mylord, a sacrifier tous mes interets pour vous donner vn aduis tres important, qui regarde tant la vie de ce grand Prince, que l'interest de l'Europe.

“Je diray donc, Mylord, que le Roy Jaques estant a Calais avec vne troupe de Jesuites, j'appris d'un de ces derniers, du Couuent de St. Omer, Irlandois de nation, que les auteurs des conspirations ne se rebuttoient pas pour auoir esté decouuert par vn espece de miracle. J'eus le bonheur d'apprendre par ce mesme, la decouuerte de cet horrible attentat, a cause que le vaisseau qui va a la decouuerte, en apporta trois jours apres les nouuelles au Roy Jaques, qui fit cesser tous les preparatifs pour vne flotte de trois cent voiles qui estoient à Calais. Le Capitaine s'appelle Guillaume Gilles, qui fait voile du costé depuis Douvres jusques pres de l'Isle de Vight, et qui remet les paquets dans vn village a vne lieue dans les terres, qu'un matelot de l'equipage m'a nommé Hedden [Iden?], aussi bien que d'autres tant de Calais que de Boulogne qui vont a la



maison rouge sur les costes deça de la Rie [Rye]. Le mattelot m'adjoutta que les gardes des costes les laissent passer, si bien que les Protestans de Calais m'ont assuré qu'il passe deux fois la semaine des personnes masquées, qui viennent, ou vont en Angleterre; et qu'il y a six barques longues de Calais qui apportent vne si grande quantité de laines que sans ce comerce la ville seroit dans vne extreme disette. J'en ais veu arriver plus de quarante en neuf jours de temps que j'y fus du temps que le Roy Jaques y estoit, mais tous masqués ou déguisés. J'ay tenté de passer de Furnes a Nieuport des le comencement de ces preparatifs, mais il m'a esté impossible de reussir, si bien que dans vne chose ou il s'agit de la vie du plus grand prince du monde, mes amis m'ont obligés d'en donner aduis a vostre Grandeur."

Lord Galway will remember the benefits which he conferred on the writer at the recommendation of M. de Romagnac, and the letter which he wrote to the Duke de Schomberg in his behalf; and that he went to Vitthall [Whitehall] to procure a passport for him, as a captain, to Piedmont; but his friends would not allow him to serve any longer. "Cependant vne facheuse nouvelle de Calais m'obligea de prendre vne capitaine-lieutenance au regiment de Stoppa, pour retirer le bien de mon espouse, qu'un de ses freres pretendoit auoir en vertu de ledit touchant le bien des Refugiés; et mesme je fus obligé lannée passée dy faire venir ma famille." Asks for some employment, and wishes to know, through Lord Galway's secretary, whether he should present himself at Turin. Is going to Zurich, to his uncle "Monseigr. le Zunftmeister Greutter." Desires this to be kept secret, or his family, in France, would be lost.

#### CAPEL TO SHREWSBURY.

[16]95-6, March 23, Dublin Castle.—"I have troubled your Grace ever[y] post since the breaking out of this horrid plot with a letter, lest his Majesty should be wanting in a constant information of the state of this kingdom. I cannot alter a tittle of what my former letters have made mention to your Grace, for we are all here in great peace and quiet, and all the ferment we have here is amongst the Protestants in their forwardness to shew who shall be most zealous in asserting his Majesty's right, and standing by his person."

R. 27, 1696.

#### SIR G. ROOKE TO SHREWSBURY.

1695-6, March 23, o.s., Queen, at Cadiz.—"I am sorry to tell your Grace we have made more haste than good speed; for on the 13th inst. we sailed from this port with a fair wind, but that night it shifted, and took us short with thick, dirty weather, so that we were forced to keep sea for five days, in which time we sprung several masts, split many sails, and racked our great ships almost to pieces; but on Wednesday, the 18th, we had an opportunity of clear weather to get in again, and 'twas happy we made use of it; for since it has been very tempestuous, insomuch

that several of the largest Dutch ships-of-war and divers English merchant-men broke their anchors in the bay, and were in great danger of being lost.

“We have advice of several wrecks appearing on the coast, and particularly of [that] three Dutch ships, one of them called the Saint Peter, being of 44 guns, are lost between this and Cape Trafalgar (*sic*); and, my Lord, had we kept the sea this storm, I do really believe the like misfortune had befallen most of our great ships, for they made very bad weather while we were out, though we had not much wind, nor near so great a sea as I have seen; yet the Royal William often rolled her middle tier, and sometimes her upper tier, of ports in the water, insomuch that they were apprehensive she would never right again; so that I am confirmed in my opinion that the exposing our great ships in the winter season will at one time or other be very fatal to us; and I do affirm to your Grace that this ruffle has wrought and worn them more than four summers’ service would have done.”

Cannot learn that the enemy are at sea. Has certain ships abroad on the look out for them. Encloses a copy of orders to Capt. Leake.

R. 29 April. *Enclosures*:—

1. Orders given by Sir George Rooke, Admiral, to Capt. Andrew Leake, of the Canterbury, left as commander-in-chief of H. M. ships in the Mediterranean, 7 March 1695-6.—Names of seven ships placed under his command. To annoy the King’s enemies, and secure the trade of his subjects. To take or destroy any ships belonging to the Emperor of Morocco or the French King, or their subjects. To keep a clean frigate in the Straits’ mouth, to look out for the French fleet, and on discovering them to make sail for England, &c. To fetch stores left at Port Mohon (*sic*). If ordered to send any ships up to Leghorn, one of them is to receive on board there Sir Thomas Deerham’s goods. “To wear a broad red pendant of distinction.” In case of his being incapacitated, Capt. John Baker is to command.

2. An account taken from several persons belonging to a Genouese ship, of particulars relating to the French fleet in the bay of Toulon, &c.; 26 Feb. 95-6.

3. A report taken from the officers of an Algerian ship, which had conveyed a Turkish Ambassador from Algier to Toulon, as to the French ships in Toulon Bay; 2 March 1695-6.

*Endorsement of 2 and 3*: A copy of Capt. Baker’s account from Toulonne.

#### GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1695-6, March 24–April 3, Turin.—The Marquis de Leganès left yesterday, after agreeing with his R.H. to prepare for the siege of Pignerol. Owing to the bad weather the French preparations have been relaxed. It appears that the discovery of the conspiracy will oblige them to change all their measures for this campaign. There was a report that the French fleet had quitted

the Isles of Yeres. His R.H. is very ill; it is not true that he sent Count Vernon to Rome, as alleged.

*French.* R. April 11, 1696.

#### GALWAY TO SHREWSBURY.

1696, March 28–April 7, Turin.—Sends a letter which may give some hints for the safety of the King's person, and for discovering the enemy's intelligences in England. Is not acquainted with "this officer," but will inquire about him. Does not remember having seen him at London; however, he seems to report the truth. Will send for him. His R.H. is better, but the Duchess is always ill. The French fleet certainly departed on the 22nd, but will meet with much bad weather before passing the Strait.

The son of M. de Tremblees is to present to Shrewsbury a letter from the Republic of Geneva (Genève); he wishes to enter the King's service.

*French.* R. April 14, 96.

#### PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1696, March 29, Kensington.—"King, Prince, Archbishop, Lord Keeper, Lord Steward, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Chamberlain, Shrewsbury, Lord Portland, Mr. Secretary.

"Walsh to be executed.

"To send the declarations, especially the last, with the observation upon the clause for persons of a higher rank, and that he must take the course by law punctually to put them in execution.

"The French Prot[estants] of Cork to have the house they desire.

"A proclamation for the conspirators, several being not named.

"Chaloner to be examined at the Cabinet Council.

"Lord Deputy's letter about French; no resolution taken.

"Admiralty called in.

"It is not safe for the trade to go out till Sir Geo. Rooke arrives.

"Richards and Benbow to go with some bomb-ships to try to endamage the transport at Calais."

*In Shrewsbury's hand.*

#### GALWAY TO SHREWSBURY.

1696, March 31–April 10, Turin.—Recovery of his R.H. Preparations for the campaign on both sides. No news of the Toulon fleet.

*French.* R. Ap. 20.

#### EXAMINATIONS TOUCHING JACOBITE PLOTS.

1696, March to June, Whitehall.—Rough notes by the Duke of Shrewsbury of the examinations, depositions, or informations of prisoners and others, relative to an alleged design of the



Jacobites for the "murder" or "assassination" of King William, a design for the invasion of England from France and the restoration of James II., the movements and intentions of leading Jacobites in London, in various parts of England, and in France, and other matters. (Vol. 19, Nos. 23-57.)

The following persons are mentioned:—Griffith, Bromfeild, Capt. Nowell, serjeant of the Admiralty, Capt. Walton, a custom-house officer, Pepper of Dover, Preston of Feversham, a militia officer, Mr. Jackson, Capt. Berkenhead, Capt. Gill, Taker of Sandway, Capt. Tucker (same as Taker?), Cross of Rochester, Sir Theophilus Oglethorp, Hunt (examined), Sir George Berkeley, Capt. Williamson, Major Holnes, Sir James Montgomery, Bradshaw, Lord Clancarty, Lord Castlemaine, Mr. Browne, trustee for Lord Tinham's [Teynham's?] estate, Thompson at Foulstone Warren, Thomson at Guilford near Romney, Col. Dorington, Evans of the Old Bayly, Lord Aylesbury, the Queen [of James II.], Lord Brudenell, Mr. Mimms, living in Drury Lane at a hatter's near the Dog Tavern, Peter Cook (examined), Harcourt Berkenhead (examined, 27 and 51), Lord Griffin, Pigault, Harrison of Dimchurch (examined), Holmes' wife, Hunt's brother, at Potter's Corner in Kent, Evans of Greenwich, Mr. Midi, Col. Parker, who went by the name of Col. Stratsburg, Capt. George Porter (informant), Cranborn (or Cranbourn, examined), Sir William Perkins, Lord Montgomery, Sir John Freind, Sir John Fenwick, Charnock, Mr. Goodman (examined, 28 and 49), Mrs. Montjoy's house, Lee (examined) Bertram (examined), Trevor (examined), Lowick, Rookwood (examined), King, Humes, Durant, Knightley, Chambers, servant to Charnock, lodging at Kensington over against the Guard-house (examined), Du Bart, the Duke of Berwick, Mr. Lewis, master or gentleman of the horse to Lord Feversham (examined), Will. Howard, Capt. Blaire, Mr. Tempest of Durham, Kendrick (examined), Sherborn, Plowden (living with his elder brother six or seven miles beyond Basingstoke), Keys, Prendergas, Ferguson, La Rue (informant), Capt. Bois (examined), Knightley, Hungat, Fisher (informant), Grimes, Mrs. Spenceley, William Holmes, brother of Major Holmes and living in Holborn against the Bear tavern (examined), Hewit, Sir Chas. Sidley, Matherst, Mason, Lawthrop or Lothrop (examined), Gerland or Gerling of Bungi in Suffolk (examined), Dr. Bew, Toby Edon, Mrs. Conant's in Norfolk-street, Thom. Higgons (examined), Robinson, White, Johnson, formerly a corporal in Col. Worden's Regiment, Bevell Higgons, brother of Thom. Higgons (examined), Bernard Greenville, George, brother of Thom. Higgons, Dr. Hervey, Brierly or Bierley (his house in Leicester Street), Wigstead, Lady Philips, Jennings (examined), Capt. West, Brigadier in the first troop of Guards, Capt. Leake, of the Tower, Wray (examined), Lord Yarmouth, Pitt, *alias* Dr. Thomson, of Long Melford, Dr. Buck, of Ipswich, Finko (examined), Mr. Cruso, of Norwich, Goselin of London, Mr. Drake, Mascall (examined), Lord Feversham's stables in Somersett Yard (or Somerset House), Mr. Lewis's stables at St. James's, Sir William Perkins' friend (a Scotsman), Fossen (*sic*), a cornet,

Har[r]is (examined), Carill, "the Secretary," Bernardi, born in England of an Italian who was a public minister here (examined), Jonas Chamberlaine, coachman to Lord Feversham (examined), Lady Arlington's stables, John Allen, postillion to Lord Feversham (examined), Mr. Fosset, an officer, in Oxford, Thorold, formerly in the Guards (examined), Col. Curwent (?), Blackbourn, a Lancashire man (examined), William Milligatt, who belongs to the Jesuits at Ghent, Mr. Morewell, Capt. Waugh, Donelan, Mayor (*sic*) Mathews, Paradise, Paisy of St. Martin's Lane, Chinery, Capt. William O'Brian, Upton the counsellor, Sir Andrew Forester and his son, David Floyd, Crosby, Mrs. Elliot, the Lady Glascock, a young gentleman named Caryl, younger brother to Caryl of Sussex, Rawson of Selinge Lee, near Ashford, servant to Gombleton, Charles Noel, son to Noel<sup>o</sup> of Dover (examined), Heywood, Col. Fountaine, Baily, Lord Middleton, Mr. Hooke, Sherbourn, Capt. Scudamore (examined), John Counter (examined, 44, 54), who says his name is Rumsey, and his mother's Williams, Maxwell, Melvin, Thetford, the Duke d'Aumont, Gumbleton, Sweet, Vicar Toby (?), Duglas, Lord Dundee's chaplain, Brown, belonging to the King's confectionery or kitchen (same as Chambers?), Holman, Vernatti (?), Hall, John Reyner, a stocking-weaver in Petti-Coat Lane, Knight, a hatter in Shoreditch, Cook, a watchmaker in Hackney, Buckle, a bit-maker at Charing Cross, Wilcox, a tailor of Shoreditch, Harris, clerk of the Stocks market, Cash, Lord Lucas[?] Lieut. Col., Capt. Hastings, Sir John Cockram, Capt. Ridley, Richardson, Edmonds, Col. Slaughter, Wray of Moor-fields, Capt. Kelly, Hopkins and Stringer, Lord Yarmouth's chaplain, Walbank, Pigot, Rob. Aynsworth of Sou[th]wark, Ricsone, Jenings, Hall *alias* Cole, Gillebrand, Lord Yarmouth, the late Bishop of Norwich.

In Hunt's examination, 26 March 1696 (No. 25), the following passages occur:—"Lord C[1]ancarty told him that women came into the Tower, and in the evening carried him out in the coach; the warders examined the coach, but it was dark, and they did hide him.

"Parker told him he got up the chimney by a line that his wife brought him in the tail of her gown.

"Berk[enhea]d said Parker got out in women's clothes, and he believed the keeper was concerned in it."

In Capt. George Porter's information, 28 Feb. 1695-6 (No. 30):—"Sir George Berkley was sent from France to put this in execution against the King, about a month since he saw him.

"He had 800 [l. ?] paid to carry on the design by Mr. Caryl; he complained of the small sum. Mr. Rookwood was to command one party to attack the Guards, he was to attack them with another, Sir George Barkley (*sic*) to attack the [King's] coach, some Saturday, between Brentford and Hamersmith. There was another design to attack him [the King] near a little wood, not far from Mr. Lakin's (?) house. It did not succeed, because the King did not for the two last Saturdays go out. . . .

\* Same as Capt. Nowell above ?

“Chambers, at Kensington, lodged over against the Guard-house, in order to give notice when the King went out.”

In La Rue's information, 29 Feb. (No. 33):—“Keys was in the list which Porter sent as the list of his men, and Keys was present, and was there when they were sorry the design had failed, and was one that took the orange and squeezed it, and said, ‘Confusion to the Prince of Orange,’ and spoke of the restoring the King, meaning King James.”

The following taverns and other houses and places are mentioned as the resorts of certain Jacobites:—The Old King's Head tavern in Leadenhall Street, Norfolk Buildings, the Blue Post in Spring Garden, the Nag's Head in [St.] James's Street, the sign of the Common Garden in Wich Street, the George Inn in Pickadilly, the Prince of Orange's Head in German Street, the White Horse in Picadilly, the Hartichoke at Kensington, Will's Coffee-house, the King's Head in the Market-place at Norwich, the White Hart in the Hey-markett, the Red Lion at Kensington, the Angel in Leicester, the little Piazzas in Covent Garden, the Globe tavern, the Sun tavern in the Strand, the Two Black Posts in Maiden Lane, the Covent Garden tavern, the Chocolate house, the Red Lion in Smithfield.

*Endorsed by Shrewsbury:* Extract of informations against persons in custody. *On a fly-leaf:* Fuller and Sir H. D. Colt, spies.

#### SHREWSBURY to GALWAY.

1696, April 3, Whitehall.—“Yours of the 10-20 and 14-24 are come to my hands, and some others before, which have been all laid before his Majesty, but they requiring no particular answer, nor I receiving no directions from the King, either upon them or any other matter to be transmitted to your Lordship, I have neglected writing so frequently as I would, if the perpetual attendance I am forced to give to the enquiry into this horrid plot, besides that upon the Parliament, did not almost take up my whole time and thoughts.

“This villainous intention has not only miscarried, but I hope it has opened the eyes of many deluded though well affected persons in these kingdoms, for there appears everywhere, upon this occasion, a hearty affection and zeal for his Majesty's person and government, which I am confident may be improved to the securing of both.”

*Copy.*

#### PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1696, April 5, Kensington.—“King, Prince, Archbishop, Lord Keeper, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Portland, Shrewsbury, Mr. Secretary.

“To return answer to the Duke of Somerset that no Address has been put into the Gazette. If they associate, it may.

“Mr. Fowlks' business not to be done.

“Lord Aylesbury's letters read.



"Lord Aylesbury's petition for his wife not granted as yet.

"Send the letter from Timmouth to the Scotch Secretary.

"Mr. Pitt cannot be granted his petition, but may see the accounts; speak to Mr. Montagu.

"The Addresses of Londonderry and Inskilling [referred?] to the Treasury.

"The Comte d' Aursperg's letter about the Spanish Amb[assador's] priest considered tomorrow.

"The Master of the Ordnance in Ireland, and Mr. Robinson's pretensions, to be examined at the Cabinet Council.

"The Non-swearing Ministers who absolved Perk[ins] and Friend to be taken in custody by warrant from the Council."

*In Shrewsbury's hand.*

#### GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1696, April 7-17, Turin.—Preparations of his R.H. "My Lord Townshend est icy depuis quelques iours; il va faire le voyage d'Italie; il a de l'esprit, il est fort sage, et d'une très bonne conduite; il a esté esleué dans de bons sentiments."

R. 25.

#### PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1696, April 12, Kensington.—"King, Prince, Archbishop, Lord Keeper, Lord Steward, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Chamberlain, Lord Godolphin, Lord Portland, Shrewsbury, Mr. Russell.

"In some short time Lord Ayles[bury's] petition, and what he desired in his letter to Mr. Secretary, will be granted, but for some reasons it cannot just now.

"Neither of the Addresses from the University to be put in the Gazette.

"Soames', the Capt. of the James Galley, petition, to be read to the Admiralty.

"Proposal concerning the Marine Regiments offered.

"Lord Carmarthen's galley; the King orders the Admiralty to buy her.

"The Council" ————— (sic).

*In Shrewsbury's hand.*

————— to [LORD GALWAY].

1696, April 13, Marseilles.—"Je vous ay escrit auant hyer; aujourd'hui nous aprenons que trois vaisseaus de guerre et un brulot de l'armée sont de retour à Toulon, faisant eau et n'ayant peu estre en estat de poursuiure leur route. Ils ont laissé l'armée devant Salo. L'équipage de ces trois vaisseaux servira à en armer d'autres, sur tout les trois neufs, avec lesquels et ceus qu'on a desia, on peut aller au deuant du conuoy anglois, qui vient du leuant, et qui a quatre vaisseaus de guerre seulement."

*Copy, in Galway's hand; enclosed in his letter of 18-28 April, printed by Coxe.*

## THE LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY TO SHREWSBURY.

[16]96, April 15, Admiralty Office.—“Meeting with news at the House, that the French fleet was at the Straits’ mouth the 20th of March, and Sir George Rook at Cadiz the 19th, not expecting to sail under two or three days, and his Majesty having ordered the Fleet to Spithead, they must with this easterly wind leave the Dunkirk squadron behind them, besides several great ships at the Nore and Blackstakes. We have ventured to stop Sir Cloudesly Shovell till his Majesty’s further pleasure be known, because with the first westerly winds all the ships may go together to Spithead. When we wrote your Grace last for the Fleet to go to Spithead, we made no doubt but Sir George Rook was sufficiently before the French. We send you enclosed a copy of the orders we have sent to Sir Cloudesly Shovell for his continuing in the Downs with his Majesty’s ships and those of the States General.”

*Copy, with the names of Edwd. Russell, Hen. Priestman, and Robt. Rich, at foot.*

“Memorandum.—Immediately upon the writing of this letter, Mr. Russell attended the King at Kensington, and brought to the Board the King’s approbation of the order.”

*Copy of the order to Sir C. Shovell, annexed.*

*Endorsed by Shrewsbury:* Copy of a letter from the Admiralty to me, 15 April, 1696; delivered to me April 4th, 1697 (*sic*), by Mr. Russell.

## PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1696, April 16 [or 26?], Kensington.—“King, Archbishop, Prince, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Chamberlain, Mr. Russel, Lord Portland, Shrewsbury, Mr. Secretary.

“Lowick’s petition read, and rejected.

“Traps and Serjeant to be permitted to go beyond sea, if nothing particular be against them.

“To put forwards the bringing naval stores from the West Indias, and to consider it this summer.

“Quere whether Sir Ste. Evans’ ship and Sir Hen. Ashurst as a trial, whether any be arrived (*sic*).

“The contents of a letter to Mr. Papillon was read.

“The Admiralty say five men-of-war and two fire-ships are ordered into the Soundings.

“Three ships have been all this winter cruising off Gallway in expectation of the East India-men.

“The Committee being turned into a Council, the embargo was taken off, and notice ordered to be given to the merchants that with the first fair wind their convoys should be ready.”

*In Shrewsbury’s hand.*

## ADMIRAL RUSSELL TO SHREWSBURY.

1696, April 17.—“Upon the discourse I had with your Grace when I last waited on you concerning the Fleet’s going to sea, in order to intercept the Thoulon squadron in their passage to

Brest, I have taken the liberty to put down my thoughts in writing; as also how, in my humble opinion, the Fleet may be most useful this summer, in case the enemy do not fit out their main fleet."

Among other things, he recommends that in the summer the Fleet should rendezvous in Torr Bay.

*Signed.* 3 pp.

#### THE NAVY.

1696, April 18.—"Ships of the Line of Battle under Sir Clow. Shovell in the Downs."

Names of 17 Dutch and 46 English ships, besides fireships, tenders, &c.; with the numbers of men and guns.

"The Dutch to lead with the starboard and the Sandwich with the larboard tacks aboard; and if any ships (*sic*) be absent, the next ship to fall in her place and close the line."

1 p. *On the dorse are the names of ships off Dunkirk.*

#### PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1696, April 19, Kensington.—"King, Prince, Archbishop, Lord Keeper, Lord Steward, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Portland, Lord Godolphin, Mr. Secretary, Mr. Russell, Shrewsbury.

"Sir Robert Thorold['s] petition read; he is to be asked how long he intends to stay, and engage not to come back sooner.

"Tomorrow morning the Lords are to consider who they will employ to collect the evidence.

"To enquire concerning the Messengers.

"Lord Devonshire's servant to go to Lord Ailesbury, that he may sign some papers resigning a trust.

"The Admiralty are to send a ship the windward way to Jamaica, without touching anywhere else, to avoid being taken."

*In Shrewsbury's hand.*

#### SIR G. ROOKE to SHREWSBURY.

1696, April 22, 6 a.m., Queen, SSE. 9 l. off the Lyzard.—Has arrived in the Channel. Left Cadiz on the 30th ult., the Fleet consisting of about 190 sail of ships. Believes the enemy's fleet is still within the Strait's mouth; there will come in their company a considerable fleet of merchant ships from Marsella's (*sic*), bound to St. Mallo's, Haver. de Grace, &c. Proposes that a small squadron be sent to meet them. Will send letters from the Dey and his Majesty's consul at Algier. Had he stayed abroad, he might have prevailed with that Government to break with France.

R. 24 April. *Enclosure* :—

List of ships and vessels of his Majesty (48) and the States General (13) which sailed with Rooke from Cadiz.

#### SIR G. ROOKE to SHREWSBURY.

1696, April 25, Queen, in the Downs.—"A ship is come in to us, who came from Gibraltoire twelve days after I sailed from



Cadiz, and gave me the enclosed copy of a letter which was dispatched from the vice-consul of Mallaga, to give them at Gibraltar notice of the enemy's approach. . . . The Bilboa fleet is arrived in the Channel."

R. 26. *Enclosure* :—

Copy of a letter from John T. Bruppe, April 11, referred to above.

SHREWSBURY to SIR G. ROOKE.

1696, April 27, Whitehall.—Congratulates him on his safe arrival.

*Copy.*

THE GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY to the DUKE [OF SHREWSBURY].

[16]96, [April 27-]May 7, Florence.—Has learnt from the Commander Del Bene the Duke's good offices in his behalf, especially in respect of the compensation granted by the King for the pillage and burning of the house of Terriesi, formerly his resident in London, by the people.

*Hol. French; with a copy, and a copy of Shrewsbury's reply, dated 26 June.*

THE NAVY.

1696, April 29, Admiralty Office.—“The disposition of all his Majesty's ships of the 3rd, 4th, and 5th Rate, now in sea pay.”

Names of ships, and particulars of their service; with a list of ships left in the Mediterranean by Sir George Rooke.

2 pp.

PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1696, April 29, Kensington.—“King, Lord Keeper, Archbishop, Lord Privy Seal, Mr. Russell, Lord Chamberlain, Mr. Secretary, Lord Portland, Shrewsbury.

“The letter of the Admiralty to me of the 27th, and the copy of the instructions proposed to be sent Sir Geo. Rooke, were read.

“The squadron to protect the trade ordered to be sure to be stronger than Nesmond.

“Sir George Rooke to be ordered to stay for no merchants, but if any whole trade be ready, then he is to take that with him.

“That Sir George Rooke take with him what bomb-vessels he thinks may be useful.

“The Dunkirk squadron to be strengthened from the main Fleet, and some of the great ships of the main Fleet to be laid by to man some cruisers to protect the coast.

“Sir William Gore's letter read to the Admiralty. They cannot do it in the manner proposed, but they will give them a convoy.

“If the French squadron should stay in the Mediterranean, and not come from thence, the King declares his opinion, that a squadron should be sent to Cadix.

“That it should be considered whether the course of the victualling should be changed.

“If the Toulon squadron come to Brest, then the Admiralty are to consider in what manner to secure the Turkey ships.

“The Admiralty to consider of a squadron for the West Indias.

“For the next winter the King recommends we may be better provided than the last with a winter guard.”

*In Shrewsbury's hand.*

#### PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1696, April 30, Kensington.—“King, Lord Keeper, Archbishop, Lord Godolphin, Lord Privy Seals, Lord Chamberlain, Shrewsbury, Mr. Secretary.

“A copy of the letter from the Admiralty to be given the King.

“All the Reports from Ireland made.

“Mr. Robinson must attend the Board in Ireland, and to be accountable to it, let the practice formerly be what it will.

“That the dispute between the Ordn[ance?] in Ireland and England be shewed (?) and sent to his Majesty.

“Meester's business to be examined in the King's absence.

“The[n ?] print the same.

“Proposals for the Ma[r]ine Reg[iments] to be given Mr. Blaithwayt, because his Majesty will send over a regulation.

“Consuls' bills to be considered in the King's absence.

“Col. Lillingston's memorial and claims to be examined in the King's absence.

“Warrants for Fisher, La Rue, Harries, Porter, Henry Crimes; the warrants to be kept in my hands till further order from the King.

“That my lord Capell be writ to, to find out a forfeiture in Ireland for Mr. Prendergrass, to the value of 500[l.] per annum.

“Lowick and Rookwod's speeches read.

“The Sheriffs to forbear printing the speech for some time, but not to take notice they had such an order.

“A ship will be appointed for Guernzey.

“Bembo to have a flag, and command before Dunkirk.”

*In Shrewsbury's hand.*

#### SIR G. ROOKE TO SHREWSBURY.

1696, April 30, Queen, at Spittheade.— . . . “Mr. Russell seems to intimate as if his Majesty has been pleased to appoint me the command of the Fleet. If so, I must own to your Grace my suspicion of myself, both in respect to my capacity and experience, for so great a charge. And truly, my Lord, whenever Mr. Russell leaves that post, it will be my humble opinion, that it be executed by a commission, there being very few men in the world, besides himself, that are fitly qualified for so great a command.” A good reinforcement of men for the Fleet is absolutely necessary.

R. May 1st.

## PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1696, May 1, Kensington.—“King, Prince, Lord Keeper, Archbishop, Lord Steward, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Chamberlain, Lord Godolphin, Mr. Russel, Mr. Secretary, Shrewsbury.

“Paper for the Commissioners of Exchange of Prisoners read, and they directed to give an account in the King’s absence of the names and numbers of such as are reduced (?), and what evidence they have of it.

“My Lady Ailesbury’s petition to be granted.

“Mr. Secretary and I are to write to the foreign Ministers to restrain their bills of extraordinary [expenses], according to Orders of Council in King James’ and his Majesty’s time, of which copies be sent.

“That a messenger go with positive orders to Sir Geo. Rooke to sail.”

*In Shrewsbury’s hand.*

## SIR G. ROOKE TO SHREWSBURY.

1696, May 2, Queen, at Spittheade.—“I have received the Lords of the Admiralty’s orders to sail with the Fleet into the Soundings; and I am very sorry I cannot give your Grace and them an account we are in a readiness to put them in execution; for, my Lord, we have been five weeks from Cadiz, and after our arrival in the Downs the weather was such that we could not get a boat-load of water from the shore, nor did any of the Straits’ squadron receive any beer or other provisions aboard till yesterday; though, had the Fleet been permitted to stop here, instead of proceeding to the Downs, we had been in a readiness for the sea ere this; but, as it is, it will take up some time to put those ships into a condition to sail, which so soon as we can possibly effect, there shall not be a moment lost in our proceeding.”

Mr. Mitchell can give information as to men required in the Fleet. The ships from Cadiz are defective, and some of those in the Downs are much worse. Would rather serve with half the ships well manned than with double the number half-manned.

Re. 3rd.

## CAPEL TO SHREWSBURY.

1696, May 3, Chapell Izod.—“Finding myself troubled this spring with the same indisposition I formerly laboured under, I retired out of Dublin to Chapell Izod, by advice of my physicians, for the advantage of a better air; and being told that a short recess from business would contribute to my speedier recovery, I resolved on making my Lord Blessinton and Colonel Woseley (*sic*) Justices during my sickness.

“This I was the more inclined to do, that such who may have designs to disturb the peace of the Government might not be encouraged to proceed in their practices, in hopes that upon my death the Government would for some time be vacant, till writs could be issued and returned from the several Counties for



choosing a Justice, according to a statute of the 33rd Hen. 8 in this kingdom, until his Majesty's pleasure were known who should succeed me.

"Some difficulties have arisen about wording the Commission for Justices, which hath taken up some days' time; and it hath pleased God in the meanwhile that my feverish distemper hath entirely left me, and my strength so increases, that I hope in a few days not to need the assistance of any person in the Administration.

"Having seen letters out of the country that some have reported me dead, and probably have writ the same into England, I thought myself obliged to give your Grace this account."

*Signed.* R. 11th.

SHREWSBURY TO SIR G. ROOKE.

1696, May 4, from Quakes, near Margate.—. . . "If you could have met the French Toulon fleet before they had got to Brest, your strength is so considerable, compared to theirs, who have suffered much in the storm, and are ill manned, that the success (I do not doubt) would have answered expectation; but impossibilities are not to be struggled with. It was unfortunate you were not prevented from coming further than Spitthead, when [where?] it was his Majesty's intention you should have stopped." . . .

*Copy.*

SHREWSBURY TO LORD DEPUTY [CAPEL].

1696, May 4, from Quakes, near Margate.—"I am upon many accounts extreme sorry to hear of your Excellency's indisposition.

"His Majesty, taking into consideration that the Irish Parliament is adjourned to the end of next month, commands me to desire your Excellency to give your opinion what may be for his service to do in relation to them; in the first place, whether it is reasonable to believe they will be disposed to grant a farther supply, and be inclined to avoid such heats and disputes as would make their meeting not advisable. . . .

"Yesterday his Majesty embarked for Holland from this place, but was put back again before night by contrary winds, and remains here in expectation of a change of weather."

*Copy.*

GALWAY TO SHREWSBURY.

1696, May 5-15, Turin.—We are preparing to defend Coni, and to prevent the bombardment of Turin. His R.H. has placed a garrison of 6,000 men in Coni, and we are making lines before Turin. Has received the King's letter, and shown it to his R.H.

*French.* R. 29.

## SIR G. ROOKE to SHREWSBURY.

1696, May 6, Queen, off the Isle of Wight.—Sends copies of some councils of war formerly omitted, and a line of battle. The latter is of great force, though not numerous, but most of the ships “are very little better in quality than half manned.” Will however do his best for his country.

*Enclosures:—*

1. “The Line of Battle: the English to lead with the larboard, and the Dutch with the starboard tacks aboard.”—*The names of the ships, with the numbers of men and guns, are stated.*

2. Copies of the resolutions of several Councils of flag-officers held on board the Queen, as follow.

Cadiz Bay, 30 Jan., o.s. : To send a squadron of English and Dutch ships to look for a squadron of five French ships in Lagos Bay.

20 Feb. : After considering sundry letters from the Duke of Shrewsbury, Mr. Fowler of Genova, &c., as the French fleet at Tholoone is superior by nearly one third in the number of guns, and by almost one half in the number of men, to proceed to England according to his Majesty’s order, &c.

22 Feb. : owing to the season of the year, and for the security of the great ships, to “strike down” some of their guns into their holds; and that the fleet of merchant ships in the Bay proceed home in company with the Fleet.

4 March : as to certain ships to be left behind.

12 March : to sail with the first opportunity, and to send a frigate along the Barbary shore as high as Cape de Hone, to discover the enemy.

At sea, 18 March : to send away disabled ships to Cadiz, in order to refit; the rest to keep the sea, &c.

Cadiz Bay, 25 March : on reading advices from Barcellona sent by Mr. Stanhope, Envoy Extraordinary at Madrid, that the enemy’s fleet, consisting of 60 sail, sailed from Tholoone on the 22nd, a letter from Capt. Loades of the Romney, and his Majesty’s orders of 27 Jan., to proceed to England, not being in sufficient force to oppose the enemy.

At sea, 3 April : on reading a paper from Capt. Pickard as to a [Dutch] convoy and five merchant ships taken by six French men-of-war on 31 March, n.s., to the N. of Cape Fenister, not to go in pursuit, in case they be joined by the French fleet from Tholoone, “and we not being certain but our circumstances at home may render the appearance and assistance of this Fleet necessary to the common safety.”

At Spithead, 1 May : on reading the Lords of the Admiralty’s letter and order of the 29th ult., to proceed into the Soundings, after the Straits ships are supplied with water and stores; and that the condition of the Fleet be represented to their Lordships.

2 May : that two ships be unmanned, and their men turned over to four other ships (named), and that two ships be left at Spithead, &c.; which reduces the English line of battle to 37 ships.

3 May: to proceed west 15 leagues from Ushant, "and if fair weather to stop sides as far as Torrbay," and in passing to send small frigates and brigantines to learn whether the Toulon fleet be got into Brest, &c.; and stating that the line of battle, being but 37 English and 20 Dutch, is reduced to a smaller number than the Toulon fleet, if they are joined with the squadron of Mons. Nesmond.

SHREWSBURY TO SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1696, May 8, Whitehall.—"I hope the wind changed at sea at least as soon as it did here with us, and that his Majesty's passage was more favourable than was expected.

"Sir George Rooke sailed from Spithead to St. Helen's on Monday the 4th, and from thence the next day, but though for some time after the wind continued fair, yet there was so little of it that the last account we have of him is that he was seen on the back of the Isle of Wight.

"I desire that you will acquaint his Majesty that Captain Porter has proceeded as far as it will go with those persons that would have inveigled him beyond seas. The story is long, and what Mr. Vernon, who is best acquainted with it, will write at large to my Lord Portland, if his Majesty has the curiosity to be informed of the particulars. All I shall say is, that Mr. Porter has in this dealt very sincerely, and given fresh proofs of his being to be depended on, and seems to intend deserving the King's consideration as much as a man can do that has been in his unfortunate circumstances.

"The Council have met today about sending orders into the country, pursuant to his Majesty's directions the last time they attended upon him, and likewise about the discharging prisoners. They have made a progress, but positively resolved on nothing till Monday, that they have appointed to meet again."

*Copy.*

SIR G. ROOKE TO SHREWSBURY.

1696, May 9, Britannia, off Dartmouth.—Sends intelligence of the Tollonne squadron's being come into these seas. If they have not got into Brest, we may light on them to a good advantage at Bell-Isle. Has no clean frigates for scouts.

R. 15. *Enclosure* :—

Information of Thomas Ford, pilot of the Monta Decarno, a Portuguese, bound for Rotterdam, as to meeting with a fleet of French men-of-war. Supposes they could not reach Brest, but are somewhere about Bell-Isle. Dated on board H.M. ship Oxford, off Portland, 9 May, 1696.

SHREWSBURY TO SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1696, May 12, Whitehall.—"Yours of the 8th brought the welcome news of his Majesty's safe arrival. The probable accounts we have received of the Toulon's (*sic*) fleet being come to Brest (the particulars of which I shall refer to Mr. Vernon),



together with the discourses the Jacobites spread here among their own party, make us so far apprehend the continuance of their design of invading us, as to wish the Dutch ships appointed might be hastened with all expedition. If we should have news of the French putting to sea, and being joined by any ships of the ocean, we should hardly think ourselves strong enough without the addition of the Dutch ships not yet arrived, and should be forced to man out some of our own ships that lie still for want of men, which could be done by no other means than by putting some Regiments aboard, which I doubt would not be agreeable to his Majesty's inclination, and yet in such a conjuncture could not be avoided.

"I must observe on this occasion the misfortune we lie under, by reason of our correspondencies on the enemy's coast being interrupted or discovered. If any of the persons who may be so discovered can be exchanged or any ways saved by any methods Mr. Jurieu or others can propose, I hope his Majesty's goodness will incline him to do what may be for their preservation; and till something of the like nature can again be settled, we shall so much want intelligence at this critical time of the year, that I hope, if any comes to his Majesty's hands that may be of use here, he will please to direct that it may be communicated hither.

"One of the enclosed letters I received from Dublin in a letter subscribed Cavan, one is from my Lord Gallway, and the third from, Sir, your most faithful," &c.

*Copy.*

SHREWSBURY TO LORD DEPUTY [CAPEL].

1696, May 12, Whitehall.—"I most sincerely rejoice at the good news your Excellency has sent us in yours of the 3rd, that your health is mending. . . .

"I conclude, when there is occasion, your Excellency's prudence will appoint such persons to be Justices as shall in all circumstances be most proper, and therefore have no objection to your nominating such for your own time, if it may be an ease to you, and an advantage to your health; but I apprehend the power in your commission does hardly extend so far as to appoint any to succeed after you, in case we should be so unhappy as to have you taken into another world. . . . People here who are the best able to judge, upon perusing your Lordship's commission and the Statute of Henry VIII., are of opinion there is nothing in the first that takes away the direction in the last, but that upon the death of a Chief Governor the Council must elect for the interim as that Statute appoints." . . .

*Copy.*

SIR G. ROOKE TO SHREWSBURY.

1696, May 12, Britannia, S. by E. 8 l. off the Lyzard.—Sends this by the Lyme, who came in last night from the Straits, and encloses a copy of the captain's account, which is blind and

imperfect. It seems he saw the French fleet at a great distance, was scared out of his senses, and ran away from them as fast as he could. Concludes these southerly winds have brought them to Brest. Will proceed towards Ushant, to obtain information. Gives his ideas as to what the enemy may intend to do.

R. 15. *Enclosure* :—

Account by [Capt.] V. Bowles [name of ship not stated] of his instructions and proceedings for discovering the French fleet. . . . Was chased into Cadiz Bay, "where on the 16th [April] we had advice by an express from [the consul at] Gibraltar that the French fleet was at anchor to the eastward of that place, much about where the Lumley Castle was lost; and the four ships that chased us were seen off Terreef, cruising from side to side, while their fleet lay near Gibraltar, the Spaniard giving them free liberty to send their boats ashore and buy what they had occasion for; they giving the Spaniard the same liberty to pass with their boats or vessels when they pleased (as if allies); and that their scouts in the Straits' mouth give them all assurance of a free passage to and from Ceuta, without any molestation from them." Left Cadiz Bay a few days later, and was again chased by five French ships, one of which "hauled down her French colours, and hoisted an English jack and ensign."

#### GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1696, May 12-22, Turin.—The enemy continue their march towards the plain, and will be this evening at Veillane. We are behind Turin, so as to avoid a combat. The Swiss officer who sent the advices has fallen ill at Arrau, which has prevented his coming here, as directed.

*French.* R. 29.

#### SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1696, May 15, Whitehall.—"Your letter of the 12th I received this morning, and the Lords of the Admiralty having attended the Justices at the same time, the proposal of sending a squadron to the West Indies was renewed, to which it seems to me they are not much inclined. The proposal you left with me was also read to them, but they think it necessary all ships that go to those seas should be sheathed, which makes the dispatch more tedious than you reckon. They complain those parts have been very fatal to the seamen, the want of which is one of our greatest difficulties; in short, they say, if such a squadron be ordered, it must be taken from the main Fleet; so that, till Sir George Rooke returns, no consideration can be had of it.

"Mr. Musgrave, being removed into Sir Thomas Littleton's place, has a pretention to the same additional salary of a hundred pounds a year, which the King granted to Sir Thomas about two years since, but has (as I am informed) been generally enjoyed by his predecessors in that employment. Mr. Vernon will send you a warrant for the King's hand in case his Majesty

be pleased to allow it; at the same time a commission will also come to constitute Mr. Buscawen, Governor of St. Mawes, which his Majesty directed, but was neglected before his departure.

“I have a letter from Sir George Rooke of the 12th. He was then S. and by E. 8 leagues off the Lizard, endeavouring to gain the latitude of Ushant, and intending to send in vessels to look into Brest, or otherwise not to lose the first opportunity of gaining the best intelligence he could of the enemy.

“We have sat two days in Council examining the warrant his Majesty had signed for constituting the National Land Bank, in order to our signing the Bill; some few alterations have been thought necessary, but all is this night settled, and will be signed by us as soon as the Bill can be prepared.”

*Copy.*

#### GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1696, May 15-25, Camp of Moncallier.—Movements of the French, who have about 40,000 more men than we have. His R.H. is at Turin with M. de Leganes, the P. de Comercy, and M. de Louvignies. Military dispositions.

*French.* R. June 1st.

ROB. WEBBER to MR. JOHN YOUNG, South Launceinge, near Shoreham, Sussex.

1696, May 16.—“I suppose your friends out of Worcestershire, whom you expected, have not come.” Refers to a lawsuit.

#### GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1696, May 18-28, Camp of Moncallier.—The enemy have advanced no further.

*French.* R. June 5th.

#### SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1696, May 19, Whitehall.—“The enclosed letter from Mr. d’Hervart I received by the last post. What relates to increasing the pension to one of the Advoyers, his Majesty alone can judge what is proper, and will I suppose direct you to write accordingly to Mr. d’Hervart. But as to the complaint that his Majesty’s Minister does not give them the same style that others do, I think it may not be improper that you know we can find no precedents in our books of any transactions with the Cantons, insomuch that I remember, when Mr. Cox came hither, we could not decide in whose province he was. I mention this because I believe there will be less difficulty in satisfying them upon this head, and in giving them the same style that is practised by the Emperor, France, and the other crowned heads.

“My Lord Monmouth moved yesterday in Council in favour of Sir William Booth, who, having absconded all this while, falls under his Majesty’s directions not to be bailed nor set at liberty, if he should surrender himself; but my Lord Monmouth



acquainting the Council that he offered now to come in, to take the Oaths, and sign the Association, and Mr. Secretary bearing witness for him that he had at first offered to surrender himself, if he might be admitted to bail, the Lords of the Council thought there was something particular in this gentleman's circumstances, and desired they might be laid before his Majesty.

"Letters of the 14th from Dublin left my Lord Deputy in so desperate a condition that we expect the next news will bring an account of his death.

"I have one from you of the 14th."

*Copy.*

SIR G. ROOKE to [SHREWSBURY].

[16]96, May 19, Britannia, N.W. by W. 21 l. off Ushant.—  
 "We got over upon this coast on the 14th, in the morning, and I immediately detached a squadron of ships and small vessels under the command of Capt. Beaumont in the Mountague, and sent them in for discovery at the Trade between Ushant and the Maine, who without any resistance stood fair into Camarett and Bertram Bays from side to side, and saw as much in Brest Sound as they could without passing their forts." Sends the account and a resolution of the council of flag-officers, to whom there appeared to be no certainty that the Tollonne fleet was got into Brest.

"I ordered Capt. Beaumont in again, to get some people either from the shore or out of fisher-boats, who might give us more certain intelligence; and at the same time I sent the Lark and Messenger spy-boat to make what discovery they could at Bell-Isle. Captain Beaumont on the 16th, at night, sent the brigantines, two twenty-oared boats, &c., into a place called the Mollino's (*sic*), between Ushant and St. Matthew's Point, where in the night they landed, surprised the guard, and took the people in their beds; and after plundering a poor town and church, they burned five or six small vessels, of which one was an English-built ketch, and brought away a priest and three or four of the principal inhabitants with them.

"Yesterday morning Capt. Beaumont returned and joined the Fleet, as did about the same time Capt. Edwards in the Seaverne, and Capt. Norris in the Content Prize, the latter having two nights before taken a French man-of-war of thirty guns, called the Fudriant, who sailed from Brest the 13th inst.; so that, the prisoners in the man-of-war and those taken from the shore concurring in their account . . . that the Tollonne fleet arrived at Brest the 15th instant, n.s., I called the flag-officers aboard again. . . . We shall take the first opportunity of proceeding according to my orders at Torbay."

Sends an account by Capt. Fitz Patricke of his having almost had a rencounter with Mons. Nesmonde. Some of the prisoners confess that their fleet came into port in a very ill condition. Some boast that they will have 90 ships-of-line at sea this summer; others suppose they will fit out only a strong squadron,

which will probably attempt to intercept our Turkey fleet in their passage home, or the Spanish galleons in their return from the West Indias.

R. 22. *Enclosures* :—

1. Copy of the account of Capt. Beaumont and other officers, 14 May. Went within a mile of the rock going into Brest, and saw 22 sail, &c.

2. Copy of the resolution of a Council of flag-officers on the *Britannia*, off Ushant, 15 May: that it seemed uncertain whether the Toulon fleet had arrived; to send a small frigate and a spy-boat to look into Bell-Isle, &c.

3. Copy of Capt. Norris's account, which he took from the officers of the *Fudryant*, a French prize, taken 16 May. She had 28 guns and 150 men, and was bound to meet Mons. Nesmond, who has eight ships with him. The Toulon fleet arrived at Brest on the 5th, and were 47 men-of-war, besides four which had been forced back to Toulon by damage received at sea. "Mons. Amperail is said to be amongst these gentlemen."

4. Copy of the depositions of some Frenchmen who were taken from the *Mollins*, 18 May; that the Toulon fleet arrived in Brest about a fortnight ago, and consisted of about 60 sail, and 5 or 6 flags.

5. Copy of the depositions of Capt. Ferville [or Friville?], commander of the *la Foudroyante*, 19 May, o.s., as to French ships at Brest, Port Louis, Rochfort, Dunkirke, and Toulon. Mons. Nesmonde was sent cruising with seven sail, &c.

6. Copy of the resolution of a Council of flag-officers, 18 May, to make the best of their way to Torrbay.

7. Copy of a letter from Capt. Fitzpatrick, commander of the *Burford*, to the Admiral, 16 May, off the west end of the *Seames*; about his meeting with a French fleet, supposed to be Nesmond's squadron.

#### SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1696, May 22, Whitehall.—“This morning I received your letter of the 18-28, and laid it before the Lords at their meeting. The only objection to obeying his Majesty's commands immediately, and ordering the troops to encamp, and vessels to be prepared for embarking the ten battalions, was the wonderful scarcity of money, which puts a difficulty upon everything. However, at the next meeting the Lords will be attended by the Commissioners of Transport and others, and what can be done will not be omitted, to comply with his Majesty's directions.

“If a squadron could be spared, and might be sent in any time to the West Indies, it might secure Boston against the expedition mentioned in the letter from Commr. St. Loo, and the rest of the Plantations from any other design the French may have against them at this time. The Admiralty will be discoursed with again upon this occasion. The Commissioners of Trade have not yet met, for want of a convenient place, and the Committee of Plantations decline meddling with any matters which it is supposed will be put into the care of that Commission.

“Enclosed is a letter from Consul Cole at Algiers, by which it seems the Dey is disposed for the present to waive the searching English ships for passes, and the seizing those that want them. The Consul expects some directions, which must be left to his Majesty; but Mr. Baker, the late Consul, is of opinion that if Mr. Cole had directions to demand the suspension of that art[icle] of the Treaty that relates to passes during the war only, it would not be hard to get it continued afterwards.

“In Consul Cole’s letter to Mr. Baker he mentions five horses, which the Dey designed to present the King with, upon his being informed his Majesty delighted in good horses; he says they only wait for the opportunity of the first ship to bring them away.

“My Lady Oglethorp solicits extremely that Sir Theophilus might be excepted from the common rule his Majesty has set, that all who had absconded should be continued in custody (if taken) during the term the law prescribes. It is true he offered to surrender at first upon bail, and I cannot refuse her importunity to lay this before his Majesty.”

*Copy.*

#### SHREWSBURY TO GALWAY.

1696, May 22, Whitehall.—“Since my last I have received your Lordship’s of the 4th, 7th, 18th, 21st, [and] 28th of April, and one of the 2nd May, all old style, in one of which letters there was an enclosed for his Majesty, which I sent by the first post to Holland. Care is taken that an account of the intended assassination shall be published in several languages, and in a few days I hope it will be public.

“It is of so great importance” [*&c.*; see *Coxe*].

#### GALWAY TO SHREWSBURY.

1696, May 22–June 1, Camp of Moncalier.—The enemy have made no further movement; they are encamped between Veillane and Rivole. Deserters from their army say they are going to march tomorrow out of the valley.

*French.* R. June 8.

#### SIR G. ROOKE TO SHREWSBURY.

[16]96, May 23, Britannia, off Dartmouth, going into Torbay.—“Since my last to your Grace of the 19th, Mr. Aylmer with three third-rates, and Sir Martin Beckman with the bomb-vessels, and Vice-Admiral Evertsen with twelve men-of-war, &c., joined the Fleet, the enclosed being a list of the Dutch squadron; so that we are now together upwards of eighty ships of line, a fine Fleet, and it’s pity but they should be made useful to the public service; but I have racked my thoughts, and can propose but one way of rendering them effectually so, and that is by laying the body of our Fleet in Camarett and Bertram Bays, and making a detachment to sustain the small frigates and bomb-vessels, and sending them into the Bay with orders to do what



mischief they can. Thus, my Lord, blocking up the enemy's fleet in their principal port, insulting their coast, and burning their towns at the same time, must, in all humble opinion, expose them to the world, make them very uneasy at home, and give a reputation to his Majesty's arms. And this, my Lord, I believe may be done with the assistance of some small frigates, provided it be executed quickly; which I humbly offer to your Grace's consideration as my private thoughts, not knowing how it may be approved of at a council of war, though I must confess I do not see any great risk in the undertaking.

"I wrote to the Lords of the Admiralty to desire the Fleet may be victualled with fresh provisions two days in a week, otherwise many of our men, especially those returned from the Straits, will be lost for want of refreshments. I tell your Grace this, that in case you think it necessary you may please to induce their Excellencies the Lords Justices to exert their authority in the matter."

R. 25. *Enclosure* :—

"A list of the Dutch ships in the Fleet," 48 in all, with the number of guns in each.

— CLELLAND to LORD —

1696, May 23.—Is inclined to ramble, but it is difficult to leave "this place." Asks him to send a boat, with what he thinks fit to send to his friends. "What went under Mrs. Robertson's cover may go as formerly."

— [a Jesuit] to —

1696, [May 23.] June 2, Luxembourg.—"La verité est, que mon silence a été causé par l'inaction ou nous nous trouvons depuis long temps. On ne nous asseuroit de rien plus que d'une prompte campagne cette année-cy, unique moyen de faire des progress (*sic*), tres facile si l'on vouloit, et a quoy tout nous invite. Cependant, je voyois si peu d'apparence a l'execution, que je n'ay pas voulu chagriner, ni vous en vous disant mes sentiments, ni moy meme a vous les ecrire, aimant mieux que le temps vous en portat la nouvelle. Je remarque que les Princes se lassent a la fin de leur fortune et condition; et qu'apres avoir joué quelque temps leurs personages dans ce monde, soit par ennuy de sa vanité, ou pour quelque autre raison, ils rentrent en eux memes, se reduisant au veritable etre de l'home, qui aime naturellement le repos. Je ne puis vous dire d'avantage là dessus.

"Notre armée s'assemble a Bude, et on fait mine icy d'attaquer Temiswar, entreprise tres propre pour le mois de May passé. Notre armée est en verité belle, mais commandée de memes chefs que l'année passé, sujette aux memes inconvenients, plus pauvre, avec moins d'harmonie; et ce qui est le plus, nous avons a faire a un en[n]emy, a qui nous avons appris par nos fautes, les siennes. Il y a dans la place 15M. Janissaires; Cornaro l'a

fortifié, et veut la défendre. Outre cela nous verrons dans peu le Gr. Turc paroistre en ces quartiers là, avec une formidable armée; il est en son pouvoir de luy donner tel mouvement qu'il voudra, et il n'est pas obligé de nous venir trouver; les places d'Hongrie, mal garnies et fortifiées, et dont le plus grand part gist dans ses vieilles ruines, luy donnant l'acces part (*sic*) tout. Si l'ennemy se vouloit prendre a une bataille, nous pourrions esperer quelque bon succes; mais aussy, si une seule fois nous eussions du pis, treize anneés de travaux et de victoires tomberoient a la fois. Adjustez a cela *la pauvreté de nos finances, qui est si grand, qu'on ne peut donner le moure[m]ent aux desseins.* Cependant il n'y a jamais en [eu?] plus grand luxe en ce pays-cy, ny plus d'argent parmy les sujets, qu'aujourdhy.

“Je vous en pourrois conter d'autres, mais cela suffit pour vous faire comprendre, *qu'on est icy dans la disposition d'accepter de la France telle paix qu'elle nous voudra donner.* Je ne puis pourtant m'empecher d'estre fâché a vos voisins, qui semble vouloir reprendre leurs vie[il]les maximes, et se sauver eux seuls du naufrage; mais notre fatalité veut, que nous soyons trompez plus d'une fois. J'ay deja ouy murmurer quelque chose de cette paix, et on nous flatte icy que nous aurons aussy une petite part au gasteau, et c'est assez de nous leurer, et que faire? Nous avons l'ennemy dans l'Empire, sur nos terres; le danger et la jalousie entre les membres qui le composent s'acroist; et nous tombons, et tomberons eternellement, dans les memes fautes sur lesquelles l'ennemy triomphe.”

*Copy, enclosed in Mr. Hill's letter of June 11-21.*

#### SHREWSBURY TO SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1696, May 26, Whitehall.—“Having acquainted you in a former letter that Sir William Booth was ready to take the Oaths and sign the Association, if he might be admitted to so much favour with his Majesty as to be exempted from the rule to be set upon all absconders, the Council have been since informed by my Lord Monmouth that there was a mistake in that offer, so that I suppose there will now remain no cause to exempt him from the common fate of others in his circumstances.

“I am desired by Mr. Russell to put the King in mind that the business of the Admiralty suffers for want of attendance, and that he understood once his Majesty did consent another more healthy and able to attend should be in the room of Col. Austen, he receiving the pension, with which himself was well satisfied.

“My Lord Berkly speaks of the proposal you will find mentioned in our letter to his Majesty with all the assurance of success imaginable, and that he is confident all the English officers will concur in opinion with him. I confess I very much doubt whether they will. Hitherto I think at sea we have rather erred on the too cautious hand; therefore if it be undertaken I hope it will succeed, for the consequence one way or the other is too visible to be enlarged upon.”

*Copy.*

## SHREWSBURY to SIR G. ROOKE.

1696, May 26, Whitehall.—Lord Berkely is just going down to the Fleet. “You[r] being recalled from the command of the Fleet, and another sent down in your room, might have the appearance to you, as if people werè dissatisfied with your conduct, which I assure you they are not; but his Majesty was pleased to direct, at his going away, that you should be at the head of the Fleet for the expedition you then went on, and that after that my Lord Berkeley should be sent down; he thinking it necessary you should attend upon the Admiralty Board, for reasons I can better explain when I see you.”

*Copy.*

## SIR G. ROOKE to SHREWSBURY.

1696, May 27, Britannia, in Torbay.—“This morning a French ketch coming from the eastward, and seeing the Fleet in the Bay, came in to us, and surrendered himself and vessel, and begged that he might be permitted to settle either in Plymouth or Dartmouth, and received into his Majesty’s protection and government. I do enclose your Grace a copy of what the master, &c., says upon their examination, and do humbly offer my opinion that if they be encouraged, it may be a means to draw others over after them. I shall send them into Dartmouth, to remain there till your Grace shall signify their Excellencies the Lords Justices’ pleasure relating to them and their vessel.”

R. 29. *Enclosure* :—

“Deposition of John Saurin, native of Rochell, and master of the ketch Mary of Rochell.

“That he went about six months ago from Rochell to Calais loaded with salt, intending, after he had sold his cargo, to pass over into England, being one of the French new converts. He was stopped at Port Lewis for two months and a half, expecting for a convoy. That he left Calais seven days ago, and was going to Plymouth, but, seeing the English Fleet, came to surrender, and beg the Admiral’s protection, that he may continue without molestation his voyage to Plymouth, where he intends to settle and keep his vessel employed.

“He has wife and daughters still in France, who are to follow him in a short time; he has friends and relations both in England and Holland. He has four men with him, three of whom are Protestants, the other a Papist, who knew nothing of his design.

“He says ’tis generally given out in France their Fleet is disarming, and are not to go out this year; that some thousands of seamen deserted last year in Province, having not received their pay, as they had been promised. That they had pressed very hard this year for the fitting out of the Touloune fleet.

“That the misery in France increases every day. That our bombs in Calais did but little harm, most of them arriving short of the town; and the houses being unfurnished, about thirty houses only received some damage, none being set on fire.



“The foresaid Deposition is verbatim confirmed by James Urтин, pilot of the said ketch, who has his father pilot on board Rear-Admiral Vandergoes.”

*Copy, signed by Rooke.*

MARSHAL DE CATINAT to [THE MARQUIS DE ST. THOMAS].

1696, [May 27-] June 6, Camp of Rivalte.—Sends a number of propositions to be submitted to his R.H. [the Duke of Savoy] on the part of the King of France, on condition that free passage be given to the French troops through his states, for the purpose of making war on the Milanese. If they are not accepted, his Majesty is resolved to “exterminate” the country entirely.

*Copy, French.*

ST. THOMAS to [CATINAT].

1696, [May 28-] June 7, Turin.—His R.H. refuses the propositions. He was forced, by threatened oppression, to take up arms, and regards the King Catholic and the Emperor as his defenders.

*Copy, French.*

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1696, [May 28-] June 7, s.n., Gand.—“I received the honour of your Grace’s letter, which gives us directions about our extraordinaries, to which I shall readily obey, though I am upon a frontier post.

“His Majesty has reviewed his own Army here, which is in a better condition than it ever was, though very poor. The King will go in two days to see the States’ army which is commanded by the Prince of Nassaw, under the Elector; for the King alone can keep those two princes in order. We are all very big with expectations of a peace, and I am persuaded there are great endeavours used to come at one the nearest way. The Spanish and Imperial Ministers are very angry that anything should be done which is not communicated to them.

“I believe we shall have no action this way this summer; but the Landgrave of Hesse will be on the Meuse, and so make us superior.”

R. June 1st, o.s.

SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1696, May 29, Whitehall.—“I have received yours of the 31st of May and 4th of June, n.s. In the first you forgot to enclose the list of the Toulon fleet, which I should be glad to see.

“Mr. Vernon will particularly inform himself what can be done with relation to restoring the goods mentioned in Mr. Auverkirk’s letter, and give you an account of it, if not this, the next post.

“Upon reading to the Lords Justices that paragraph of your letter of the 4th that relates to his Majesty’s unwillingness that

the letter should go to constitute the three Justices in Ireland, their Lordships have not sent it forward, thinking it in a great measure useless. My Lord Deputy has an unquestioned power, and has executed it, to nominate two Justices during his illness. This would only by the King's authority add one more, but would not remedy that which seems to be the most likely to breed confusion there, which is, the dispute by what authority the Governors are to be appointed in case of my Lord Capell's death; whether my Lord by the powers in his patent, or the Council by the Statute of Henry the Eighth. The Lords Justices here, apprehending this contention may arise, in case my Lord Deputy should die, did humbly desire his Majesty would empower them to appoint such persons as his Majesty should think proper to administer the Government there, till such time as it might be farther considered; and I hope something to this effect his Majesty will please to direct.

"Estimates are directed to be prepared for encamping the troops, and for embarking the ten Regiments; but neither of these services being to be complied with without ready money, the Treasury will be under difficulties to procure it; so that it seemed a question this morning among the Lords whether, if his Majesty knew the difficulties, he would think the service intended were answerable to them.

"Admiral Russell, in behalf of his brother, desires it may be laid before his Majesty whether he would please to grant him a warrant for leave to receive such presents as have or shall be made him by the Council and General Assembly of Barbados during the war, in regard the intercourse between that place and England is so much interrupted that, after a present is made, it's a year or more before he can receive it."

*Copy.*

SHREWSBURY to GALWAY.

1696, May 29, Whitehall.—Expresses his "concern for the difficulty of the circumstance" in which Galway is placed.

*Copy.*

SHREWSBURY to SIR G. ROOKE.

1696, May 29, Whitehall.—"I received this morning your letter of the 27th with the enclosed deposition of John Saurin; but his coming in and surrendering himself in this manner looks so like a trick to get intelligence, that I think you will do well to secure him and his vessel for so long time as may put it out of his power to give the enemy any information concerning the Fleet that may be of use to them; after which he may be discharged."

*Copy.*

CATINAT to [ST. THOMAS].

1696, June [2-]12, Camp of Rivalte.—Asks for a more precise answer to his propositions, and to know whether his

R.H. intends to persist in his misfortune, as he calls it. The King of France is prepared to show him some surprising favours.  
*Copy, French.*

BERKELEY TO SHREWSBURY.

1696, June 3, Torrbay.—“ I herewith send your Grace the result of our council of war, by which you will find that it is not thought practicable to attempt the ships in Brest; indeed, we were some time before we could get the Dutch so much as to discourse of it; but after we had called down the Lord Macclesfield's Frenchman, and otherways informed ourselves, we found that we could nowhere ride with our Fleet in Brest water out of gunshot, without which I never did think the attempt reasonable, unless it was necessary to make such a desperate attempt to save our country, which I hope will never be our condition; but if it is, I shall be very ready to go upon it, and so will, I believe, most of the officers of the Fleet. The Dutch talked of sending convoys abroad, and seeing their merchant-ships into the sea, but I was unwilling to enter into any other matters till I had orders from home.

“ I do not indeed see any great probability we have of doing service this year, unless we by chance meet with some of their ships in Camarett Bay, when we shall have a prospect of destroying them; or that we attack Belle Isle, which will require a considerable number of land forces.

“ Our Fleet here is in an ill condition as to men, and will every day grow worse; which if the French know, and come out the latter end of the summer, they will have an advantage over us. This Sir George Rooke acquainted the Admiralty with, who have returned me answer that they have no way of supplying us with men, but that I must apply myself to the Lords Justices for soldiers, which, I think, if the French do fit out, will be absolutely necessary, but that there is no haste of their coming on board, till we have farther intelligence of the enemy.”

R. 5th. *Enclosure* :—

Copy of the resolution adopted by the Council of War held on board the Britannia, in Torrbay, 3 June, 1696.

“ It was proposed to attack the French fleet in Brest water; and the question was put, considering how it is now fortified, whether it be reasonable to attempt it.

“ Resolved, that it is neither reasonable nor practicable, considering how many and great fortifications they have there for four or five mile in length, which would not only in probability disable many of our ships going in and blind us with their smoke, which would put us in all the confusion imaginable, but afterwards, if we should have the good fortune to destroy part of the enemy's fleet, we could not with our Fleet lie anywhere out of gun nor bomb-shot from the enemy, and consequently in all probability should be disabled from getting out again. Besides, the tide in going in, being very rapid, if any of the ships lose masts or rudders, they would run on board of one another, and by that means render our design fruitless; or, if it should prove



calm (as it often does when many guns are fired) when part of the ships got in, they would be forced to anchor upon very great disadvantage, and part our Fleet."

*A brief letter from Shrewsbury, in reply, dated 5 June, follows.*

[LORD JUSTICE] SIR CHARLES PORTER TO SHREWSBURY.

1696, June 3, Dublin.—"I presume to give your Grace this trouble to acquaint you that on Saturday last, about seven at night, my Lord Deputy departed this life; and yesterday the Lords of the Council made choice of me to be Justice till his Majesty's pleasure be further signified, which is done pursuant to a power given them in such emergencies by the Statute of 33 of Henry the Eighth.

"... In many parts the Tories commit robberies, and in some places are about twenty or thirty in a company. The privateers also are very bold, and have landed at Scatterry, in the mouth of the Shanon, where they have killed two or three, and taken away some cattle, and so they have done in the north; and there are about fifteen privateers and two French men-of-war waiting nigh the North Channel for the return of the West India ships belonging to Leverpoole, White-Haven, and other ports that way; so that if some ships of force be not sent to secure those parts, there will be great damage done to the merchants of England. I have by this express given a particular account of it to the Lords of the Admiralty, and hope their Lordships will take effectual care to provide against this mischief."

R. 8.

MR. HILL TO [SHREWSBURY].

1696, June 4-14, Gand.—"His Majesty has left us here under the care of the Prince of Vaudemont, whilst he is gone to command the other army in Braband. We are retrenched here, and the enemies are retrenched in Braband, and I see no appearance of any action. The projects for a peace are carried on with the greatest secrecy imaginable, and not communicated to any of the Ministers of the Allies. Some endeavours have been used to quiet the Conte de L'Aunitz, but Don Quiros makes a great noise, neither like a wise nor an honest man.

"The Court of France has demanded whether the Allies would gladly come to a cessation of arms, whilst the difficulties which retard the Peace may be adjusted; and the great necessity and danger in which the Duke of Savoye is now, seems to make that very necessary to us, but we go on a little irresolutely. What does most employ the King's thoughts is, whether he shall come to a cessation or not. I believe the greatest and only difficulty afterwards would be about Stratsbourg, unless something should happen which should alter the present situation of affairs.

"What I take the liberty to tell your Grace here is what is known to so few that I ought not to know it."

R. 8.

## SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1696, June 5, Whitehall.—“I made no answer the last post to yours of May 28th relating to the memorial of the Flemish Merchants, because Mr. Vernon had directions, and was able to do it more fully.

“This morning I received another from you of June the 1st, and his Majesty’s commands therein mentioned shall be punctually observed.

“I desire you will lay before his Majesty a warrant, which Mr. Vernon will enclose to you, to put the lives of Mr. Hethrington and Mr. Jekyll in the office of Clerk of the Hanaper in Chancery; and acquaint his Majesty that this warrant is sent over at the request of my Lord Keeper. His Lordship desires also it may be laid before his Majesty as his opinion that, Mr. Justice Gregory being lately deceased, Baron Turton may be fit to be advanced to the King’s Bench, and that Serjeant Blenke succeed a Baron of the Exchequer in Turton’s place.

“The last letters from Ireland give some hopes of my Lord Capell’s recovery. If that should happen, I suppose he would renew his desire of coming to the Bath, which he cannot conveniently do, unless a power be lodged somewhere of appointing Justices in his absence, that in his present commission giving him authority only in case of indisposition, and does not mention absence.”

*Copy.*

## SIR G. ROOKE to SHREWSBURY.

1696, June 6, Berwicke St. Leonard’s, near Shaftsbury.—“I am obliged to your Grace for the favour of your letter of the 26th ult. by my Lord Berkeley, and do concur in your Grace’s thoughts that the time and manner of my being recalled from the command of the Fleet did need an explanation even to myself, for certainly no man was ever yet taken from the head of forty thousand men in the midst of a campaign without the commission of some notorious fault; and, my Lord, I must presume to say, I will justify my conduct to the nicest and severest scrutiny. However, I do sincerely assure your Grace this indignity has no other effect on me than to convince me, as I presume it will with good reason the rest of the world, that I am not fit for the execution of any military employment at sea; and therefore, if ever your Grace shall hear me mentioned for such, I do most humbly beg you’ll interpose your authority that it may not be offered to me; for I have solemnly resolved never to embark myself again in that service, though I am in all other respects devoted to the King’s service, with an entire resignation of myself to his Majesty’s pleasure.

“As soon as I am recovered of a violent cold, which I took coming from Torbay hither, I will pay my duty to your Grace in town.”

R. 10th.

## MEMORANDUM by Jo. COOPER.

1696, June 6-10.—“ On Saturday, the 6th of June, 1696, I met with Dr. Charles Lesly, who goes by the name of White, and in drinking a bottle of wine with him at the Castle Tavern in Pater-noster Row, amongst other discourse of the present Government, he did own himself to be the author of a book called ‘ An Answer to Dr. King’s Book,’ &c. . . . Anderton, the printer of it, was executed. . . . Mr. Hugh Hamilton, with whom the original copy was seized, . . . [and] who was found guilty of a high misdemeanour for its being in his custody, was now fled into France. . . . I told him there was another book put out against the Government not long after the former, styled ‘ The Anatomy of a Jacobite,’ which all his friends, and indeed strangers too, did guess to be his doing, . . . for that the account the book gives of Blencoe’s affair demonstrates it, . . . and his procuring a copy also of the Lord Sunderland’s letter. . . . I asked him of another pamphlet which went by the name of ‘ Mr. Anderton the printer’s and Mr. Ashton’s last Speech’; which he made no answer to. . . .

“ Sunday, 7th June.—At 7 o’clock in the evening we met at the Bull’s-head tavern, at the end of Tower-street, where I sent for a gentleman that the Doctor owed a hundred pounds to by bond, in which I was employed these four years past to recover it, and his coming to us prevented our discourse of anything but their business, save only about a dispute that was to be decided between one Keith, a Quaker, against William Penn and the rest of them, which was to be held at Turners’ Hall in Philpott-lane the 12th instant, wherein the Doctor was chosen moderator, but could not tell what to do in it, for that he was indeed Keith’s friend, who had right on his side, yet was afraid to disoblige Penn, who, notwithstanding his being a friend to the Jacobites, and more particularly to him, might, it may be, do him a prejudice if he appeared in it, and did not know but he might be there discovered by some person that might know him. I endeavoured to persuade of it (*sic*), but he seemed resolved on doing it. At parting I conveyed him over Tower-hill; in our way he told me he had a great desire to see the Lord Forbes, a prisoner in the Tower. I answered, if he came to me next day at 4 in the afternoon, I had interest enough to get it done without his being examined by anyone; so we parted.

“ Monday, 8th June.—The Doctor came to me at the time appointed, and having taken him to the Lord Forbes’s lodgings, being then in company with Col. Griffin and Mr. Barclay (now a prisoner there), his Lordship came from them to us to another room, and, having saluted the Doctor, was in a great extasy of joy to see him there and not a prisoner. . . . His Lordship asked how Sir Andrew Forster did, and what was become of him. The Doctor answered, very well, and in this town, and that he had had many escapes since the plot’s discovery. . . . His Lordship began Sir Andrew’s good health, afterwards King James’s, his soon coming to his own, his Queen’s, the Prince of Wales’, and the young Princesses’. They had several discourses



about the Non-Jurant Bishops. . . . It being then near 10 a clock, which is the time of shutting up the Tower gates, we were forced to come away; but about an hour before we left his Lordship Mr. Barnett Howard gave his Lordship a visit, and the Doctor would not be seen by him. . . . We then parted, but made an appointment to meet at the Bull's-head tavern in Cheapside. . . .

“June 10th, 1696.—About 6 o'clock I met the Doctor at the place appointed. He had the parson with him that was at my house the day before. . . . His friend, who seems to be very violent, saying that he had heard something of Durans, one of the assassins, being taken at the head of some mob in the North, gave me an opportunity to ask if all that were in the Proclamation were not now taken. The Doctor said no, for that Sir George Barclay was not in their clutches yet. . . . Then there came in to us the Recorder of Londonderry, who is a good man to this Government, and we had no more discourse but what was of public things.”

ST. THOMAS to [CATINAT].

1696, June [6-]16, Turin.—Refers him to the former answer. His R.H. cannot consent to turn his arms against Milan, but is willing to propose a neutrality in Italy on behalf of the Allies and himself, provided the Most Christian King will give up Nice and Ville-franche. He wishes to know what are the favours alluded to in Catinat's letter.

*Copy, French. Endorsed: June 9 [o.s.?).*

BERKELEY to SHREWSBURY.

1696, June 8, Torbay.—“Last night I received your Grace's by express, and this morning called a council of war, the result of which I here enclose you. The Dutch seem very apprehensive of the Spanish flota, and for their security proposed sending a fleet of men-of-war with their outward-bound merchant ships, to see them as far as the channel of Malta, and then return and look for the flota. But this was not at all approved by us, as thinking it too soon to divide the fleet till we knew what the French were doing; besides, they might not be back from the Straits expedition before the arrival of the flota. It is certain that the safe coming home of the flota is of great consequence both to us and the Dutch, but they are not expected till October; so that there is time enough to think of it when we have further intelligence of the enemy, who they say now are disarming at Brest, which we only take to be refitting, till we hear they have sent some of their ships to lay up at Port Louis and Rochfort, or that they have discharged their seamen; for, till one of those is done, it is most certain that they can fit out their ships from Brest in a short time. I am sending Rear-Admiral Nevil with eleven men-of-war and two fire-ships into the Soundings, to secure our trade.”

R. June 10th. *Enclosure:—*

Copy of the resolution of a Council of War, held on the Britannia in Torbay, June 8, 1696, as to proposed operations against the coasts of France.

## CATINAT to [ST. THOMAS].

1696, June [8-]18, Camp of Rivalte.—States the conditions on which the proposed neutrality would be accepted. Cannot explain in a letter his King's good intentions towards his R.H., but will do so to an accredited envoy; or will send one.

*Copy, French.*

## ST. THOMAS to [CATINAT].

1696, June [9-]19, Turin.—It is not proper for his R.H. to receive or send an envoy. Catinat must explain more fully in writing.

*Copy, French. Endorsed: June 27.*

## SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1696, June 9, Whitehall.—“There being nothing in your letter of the 4th that requires any answer, I shall only enclose a copy of a letter which I received by the last post from my Lord Meath, by which you will perceive there is some dissatisfaction at my Lord Chancellor's so soon procuring himself to be elected sole Justice. There are other accounts to the same effect, besides what you will receive from Mr. Vernon by direction of the Lords Justices. I hope his Majesty will not delay declaring his pleasure as to the person or persons he will put at the head of that Government, though they should be designed to continue but for a time, because to his Majesty's will all must readily submit; but till that be known many will remain unsatisfied.

“The want of current money in the kingdom begins to create disturbances in many places; and I doubt that evil is like rather to increase than diminish for some time, because hitherto people have been quieted with having their necessities represented, and with hopes of their being redressed; which I doubt will be very difficult to do in anything that may be to purpose, and I am sure will be impossible to the degree that is expected; so that I apprehend, when the poor understand that a remedy is not like to come suitable to their hopes, they will be very unruly. The Lords Justices have set apart tomorrow particularly to discourse with the Lords of the Treasury upon this subject, and if any expedient can be found useful, and practicable, it will be very happy.”

*Copy.*

## SHREWSBURY to MR. HILL.

1696, June 9, Whitehall.—“I think myself much obliged to you for the confidence you put in me by yours of the 7th and 14th, n.s. I will not pretend to so much foresight as to be clear what may prove most for our advantage in the end; but the nation is a little sore, and if rest be not mortal, it would be very pleasant for a time. The conclusion of this matter is of such curiosity, as well as importance, that one need not say any information upon the subject is welcome; and I imagine it cannot hang long in the posture it now is.”

*Copy.*

## GALWAY TO SHREWSBURY.

1696, June 9-19, Camp of Moncallier.—“ J'ay receu la lettre que uous m'aués fait l'honneur de m'escire du 22 du mois passé; et M. Vernon a pris le soin de m'enuoyer l'association, que ie feray traduire en françois et la feray signer par tous les officiers des troupes du Roy, et l'enuoiray à M. Blathwait pour la presenter à sa Majesté.

“ Je suis bien aise, my Lord ” (&c.).

*The rest is printed by Coxe.*

## MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

[1696,] June 11-21, Gand.—“ I am sorry to find your Grace is the only person in the world of whom I must demand pardon. I am not at the post where your Grace did set me, but 'tis the King who ordered me to stay here on a more uneasy post, which allows me little time to attend your Grace's business.

“ The enclosed letter<sup>o</sup> comes from a Jesuit, who is so near the Emperor's person that he is thought to speak the sense of that Court, which would certainly be glad of a peace, though the Ministers of the Empire and of Spain cry out against the endeavours which are used. The Princes of Baden, of Wirtemberg and others have sent a kind of remonstrance to the E[lector] of Bavaria, to engage him as chief of the Circle of Suabe to oppose any treaty which does not restore Stratsbourg.

“ 'Tis now easy to see who gets or who loses by the war, by the inclinations or aversions which they discover to a peace. Mons. de Boufflers retired over the Sambre so soon as the King advanced towards him, as if he had orders to risk nothing, or as if he remembered the affair of Casteau, or St. Denis. We must be allowed here, my Lord, to desire a peace, since all our sinews of war are shrunk. I have paid here a good while longer than the bank or goldsmiths pay, and I do pay still every day, but how long I shall be able to do so God knows. When I do stop payment for one day only, I fear there is an end of our war, and of our peace also.”

R. June 25.

## SHREWSBURY TO BERKELEY.

[16]96, June 13, Whitehall.—The Lords of the Admiralty are sending a further proposal as to operations against the enemy.

*Copy.*

PASS for DAVID MIDDLETON and CAPTAIN EDWARD BARWACH  
OR BORROWS.

1696, June 13, London.—1. Certificate for the Pass.

“ We, under subscribers hereof, do hereby certify that David Middleton is employed by us to go to a trading voyage from this [London] to Gottenburg, in Swedland, and from thence to

\* See [May 23-] June 2.



embark for Bergen in Norway, and from thence to Leghorne; and we desire he may have a Pass accordingly, and that Captain Ed. Borrows (*sic*), who goes along with him, and is to be master of our ship for the intended voyage, may also be inserted in the said Pass.

THOMAS COUTTS.  
JAMES CHEISLY.

“Edward Barwach” (*sic*).

2. Docket of a Pass for David Middleton and Captain Edward Barwach, to embark at Harwich or Gravesend and to pass over into Holland.—Shrewsbury.

*Copies.*

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

[1696,] June 14-24, Anvers.—“I am come hither by order, to make a little provision for a great many hungry folks. I must thank your Grace for the honour of a letter of the 9th. I am proud enough to be pleased when my services are agreeable to your Grace, but I am too modest to expect to be told so. I have long used myself to do my duty as well as I can, and shall always do so.

“Since the last which I had the honour to write to your Grace, I have seen a copy of the Mareschal de Catinat’s letter to the Marquis de St. Thomas, dated the 6th, and the said Marquis’s answer, dated the 7th. . . . [*Substance stated.*]

“Now my Lord [Galway?] sends word to the King, *qu’il a bonne opinion de la fermeté de S.A.R., à moins qu’il y a quelque traité sous main*; but the last clause of the Marquis de St. Thomas’s letter to the Mareschal, and the inaction in which Catinat has remained after his threats, though in a power to execute ’em, makes me fear the Duke of Savoye had too much tenderness for his subjects to see ’em utterly destroyed; and I can assure your Grace that the apprehensions of an accommodation in Savoye does [do] alarm us so much here, that I do wonder the King has not a personal engagement with his R.H., so as to act by consentment; for the King has not acquainted the Duke with what Dyckvelt is doing here, nor has the Duke informed the King what he is a-doing. ’Tis wonderful, my Lord, that so many princes have made war so long by concert, and cannot now agree to treat by concert for a general peace, in which no party will find his account well, because everyone is running with too much haste to look after it. Everybody exclaims against the States for treating, yet everybody would treat, I fear.

“England does not any ways fall under any consideration, but with relation to the King’s person. We have bore a great deal of the war, and shall scarce be mentioned in the Peace. *I am told* the French have consented to treat with William the 3rd, King of England, &c., and leave the consideration of a pension for King James, and the pretensions of the Prince of Wales, to be adjusted at leisure.

“ So much for the Peace ; as to our military exploits, the King, finding himself stronger than the Mareschal de Bou[f]fiers, made a motion towards him, and he retired with such unreasonable and unexpected precipitation over the Sambre, and two leagues further, that the King was mightily tempted to undertake something; though I know his plan at the beginning of the year was to risk nothing here, but to make as many feints as we could, to draw our enemies this way, that the P[rince] of Baden might undertake the siege of Phillipsbourg.

“ However, at present the King has a mind to invest Charleroy, or Dinant ; or to attempt the bombarding at least of Dunkirque, or forcing the lines in Flanders ; but Mons. [de] Boufflers is so posted as to hinder the two first, and Mons. de Villeroy is yet too strong in Flanders to suffer us to attempt the two last designs. 'Tis certain, my Lord, that his Majesty would lose no opportunity to act this summer, out of consideration of any treaty now on foot; but 'tis as certain that the situation of affairs in Savoye, the want of money here, the impatience of the States (though the Pentionaire is very firm), or something else that I know nothing of, have determined his Majesty in favour of a reasonable peace. If we have an ill peace, the States must bear all the reproaches; if we have no peace, we must not blame our King, for he does not obstruct it. When I take the liberty to speak positively to your Grace, it is upon good conviction.

[P.S.] “ I'm just now told that an express is gone by for the King from Savoye, but can yet know nothing of his news.

“ I cannot forbear to observe to your Grace that all the news of a peace which fills the world does come from the French. All the letters from France are full of the conditions which the French King offers; and the French Ministers in all the Courts of Europe, and all their emissaries, are very open and communicative upon that subject; whilst all the Ministers of the Allies are in great silence, and greater ignorance.

“ The King of Denmark sent one of his chief ministers, Mons. Du Plessis, to meet our King at the Hague, in order to enter into a nearer alliance with the King and the States; but the French made the Danes believe the general peace was so far advanced, that Mons. [Du] Plessis went to Aix la Chapelle, instead of coming to the King.”

R. 20.

#### BERKELEY TO SHREWSBURY.

1696, June 15, Torrby.— . . . “ I am, my Lord, but too sensible how very much it is necessary to my own particular reputation that the Fleet should attempt something this year upon my first arrival to the command of it, and no industry shall be wanting nor invention that I am capable of unthought to procure it, but without wings 'tis impossible to fly. I have orders to sail, but hardly any butter and cheese in the Fleet, without which we never went to sea. . . . As to men, we are very thin, and

as to ships, reckoning those that are cruising, cleaning, and taken from us (of which latter there are but four Dutch and English), we are thirty less than was in Sir George Rooke's line of battle." . . .

June 16.—Encloses the result of a Council of War. Will sail on Friday. The master of a Swede from Rochel says the French were disarming.

R. 18. *Enclosure*:—

Copy of the opinion of a Council of War held on the Britannia, in Torrbay, 16 June, 1696, that it was impossible to lie in Bertram or Camerett Bay out of bomb-shot, &c.

SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1696, June 16, Whitehall.—“The foreign post not being arrived, I had not troubled you now, but that the Spanish merchants are very earnest to have their case represented to his Majesty, which they have done in the enclosed petition. It seems very severe upon them, and what may justly deserve a representation to the Court at Madrid, but in what manner must be submitted to his Majesty's directions.

“The scarcity of the coin and the general difficulty that is made in receiving money, which the Parliament intended should be current, continues still to make the poor of the country very uneasy. Any effectual remedy would tend to the encouragement of clipped moneys passing again, which hitherto has been endeavoured to be avoided. The Treasury have directed their under-officers in the Revenue to receive such as is punchable, but not such as is more clipped, nor sixpences. When another quarter of the Land Tax, and more especially the Window money, comes to be levied, I fear the people will very unwillingly part with their heavy money, and keep that which is clipped, and will not pass, since they have got the notion in their heads that the King has a recompense for changing all the little money, and that the Window Tax is intended for that purpose. One of the Excise-men had like to have been knocked on the head and his money taken from him at Halifax. There have likewise been tumults at Kendall, which I do not hear are yet appeased. There was one at Newcastle, which the magistrates have quieted for the present. We must expect the same accounts from other places, and unless the Mints which are designed to be set up in four or five several places, will serve to amuse the people, I know not what else can, and they will not be ready yet this month.”

*Copy.*

[LORD JUSTICE] PORTER to SHREWSBURY.

1696, June 17, Dublin.—“I have by this packet writ to Mr. Secretary Vernon, to be laid before the Lords Justices, what my apprehensions are of the great loss will fall upon the English merchants for want of a guard to cruise at the mouth of our



Northern Channel . . . The Lords of the Admiralty were pleased amongst other matters to let me know that the services elsewhere were so many that they could not at present spare any ships to be sent for this.

“But, according to the best of my understanding, this care for preservation of those ships is so absolutely necessary, and the consequences of the neglect must be attended with such vast clamours and discontents, that if there be a possibility of providing for it in any tolerable or probable manner, it ought to be heartily and vigorously endeavoured.” . . .

R. 23.

SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1696, June 19, Whitehall.—“I have yours of the 8th and 11th. Sir William Booth has not his liberty, but absconds. I have signified to the Lords Justices his Majesty’s pleasure concerning one to be added to the Admiralty Board, and that they should propose one or more persons for his Majesty’s choice. I perceived they were then not ready to nominate, and therefore did not press it immediately, but shall take another opportunity again to remind them of his Majesty’s commands.

“My Lord Devonshire desires his Majesty may be informed that since the Act of Parliament passed about Needwood, it is necessary his Majesty’s grant to him of Ranger of that place should be renewed; in which I conclude there will be little difficulty, if it be, as I understand him, only renewing the same grant which he had some years since.

“Upon the death of Captain Haughton, one of the Exempts of the Yeomen of the Guard, I am desired by my Lord Manchester to send the enclosed case of Mr. Meres, as he thinks [it] very deserving of his Majesty’s favour. At the same time my Lord Cornwallis desires his Majesty may be put in mind of Mr. d’Avenant, of the House of Commons, who has served there in two Parliaments with great honesty and zeal, and whose pretensions would be entirely satisfied with the gift of this place. My Lord Manchester claims a promise from the King for this particular place to Mr. Meres; and my Lord Cornwallis does pretend to many general assurances for Mr. d’Avenant, which hitherto come to nothing, and therefore hopes his merit and patience will plead successfully for him now.”

*Copy.*

CATINAT to [ST. THOMAS].

1696, June [19-]29, Camp of Rivalte.—His King has given him permission to explain the proposed advantages in writing; viz., the restoration of Pignerol, which formerly belonged to the House of Savoy, provided that its fortifications be rased; the marriage of the Duke of Burgundy to the Princess of Piedmont, when they come of age; &c.

*Copy, French.*

## SHREWSBURY to LORD JUSTICE PORTER.

1696, June 20, Whitehall.—“I had sooner acknowledged the favour of your Lordship’s of the 3rd, but having laid it before the Lords Justices here, I received no directions from them, they being desirous to know his Majesty’s pleasure, to whom they had writ before, foreseeing the condition of my Lord Capell’s health was such that he could not continue to govern that kingdom.

“I hope the adjourning and not proroguing of the Parliament is according to your opinion, and if the day be shorter than you think proper, that will be in his Majesty’s power to remedy when he shall have more leisure to consider the circumstances of the whole affair.

“It has been recommended to the Lords of the Admiralty to clear the coast of Ireland from that number of privateers which your letters, and all that write from thence, so justly complain of.”

*Autograph draft.*

## SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1696, June 23, Whitehall.—“I have yours of the 15-25. For what relates to the Irish matters you will receive an answer from Mr. Vernon, who has the Lords Justices’ directions thereupon. When they came to propose persons for that Government, they were so little fond of the employment, and sat today so late (till past four in the afternoon) on that and other business, that I could not remind them of his Majesty’s commands to think of some fit person to be added to the Admiralty, but shall do it the first opportunity.

“I have here enclosed an extract of a letter from Mr. Methuen, by which I find he is not willing to quit his post in Portugal, to be employed in the Commission of Trade, at least, not till he sees how that Commission is relished the next session of Parliament; and then he seems to desire some things in relation to his son, which I know not whether his Majesty will think reasonable or of good example.

“I have likewise sent enclosed a copy of a letter from the Dey of Argiers to the King.”

*Copy.*

## SHREWSBURY to LORD JUSTICE PORTER.

1696, June 23, Whitehall.—“Upon what your Lordship writ to Mr. Vernon and myself of the 17th, the Lords Justices have this morning discoursed the Admiralty, who assure them that two ships are actually sent to cruise in that very place, where you represent them as most necessary. I perceive the Admiralty is not satisfied that the ships put under the direction of the Chief Governor of Ireland have been disposed to the best uses for his Majesty’s service, and protecting the trade, but are rather employed as passage-boats for particular persons who go between these two countries, and lie the rest of the time in the port of Dublin. They say, if they were ordered to cruise, they would

clear the sea, make the passage safe, and at the same time secure the merchants' ships. They are not of opinion that any privateers or other ships come into that Channel too strong for a fifth-rate frigate; and though any should, yet if those frigates be kept clean, they can fear nothing." . . .

*Autograph draft.*

GALWAY TO SHREWSBURY.

1696, June 23-July 3, Camp of Moncalier.—We have now more to fear from our friends than our enemies. The latter have offered to his R.H. Pignerol, rased to the ground, and the marriage of the Princess his daughter to the Duke of Burgundy. The first proposal is so agreeable to him that it will doubtless be accepted. We must do our utmost to ensure the loss by France of this entrance into Italy.

*French.* R. July 11th.

ST. THOMAS TO [CATINAT].

1696, [June 23-] July 3, Turin.—His R.H. is well disposed to accept the offers made to him, but must first inform his Allies, especially their Imperial and Catholic Majesties. Asks for passports for two couriers; the troops on either side not to cross the Po, &c.

*Copy, French.* *Endorsed:* June 28 [o.s. ?].

MR. HILL TO [SHREWSBURY].

1696, [June 24-] July 4, s.n., Gand.—“I am now able to give your Grace a true account of the last dispatches from Savoye. . . . His R. Highness writes a long, respectful letter to the King, full of promises and assurances of constancy to continue firm to the common interests, but desires the return of his Majesty's *squadrons into the Mediterranean*, and the *payment of his subsidies*. He then tells the King that it was the opinion of his Allies and friends, that he should gain all the time he could from Mons. Catinat, as he had done, but that he would do nothing of which he would not inform his Majesty, as by duty and by inclination, &c. His R. H. does therefore send a copy of the Mareschal de Catinat's letter to the Marquis St. Thomas, and the answer to it, dated the 16th and 17th June.” [*Contents stated.*] “Next is my Lord Galloway's own letter to the King, full of fears and suspicions.” [*Contents stated.*]

“I dare not presume to make any remarks on these letters, but I can assure your Grace that the King is under great disquiet. I fear it is equally impossible to send money to his R. H. and to my Lord Galloway, for want of which the one will have a pretence to treat, and the other be under an impossibility of keeping his few troops together. In the mean time the King is trying here how to do something. He does not find it easy to pass the Sambre, and thinks of sending the Landgrave back to give a diversion on the Moselle, to open a way to P[rin]ce Louis



of Baden to besiege Philipsbourg. However, all things are preparing at Namur, as if we were to besiege Dinant; and we are busy here, as if we would besiege Furnes or bombard Dunquirke.

“These are all the projects we have in sight, and Mons. Dopp is gone to persuade the Landgrave to go back as he came. The Circles of Suabe and Franconie have now resolved to choose the Conte de Nassaw Wilbrook (who serves here and is Lt.-Gen. of horse) General of their troops, and to put themselves under the protection of the King of England; that is, they would be paid by the King of England for their train-bands.

“The Prince of Vaudemont sent out all our horse from hence t’other day, in hopes to surprise a little flying camp of the enemy’s, which lay near Aath, but they were too strong, and would not be surprised. What was very well done is, that at ten a clock at night the orders were given, and at eleven every officer and soldier was on horseback at his post, not one man wanting amongst 4,500.

“I find, my Lord, that as any appearance of peace breaks out, the States are blamed for precipitating the matter, by the Allies, and by the rabble; and when any stop seems put to those endeavours for a peace, then the world cries out against our King.”

R. June 27.

#### SHREWSBURY TO SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1696, June 26, Whitehall.—“Since the receipt of yours of the 18th, which came to my hands yesterday, I have not had leisure to examine the Consuls’ Bills, but shall very soon obey his Majesty’s commands, and deliver my opinion upon them.

“I have acquainted my Lord Stamford with the King’s commands that Major-General Trelawney should have the command of the Lieutenancy of the Town of Plimouth, according to the precedents of former Governors. My Lord denies the fact, but seems to acquiesce if it has been so heretofore. The case will not be hard to examine, for till the death of the Duke of Albemarle, the County of Devon was under him, and the Fort of Plimouth under my Lord Bath; so that the command of the Lieutenancy of the Town during that time ought, in my opinion, to govern this dispute. You shall have an account of this fact by the next.

“I find Sir George Rooke a good deal dissatisfied at his being recalled from the head of the Fleet, and thinks it looks like throwing upon him the fault of not intercepting the Toulon ships. I said what I could, and was true, to convince him nothing of that was the occasion; but I find he is desirous the King should be acquainted with his resentment, and perhaps something from his Majesty may give him ease.

“I have had a man with me who says he was sent by Nickson, *alias* Wall, to tell me too long a story to repeat here; but the sum is, that his ship was seized soon after she went from the

Channel, and arrived at Nantes ; that he is labouring to get her discharged, and is not out of hopes to effect it soon, and then we shall hear of him again. He is certainly a rogue, but however I have given this fellow good words, and desired Sir George Rooke to do the same, and intimated, if Nickson could come-now, we have something of consequence to employ him in, which I take to be the only way to get him, and perhaps the ship, into our hands ; which if we do, by my consent, we will trust him no more with her.

“ My Lord Rochester desires his Majesty may be acquainted that my Lord Clarendon having the inheritance of the Ranger-ship of Whitch-wood Forest (I think it is called, but it is that near Cornbury), this late Act of Parliament directs him to make a deputy, with the King’s approbation ; that my Lord, having pitched upon my Lord Rochester for his deputy, if his Majesty be pleased to approve of him, desires you will signify so much to me.

“ My Lord Paget has writ to the Turkey Company that he conceives the affairs of the merchants in those parts may suffer by his Majesty’s not having writ to congratulate this new Emperor’s accession to the crown. The merchants are sensible it is not the usual custom that princes pay these compliments till they have received a letter from the prince lately come to the crown, to notify his accession. In the several changes that have lately been there, sometimes they have sent letters of notification, and then they have been answered ; other times they have not sent, and then no notice has been taken of them from hence. The merchants agree this has been hitherto the method, but that now they have got a young, vain prince, they humbly submit it to his Majesty whether he will not make this unusual step, for the advantage of his subjects concerned in that trade. I must acquaint you that I have as fresh, if not a fresher letter, from the Ambassador, who mentions nothing of it to me. If I can get the copy of his letter to them before the post goes, I will enclose it. What my Lord Paget says to me is, that he thinks himself useless where he is ; that if there were a prospect of peace that were anything probable, he would not decline staying to do his Majesty the best service he could ; but seeing nothing like that, he repeats his desire of being recalled.

“ The last accounts I have had from France say that the French careen several ships at Brest, and disarm very slowly, and that it looks as if they were watching our motions and resolutions, and by them to govern theirs, either to put out their fleet or not, about the end of summer. You know the misfortune we have had with our correspondents all over France ; and nothing yet being settled in their room, we are so wanting in intelligence we can confidently depend on, that any accounts of this nature would be very useful here ; and it seems to us as if the Dutch were convinced the enemy would have no great fleet abroad this year, by their having recalled eight of their biggest line of battleships.

“ I have this day received a letter by the Irish post, a copy of which I here enclose ; no names are affixed to it, and yet there seems to be something in it worth laying before his Majesty. I shall tomorrow read the original to the Lords Justices, they not sitting today, it being the Fast for his Majesty’s safety and success, which God grant.”

*Copy.*

SHREWSBURY TO MR. HILL.

1696, June 26, Whitehall.—“ Whilst you are at the post which the King directs, there needs no excuse to me ; besides, one cannot but be sensible, if your negotiations at Ghent and Antwerp miscarry, your ministry at Brussels will do the King or yourself but little service. I am only mortified, that from these places your letters do not come so fresh nor so regular as from Brussels or the Camp. . . . I heartily wish the negotiations on foot may have a happy conclusion, *sed timeo Danaos et dona ferentes*. If these secret conferences give them an opportunity to break the Confederacy, or throw among them a reasonable distrust, they have done their business.”

*Copy.*

[SHREWSBURY] TO “THE COMMANDEUR DEL BENE.”

[16]96, June 26.—Compliments, and thanks for a letter procured by him from “his most Serene Highness.”

*Draft in Vernon’s hand, with corrections by Shrewsbury ; French.*

CATINAT TO ST. THOMAS.

1696, [June 26-] July 6, Camp of la Volvère.—Agrees to the proposal relative to the troops, but insists on hostages being given on both sides. Will give passports to the couriers. There must be no hostilities on the part of the Vaudois during this cessation of arms.

*Copy, French. Endorsed : July 8.*

[LORD JUSTICE] PORTER TO SHREWSBURY.

1696, June 27, Dublin.—Has received his of the 20th. “ The Parliament met this morning. I appointed a Commission under the Great Seal to issue, constituting the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas Speaker of the House of Lords, passing by the Lord Chief Justice Pyne for several reasons which concern his Majesty’s service, which I shall not mention unless he thinks himself neglected, and shall complain ; but I do assure your Grace his behaviour towards me was not in the least any reason why I did so.

“ There was a design formed by some few to question the power of the Council to elect a Justice upon the death of a Chief



Governor, and to assert that [what] the Council meant by the Statute of Henry VIII. was the whole body of the Peers. I had notice of it, and of their several meetings, and though there is not the least colour for that opinion, yet I thought it necessary to take care to have as many Members of both Houses present as lived within reasonable distance; and accordingly there were about 22 Lords and 160 of the Commons, which appearance put an end to their project. And both Houses proceeded in such matters as related to privilege, &c., without any heats or reflections. And it being moved in both Houses, that they should congratulate my coming to the Government, it passed *nemine contradicente*; and accordingly first the Lords and then the Commons paid me their compliments.

“Upon this occasion it was easy as well as pleasant to every honest man to observe the inclinations of the generality to lay by all heats and animosities, and to come again to their former friendly way of living; and I am confident they are so far dissipated that they will not again in some years give any disturbance to his Majesty’s service or the public affairs of the kingdom.

“It is with great truth that I affirm to your Grace that there is no such distinction amongst the English Protestants as Whig and Tory. ’Tis true there are several sects of them, as in England, but till of late they always lived well with one another, and in his Majesty’s service they were all of a piece, and so I am confident will ever be; which in some measure may appear by what the Commons have done this day in the case of one of their Members (Col. Sanderson), who is the only person that refused to sign the Association, and for that cause they have expelled him.”

R. July 3rd.

#### GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1696, June 27-July 7, Camp of Moncalier.—Sends copies of the last letters between Catinat and St. Thomas. The separate treaty between his R.H. and the French may be regarded as concluded. Has sent a courier to inform the King. Shrewsbury rightly judged last year that the affair of Casal would have this sequel, for his R.H. has ever since been alienating himself more and more from the interests of the Confederates. Catinat replied to the last letter that it was necessary to make a truce and give hostages. We sent word to his R.H. that we could not consent to this, having no other orders from our masters than to make war against the French. The Prince however wishes to obtain Pignerol, and to repossess his states. God grant there may be no secret conditions. It is doubtful whether he will ever enjoy the advantages offered him. Has long foreseen this misfortune, and wishes the King had withdrawn him (the writer) from hence. Has been of little service here, as he was aware of his R.H.’s intentions, and was coldly looked on in consequence.

*French.* R. July 13.

## ST. THOMAS TO CATINAT.

1696, [June 29-] July 9, Turin.—As his R.H. is in command of the Allies' troops, it will be sufficient if he give two hostages of his own. Names two officers. His R.H. will give orders to the Vaudois to remain within their boundaries.

*Copy, French.*

## PRINCE EUGENE to the DUKE OF SAVOY.

1696, [June 29-] July 9, Camp of Moncalier.—Excuses himself from giving hostages to the French, as requested by the Duke, as he has no power to do so ; but is willing to obey him in preventing the Imperial troops from crossing the Po till he receives other orders.

*Copy, French.*

## THE DUKE OF SAVOY to PRINCE EUGENE.

[1696, June 29-July 9.]—Is satisfied with his undertaking in respect of the Imperial troops. Will receive two hostages from the French, and send them two of his own. If the Prince desires to depart with his troops, he will meet with no hindrance.

*Copy, French. Endorsed : July 11.*

## MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

[1696, June 29-] July 9, s.n., Gand.— . . . “The King I find is very unwilling to let the Landgrave go back towards the Rhine, though the P. Louis de Bade desires it passionately, in order to besiege Phillipsbourg. The King is still very eager to do something this way. We have sent our great cannon, mortars, bombs, &c., down the canal of Bruges, to be ready to bombard Dunkerque. Our ingeners have been down to view the ground. The difficulties are, two redoubts, or outworks, which will keep us at so great a distance that our bombs will not reach the body of the place. The next is the want of fascines, which we must have in a very great quantity, both to cover our men and for a foundation of all the batteries. Another is the want of fresh water, of which there is none within two leagues of the place. Another difficulty is, that there are great numbers of privateers, frigates, and chaloupes in Dunkerque, which will be very troublesome, unless our Fleet, or part of it, were before the place. These things discourage others, not the King.

“We are not yet resolved, my Lord, whether the Duke of Savoye will abuse the French or his Allies : a very few days will inform us.

“We have had the beginning of a disorder here today amongst our English horse, because they would not take bread. What it will be in a little time I know not, when we shall have neither money nor bread to give 'em.”

R. 4th, o.s. 96.

## SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1696, June 30, Whitehall.—“I have received yours of the 3rd July, s.n., and by the same post some letters from my Lord Gallway, in which I perceive he is much concerned at the circular letter [which] was writ to him, among the other foreign Ministers, obliging him to confine his extraordinaries within the Rules prescribed by an Order of Council. I have here enclosed an extract of that part of his letter, and if his Majesty shall please to direct you to send an answer to him upon it, I desire the favour that I may know what his Majesty's commands are.

“In the same letter I find he thinks it would be a very considerable diversion if 25 or 30 ships could be spared, and two or three battalions put on board them, and sent into the Straits.

“I desire his Majesty may be put in mind that in the County of Hereford there is at present no Custos Rotulorum; that I, who am Lieutenant, have no estate there, [and] am neither fit for nor desirous of it; that my Lord Coningsby, whose estate lies all in those parts, is very ambitious, and I question not but very able, to serve his Majesty in that station. I need add nothing of his zeal, in case there be no objection to his being put into that commission.”

*Copy.*

## CATINAT to ST. THOMAS.

1696, July [1-]11, Camp of la Volvère.—Names two hostages. The suspension must not last longer than thirty days. One of the hostages, the Comte de Tessé, will be able to commence the negotiation of a treaty.

*Copy, French. Endorsed: July 9.*

## BERKELEY to SHREWSBURY.

1696, July 2, Broad Sound.—“Yesterday we came in here. Monsieur Nesmond, with five ships, as prisoners inform us, came out into Bertram Bay from Brest the same morning, but upon our appearing went in again, as did about a hundred sail of merchant vessels, come from the Bay, bound to the eastward, who[m] I hope we shall intercept, there being now two frigates off of the Isle of Bass, and I have sent orders to Rear-Admiral Nevil and to Captain Foulks to sail thither to relieve them. I send your Grace the result of our council of war this morning. We hope by appearing in the Bay with the whole Fleet, to alarm the enemy so much as not only to make them raise their rear-band, but to march them to and again, which will much injure the country now the corn is upon the ground, for the horses must have forage; besides, it may hinder them from increasing their forces in Flanders. The prisoners we took last night inform us that all the ships (except the five with Nesmond) were in Brest river, laid up, but most of them careened, and with their yards across; upon which we thought once of sending a detachment of twenty



ships to bombard, but upon the assurance the Dutch gave us that the French could in a mighty short time put their fleet to sea (having all their seamen here except the provine[i]als that are sent home), we did not think it advisable, having now but fifty-three ships with us, to make so large a detachment, and the Dutch would not agree to send a less, except we ourselves appeared in the Bay. As to our riding in Camarett Bay (besides that all that are acquainted with it know it is a dangerous place, and that if it should come to blow anything hard westerly we should certainly lose our store-ships of victualling and ordnance, it being a place the French themselves never venture to ride in but coming out or going in, whatever opinion those that were never at it may have), we did not think it proper for our Fleet to ride there to keep in five ships for three weeks or a month, which is as long as we should be able to stay for want of water and provision; for which and many other reasons we wholly gave up over the thoughts of it, which I hope your Grace will approve of."

R. 7th. *Enclosures*:—

1. Copy of the resolution of a Council of War on the Britannia, in Broad Sound, 2 July, 1696, to sail with the whole Fleet to Belle Isle; to send a detachment of ten ships to endeavour to bombard St. Martin's and D'Allone; and to send orders to Rear Admiral Nevill to cruise off the Isle of Bass "till our return."

2. "The account that Sampson Ballison hath given of privateers which were fitted out at St. Malo's, and now at sea, 1696;" viz., names, guns, and men of six ships "gone to the northward to intercept the English and Dutch Greenland ships," and of nine "gone a-cruising on the coast of Ireland."

[LORD JUSTICE] PORTER TO SHREWSBURY.

1696, July 2, Dublin.—"I was very glad to find by your Grace's letters of the 23rd past, which I had the honour to receive yesterday, that the Lords of the Admiralty have ordered two ships for that Northern station, which is so necessary to be provided for.

"I return your Grace my most humble thanks for the intimation you are pleased to give me of the exception the Lords of the Admiralty took to the misemploying the ships appointed for the guard of this Channel. I cannot answer how it has been of late, but since I have had the power over them I have employed none of them otherwise than in convoys and cruising; nor have I suffered either of them to stay in port more than two or three tides, but kept them out at sea for the safety of the Channel.

"The King being, as we hear, appointing other Justices, I take the liberty to acquaint your Lordship that when that is done, it is necessary a commission should issue to authorise them to continue and hold the Parliament; for although by reason the Act of Parliament gave me the same powers my Lord Capell had,

and consequently I could continue the Parliament without any new commission, yet when any Justices are appointed by the King, they must have a new authority for that under the Great Seal."

R. 14.

SHREWSBURY TO SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1696, July 3, Whitehall.—“I have given my Lord Stamford a copy of an extract taken out of the Docket-book in the Signet Office, by which it appears that in 1684 the late Duke of Albemarle had a Commission for Lieutenant of the County of Devon, with an exception to the Town of Plimouth; and that my Lord of Bath in his patent was made Captain and Governor of the Town of Plimouth, as well as of the citadel. This seems a precedent full in favour of Major-General Trelawney; but my Lord Stamford is not yet satisfied, and desires further time to be informed, which could not be denied him, and in the mean time I will endeavour to learn how it was before this time. Whilst I am writing, Mr. Yard shews me, that in 1661 my Lord Bath was made Governor of the Town of Plimouth, and at that time George, Duke of Albemarle, was Lieutenant of the County of Devon. My Lord Stamford shall have the whole laid before him, and when I have his answer, you shall be acquainted with it.

“I find among the notes I took at the Cabinet Council the last winter, that the King did direct the Justices in his absence to consider of the Consuls' Bills, so that with the first opportunity they shall be laid before them, and his Majesty shall have an account of their opinion upon them.

“By the copy of my Lord Meath's letter to me, and by the representation Mr. Vernon will enclose, signed by three peers, you will see that the animosities in Ireland still continue, though the Parliament met and both Houses adjourned without any appearance of heat, but on the contrary made their compliment to my Lord Chancellor.”

*Copy.*

CATINAT TO ST. THOMAS.

1696, July [4-]14, Camp of la Volvère.—Has heard from his King that he is disposed to show his R.H. still greater favour. For the assurance of neutrality in Italy the acquiescence of his R.H. will not alone be sufficient; the Allies, or at least the House of Austria, must assent to it by treaty, or by a declaration to the Pope and the Republic of Venice. If the said House will not assent, his R.H. is to join with the French in making war on the State of Milan.

*Copy, French. Endorsed: July 10 [o.s.].*

MR. HILL TO [SHREWSBURY].

[1696,] July 5-15, Bruxelles.—“The Elector came hither to assist at the funerals of the Queen of Spain, and some other

annual devotions ; and I am hither on your Grace's errands. I find a constant and perpetual passage of the King's subjects through these towns into France from England, and from France into England. I have therefore once for all obtained leave from the Elector to put all those I shall find into custody, by applying myself in his Highness's name to the governor of any town where I can find 'em.

"We are now, my Lord, perfectly reconciled to the negotiations in the Savoye, which frightened us so much. His Royal Highness gained so much time by treating with Catinat that he seemed to have secured himself and his capital from being insulted ; and then he b[r]oke off the treaty. All the letters from Paris speak positively of this, and speak of his R.H. with great indignation for cheating their King, as they call it. However, Mons. de Catinat is forced to retire, and we seem very much at ease since that danger is over. Mons. Dyckvelt's coming up to the army, as if we were to stay near the King, as formerly, made everybody believe his negotiations with Mons. Cagliere were ended ; but his sudden return back to Hollande gives new occasion to think they are still at work, and that they may go on faster, since that ill success which our enemies have had in Savoye. 'Tis plain the French avoid even an occasion of any actions ; Mons. Boufflers is entrenched behind the Sambre.

"I am going, my Lord, to show the King a very natural account of that part of his treasury which should come through my hands. Unless there are some reserves of which I have no knowledge, I must needs wish the peace were signed, for I do not see how it is possible to subsist our Army here till the end of the campaign.

"We begin here to believe that the Queen of Spain is with child. The scandal of this Court says the Elector cannot dissemble the chagrin which that news gives him. I am to thank your Grace for the honour of your letter of the 26th past, and will be careful to send my letters the nearest way."

R. 11th, 96.

SUNDERLAND to [SHREWSBURY].

1696, July 6, Altrop.—"Being desired to move the King that he would give leave to the late Bishop of Ely and to Sir The. Ogletope to go abroad, excepting to enemies' countries, his Majesty was pleased to let me know he did consent to it ; which makes me beg the favour of you to receive his directions upon it, and to proceed as you shall be desired by the friends of those persons, who will apply to you."

R. 10th.

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

[1696,] July 6-16, Bruxelles.— . . . "This morning early we are informed that the Duke of Savoye has cheated his friends, not his enemies. He has accepted the conditions which France offered, which are indeed very advantageous. The King restores



all his country, gives him money, restores Pignerol razed, with the dependances (*sic*); the Duke of Burgogne shall marry immediately the young Princess of Piedmont without any portion, &c., &c.

“His R.H. has accommodated himself, but has left his friends in great distresses. We know too well the consequences of this separation, not to be frighted now it is too late.”

R. 11. 96.

SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1696, July 7, Whitehall.—“We have been all this afternoon till now, that it is, past ten o'clock, upon a proposal that was lately made by the Commissioners of the Land Bank, a copy of which I have here enclosed. The giving so great a sum as 300,000*l.* for a premium, the difficulties of raising it upon any fund not appropriated, were arguments for not complying with it; but that which weighed most with everybody was the small assurance they could give of raising the whole sum, and the inconvenience it would be to the King's affairs to have a part only subscribed upon such unreasonable terms. Upon the whole matter, I speak it as my own single opinion, I doubt the money will not be raised here at all, and what the consequence of that will be, is not very pleasant to reflect on.

“It does appear by all the precedents that the Lieutenancy of the Town of Plimouth has gone along with the government of that Fort; but my Lord Stamford is so unwilling to part with it that I know not what to do. I have here enclosed what has been taken out of the Docket books upon this matter.”

*Copy.*

SHREWSBURY to LORD JUSTICE PORTER.

1696, July 9, Whitehall.—“I have received the favour of your Lordship's of the 27th of June, and am glad to find so much good temper in the Parliament, and such unanimity in their zeal and loyalty to his Majesty. I hope the same good disposition will continue, whenever the King shall think it advisable that they sit to do business.

“Your Lordship, I suppose, will have heard that his Majesty has appointed the Earls of Montrath and Drogheda to be joined with your Lordship in the Government. The Commission and Instructions are preparing, and may probably be dispatched in two or three days.

“I doubt we have too much reason to apprehend that the Duke of Savoy is entering into a separate treaty with France, that King offering to marry the Duke of Burgundy to the Princess of Piedmont, to demolish Pignerol, and to restore all that has been taken during this war.”

*Copy.*

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

[1696,] July 9-19, Gemblours.—“I did myself the honour to write to your Grace last post from Bruxelles about the peace

which the Duke of Savoye had made with France. Everything we see since then seems to confirm that news. The President de la Tour is expected here tomorrow, who has orders from his master to give the King an account of all that transaction. What seems most provoking for us is, that his R.H. seemed careful to manage the honour and interests of the Emperor and of the King of Spain in some manner, but never so much as mentioned our King, or the States. We hope here at least that the Spaniards and Imperialists will not accept the neutrality which is proposed beyond the mountains, for they, with the rest of the confederate troops, can make up near 25,000 men. We seem to give over all thoughts of doing anything here, and would fain have the P[rince] of Vaudemont go to bombard Dunkirque, though he thinks 'tis very difficult and hazardous.

“The King is more melancholy than I have ever seen him, and I fear the ill news which I bring him of the great necessities of his Army, and the little hopes I can see of subsisting it to the end of the campaign, have added to his chagrin. I am going down again to Flanders.”

R. 13. 96.

SHREWSBURY TO SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1696, July 10, Whitehall.—“Yours of the 4th by express arrived here on the 8th, and that of the 2nd by the post not till yesterday. The first brings news one has long apprehended, and must now be submitted to.

“The Lords of the Admiralty have desired that they may have leave to represent upon the complaint of taking away the boat from the Deputy-Governor of Portsmouth, and by the next post I suppose that will be ready to be sent over.

“I perceive his Majesty has been pleased to return no answer upon what I writ in mine of the 26th of June, at my Lord Rochester's desire; I take the thing to be of so small consequence that I am persuaded his Majesty will not refuse it.

“My Lady Dorchester and her daughter my Lady Catherine desire me to put the King in mind of his promise of some money for the young lady, upon which she writ a letter to his Majesty since his being in Flanders.

“The Merchants have been here this morning, and are ordered to attend the Council tomorrow; very loud in their complaints against the proceedings at Amsterdam, contrary to what the Pensioner's letter to you seemed to give good hopes of. It would be of great use if that matter might be better composed. In Mr. Secretary's absence out of town we have directed Mr. Vernon to speak to the Dutch Ambassador about it, and likewise to write to Lord Villiers. The Merchants press extremely that the notaries should be ordered, for some time at least, to protest no bills; how far the Council will think so brisk a resolution advisable I cannot tell, but we did not judge it proper for us to do it without taking their opinion.”

*Copy.*

## SHREWSBURY TO SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1696, July 14, Whitehall.—“I have yours of the 6th and the 9th, and conclude, as you do, that a separate Peace is agreed between France and Savoy. It comes at a very unlucky time for our affairs, not only abroad, but here, which want no such discouraging accidents. The Treasury have declared to us today they find it absolutely impossible to send any speedy and considerable supply for the Army, so that if any way could be found out to get credit for them abroad, for their support for some time, that seems to be the only expedient left, to preserve them from immediate ruin.

“My Lord Sunderland sent me a letter, in which he desired I would receive his Majesty’s pleasure concerning the late Bishop of Ely and Sir Theo. Oglethorpe, to whom he says his Majesty is disposed to grant licences to travel to any parts, enemies’ countries excepted; but my Lady Oglethorpe, who delivered the letter to me, said, she doubted whether Sir Theo. was now in that disposition; he had desired it at the beginning of the summer with an intention to make a campaign in the Emperor’s Army, but the year was now so far spent that she did not believe that could now be done; but I expect to hear further from her. However, if in the meantime his Majesty shall be pleased to declare his pleasure conditionally, there will be the less delay when they apply for passes.

“We talk here that the Duke of Savoy has power to propose a more advantageous peace to the Allies than has yet been offered, and that the general agreement is nearer than ever.

“I have so often put the Lords here in mind to offer some names to his Majesty for supplying the Admiralty Board, and they have so constantly declined, though not refused, to come to any resolution, that without his Majesty’s further direction I shall press them no more. Mr. Russell goes out of town the end of this week; Mr. Priestman continues extremely ill; Lord Mayor and Colonel Austen seldom or never can attend; so that the whole business will rest on the three remaining gentlemen.”

*Copy.*

## SHREWSBURY TO SUNDERLAND.

1696, July 14, Whitehall.—“I received a letter from your Lordship of the 6th by the hands of my Lady Oglethorpe, but at the same time she told me she could not tell whether Sir Theo. would now make use of the licence your Lordship had obtained for him, because he had asked it at the beginning of the summer with a prospect to make a campaign in the Emperor’s army; but now the year was so far spent that she believed that could not be put in practice. When I hear from her again I shall obey your directions.

“I have no good news to send you, and I do not care to write bad. I am sorry to hear your Lordship does not design to visit London this summer, as I thought you intended about this time.”

*Copy.*



## SHREWSBURY to LORD JUSTICE PORTER.

1696, July 14, Whitehall.—“Yours of the 2nd came to my hands this morning, and I laid it before the Lords, who immediately directed a short commission to be prepared, authorising your Lordship and the two Lords appointed Justices to continue and hold the Parliament, and it will be dispatched to you with all possible expedition. I suppose, when the King resolves on the time that the Parliament is to sit to do business, a particular signification and instruction will be sent you for that purpose.”

*Copy.*

## SHREWSBURY to GALWAY.

1696, July 14, Whitehall.—“The ill news that has been long apprehended is at last confirmed by your Lordship’s of the 27th June. I believe the Duke of Savoy’s being too hasty to accept offers that have the appearance of advantage, will prove prejudicial to himself as well as his friends. A little more patience might have obtained that for him with honour and security which he must now take during his neighbour’s pleasure only.

“I conclude you receive his Majesty’s directions by Mr. Blaithwayt how to act in this circumstance. I shall therefore only add that I find the King does not think fit that the rules prescribed by Order of Council for confining the extraordinary of foreign ministers should in this present conjuncture reach your Lordship.”

*Copy.*

## SHREWSBURY to MR. HILL.

1696, July 14, Whitehall.—“I have yours of the 4th, 9th, 15th, 16th, and 19th of July, n.s., to acknowledge, and am very sorry to find the negotiation in Piedmont has had so ill a conclusion; I wish that nearer at hand [it] may be more prosperous. I should imagine the Duke of Savoy, for his own credit, would have it in his power to offer to the Allies some proposals more advantageous than have yet come from France, and his desertion will probably make them more inclinable to accept them. If this conjecture of mine be true, I suppose it will be known when the President de la Tour has his audience of the King, and is to make the best excuse he can for his master.

“I cannot conceive that the bombarding only of Dunkirke should be of such consequence that any hazard should be run for it. If anything could be done by sea or land that would ruin the port, that would be a great ease and advantage to us and the Dutch; but if the town were in ashes, I cannot understand that the haven would be rendered incapable of receiving and protecting Du Bart and the privateers, who do us all the mischief there, and might still continue to do so.”

*Copy.*

## BERKELEY to SHREWSBURY.

1696, July 16, not far from Ushant.—“ I herewith send your Grace a copy of the result of our Council of War at Belle Isle; our transactions there I send to Mr. Vernon. We have taken two prizes since we came from thence, one with fish from Newfoundland, and the other a ship from the French they took laden with sugar from Nevis; and all our clean ships are now out of sight, unluckily, most of them after a privateer, for we now see four French men-of-war, which we suppose to be Nesmond, and they being all clean ships, none of ours will come near them. I shall endeavour to get some intelligence what the French are doing at Brest, and accordingly proceed, though I fear it will now be difficult, for these men-of-war in probability will give notice of us, and they will be upon their guard. Though 'tis a considerable time still to winter, yet I think it not too soon to put your Grace in mind that we want heavy ships, I mean first-rates. Our neighbours build great apace, and we have not built one first-rate since the war. The Sovereign is burnt, and the rest wear too fast, so that I think it will be absolutely necessary to have at least two set up this winter; and 'tis an expense so necessary, if I may presume to guess beforehand, there will not be a no to it in the House of Commons.”

R. 20. *Enclosure* :—

Copy of the resolution of a Council of War on the Britannia, off Belle Isle, 3 July, 1696—“ to stay here for five days longer, and then make the best of our way off of Ushant, and still to cover our squadron at the Isle of Ree; in the mean time to send some ships with all our tenders and long boats, and the soldiers, and endeavour to ruin the Isle of Groy.”

## MR. HILL to SHREWSBURY.

[1696,] July 19-29, Gand.—. . . “ I do not find that the King has given over his design of bombarding Dunkerque, though every man I know does believe, as your Grace does, that the burning half the town will not equalate (*sic*) the expense and the hazard we must run. The squadron of Zelanders lie still off Ostende, and all our waggons, pioneers, and fascines are ready, but the P[rince] of Vaudemont, who was to have had the honour of that expedition, was not tempted enough to leave his post here, which Mons. de Villeroy might come and possess if he pleased twelve hours after. Now the King is coming himself to lie near Ath, in hopes to give room to the Prince to go on with that design, but I believe it will still be impossible. Perhaps the King is piqued to see himself superior, and yet to do nothing; perhaps he is persuaded the French will still come to terms, if we could be seen in a condition to act offensively; perhaps he is resolved to try everything whilst his Army is whole and entire, and then leave us so soon as it appears absolutely impossible to do anything.

“ In the mean time the arrears and necessities of our Army grow daily, and the enemies will know it, and grow more

insolent. The desertion of the Duke of Savoye will certainly be followed by others, who want their subsidies. If the King of France, who offers already to restore Stratsbourg demolished, should satisfy the Imperial Ministers, as I believe he will, I am persuaded they will also make their peace. They complain already that our King has made the P[rince] Louis of Baden lose the campaign on the Rhine, by keeping the Landgrave on the Meuse to no purpose.

“I cannot yet learn whether the French will give us the same conditions which they offered before the defection of Savoye, but if they will, I must needs think God Almighty has forsaken us, if we do not accept 'em. I beg your Grace's pardon for this liberty, but I must wonder that a King of England should not accept any peace in the circumstances we are (which your Grace knows best), whilst there is not any one article which does regard the interest of our King or nation in dispute.

“It will be worth your Grace's reflection, that the young Princess of Piedmont, who is to be married to the heir of France, is heiress to the Crown of England after the D[uke] of Gloucester; and it would be worth your Grace's care to preserve your country from so dangerous a pretender. The D[uke] of Orleans, who has had a great share in making the peace of Savoye, has a daughter about 17 years old, who might perhaps help to cement our peace with France, and break all the measures which they have taken with the Court at St. Germain's. I beg pardon for these thoughts.”

R. 26, 96.

#### BERKELEY to SHREWSBURY.

1696, July 20, off Ushant.—“Enclosed I send your Grace a copy of the result of our this day's Council of War, and the intelligence I have had of Monsieur Nesmond; and I send to Mr. Vernon the accounts of the bombing by Captain Meese and Sir Martin Beckman, who rejoined us on the 17th, in the morning, having luckily performed what they were sent for, and surprised a watchful enemy. The weather has been so bad these three days that we could not deal with the shore, but I have sent this morning to endeavour to get some prisoners off, and in the evening shall bear up for England. The bomb vessels are unserviceable till refitted, which may be done at Portsmouth, as soon as I have orders to send them thither.”

#### *Enclosures:—*

1. Copy of the resolution of a Council of War, on the Britannia, at sea, 20th July, 1696, to sail to Torbay and get fresh water, &c.
2. Copy of a statement by [Capt.] B. Beaumont that on 19th July he met the John Baptist of Lisbon, which reported having met Mons. Nesmonde with nine sail. Nesmonde was in a ship of 80 guns; there was one of 80 guns, one of 70 guns, one of 60; and the rest were about 40 or 50 guns, with one fire-ship. They were going to Cape St. Vincent to look for the Spanish West Indian fleet. Nesmonde had no flag. The 70-gun ship was English.



## GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1696, July 20-30, Camp of Moncalier.—Relative to moneys due to M. Boit. He lent a large sum of money for supplying Nice with victuals when it was attacked by the French.

*French.* R. Aug. 25.

## GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1696, July 21-31, Camp of Moncalier.— . . . Mr. Broughton, our Consul at Venice, wishes to be repaid the moneys he has advanced for the King's service. He also asks for the privilege of having a chaplain, which is very necessary for the edification of many English merchants, and even of foreign merchants who are Protestants, at Venice. This can only be done under the King's protection, until he shall please to send another minister (ambassador) thither. . . .

*French.* R. Aug. 20. *Other portions of this letter are printed by Coxe.*

## SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1696, July 21, Whitehall.—“Having nothing worth your trouble, I did not write the last post, since when I have received yours of the 13-23, and conclude the Duke of Savoy's friendship lost. I wish Mr. Dickvelt may bring good news from Mr. Caliere, or that the motions you are making towards Flanders may be so successful as that in due time we may expect better.

“Enclosed is a copy of a letter from Nickson, *alias* Wall, to Mr. Meesters. His proposals are so extravagant that I should not have troubled you with them, but that this morning Sir George Rooke gave me the enclosed proposal from Philemon Coddan, who has been with Wall in this voyage, and was the person who brought the message from him I mentioned some time since. All this man seems to ask now is a commission, and Mr. Culliford, who knew him formerly in Ireland, having given a good character of his honesty and resolution, I find Sir George a good deal disposed to try if he can do them any mischief, since it is a practice the enemy use, and that he thinks it will not enable him to do hurt here, though he should be inclined. I send you Nickson's letter, not that I think any directions will be given in what he desires, but that his Majesty may have all before him that we know here, and give such commands thereupon as he judges most proper.

[P.S.] “If I do not mistake, this Coddan [is a Protestant.”

*Copy.*

## BERKELEY to [SHREWSBURY].

[16]96, July 21.—“I could get no farther this evening, but I hope with better weather to get into Torbay tomorrow. The Dover came to me this morning, and brought me your letter of the 11th. Anchored here between 12 and 1, but many of the ships are not got in, and some I believe will not get in this night. Rear-Admiral Nevill is not yet come here, but here is a Dutch

Rear-Admiral with five ships. I sent the Restoration to Plymouth to bring the victuallers."

"*Extract.*"

VISCOUNT VILLIERS to SHREWSBURY.

1696, [July 22-]Aug. 3, n.s., Hague.—"I have given Mr. Vernon an account of what has been doing here towards redressing our merchants' complaint, in which I have done what I could in conformity to the orders I received; I hope I have effected what will relieve them. I send your Grace inclosed the draft of a proposition which the deputies of Amsterdam and Rotterdam approve of, and have promised to use their interest to get their respective cities to consent to. I do not at all doubt of the success of it, but it not being as yet a public act, I do not transmit it to Mr. Vernon to be communicated to the Lords Justices, though I take the liberty to send it particularly to your Grace; you will be pleased to judge what advantage can be made of it as it is. I shall press the finishing it as soon as possible, and give your Grace an account of it. My Lord Portland will have informed your Grace so particularly of what passes in Flanders that I dare not trouble you on that subject."

R. July 28, o.s.

PROJECT [by LORD VILLIERS].

[1696, July 22-Aug. 3.]—"Project to prevent the inconveniences which may arise from a sudden and rigorous execution of such English Bills of Exchange as have been protested.

"It is thought that no better expedient can be found than that, on this extraordinary occasion, and the scarcity there is yet of new money at London, as also for other weighty reasons, the Lords of the Justice of Amsterdam should endeavour to persuade the possessors of such protested bills to give to the drawers six weeks' time to pay them, and to take  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. at usance interest for that time; but withall that the indisputable right which is claimed in protested bills shall be preserved and remain good without any diminution in the aforesaid protested bills; to the end that in case of non-payment within the limited time, use may be made of the said right on all occasions as it shall be found lawful, and as is usual in matters of exchange; there being no appearance of its coming to that pass, for that the Bank will be from week to week provided with considerable sums of new money, and that before the time expired there will be money enough in the Bank to pay the aforesaid bills. The drawers therefore will be secured, as the possessors will be from the damage which otherwise they would have been subject to, upon the failure of some drawers, who could not get the money so soon."

ST. THOMAS to CATINAT.

1696, [July 25-]Aug. 4, Turin.—His R.H. asks him to prolong the truce till the end of this month.

*Copy, French. Endorsed: Aug. 18.*

## CATINAT to ST. THOMAS.

1696, [July 26-] Aug. 5, Camp of la Volvère.—Takes it upon himself to prolong the truce till the 20th instant, after which he cannot defer taking action, and will withdraw the proposals made to his R.H. Wishes to know what he is to tell his King in reply to them.

*Copy, French. Endorsed: Aug. 19.*

## MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1696, [July 27-] Aug. 6, s.n., Anvers.—“I should have done myself the honour to write to your Grace the last post upon the subject of my Lord Portland’s voyage if I had not been too long on the way betwixt our two armies. At present your Grace will be better informed of the occasions of his coming, but yet I would gladly take the liberty to say something in relation to it. The négociations at the Hague do still go on, I think, though Messrs. Dickvelt and Boreel are expected at the King’s army; the enemies are less forward since the defection of Savoye, and since they see the disorder we are in for want of money. The King has been very eager to attempt and do something; perhaps to frighten our enemies into better terms; perhaps to disturb their negociations at the Hague.

“When Lord Portland went from the Camp the King was again resolved to attempt the bombarding of Dunkerque; now that design is over again. The Landgrave is let to go back to the Rhine, when ’tis too late, I fear. I think it is impossible for us to do anything here this campaign, though I know the King is told, ’twere better do amiss than do nothing, by some ill folks. I think it is impossible for the King’s own army to subsist here till another campaign; the Hollanders will not lend us a stiver; and the King is going to pawn his jewels for about 300,000 florins, and Schuylenbourg will help us with a 100,000 more, which is altogether about 14 days’ subsistence, after which we must depend entirely upon Providence and my Lord Godolphin.

“The present debate at the Hague is about the fortifications and walls of Stratsbourg, in which the Circles of Suabe and Franconie have indeed some interests. The Emperor’s Council are inclinable to consent to the offers of France; yet the King is persuaded that the least wise and the most disaffected in England and Hollande are desirous of a peace; he is told that there is money enough in England to carry on the war; that malice and faction only hinder its circulation. Now I am glad my Lord Portland is in the way to be well informed by your Grace of what is fit to be done for the service of the King and the good of his kingdoms in a very critical time.

“There happened last week a great disorder in the Elector’s quarters. Some of his Bavarians insulted the Prince of Holsteyn’s quarters, who is General of the Spanish horse. The Spaniards entered all very warmly into the resentments of the Prince of Holsteyn; made it a common and a national quarrel;



went so far as to threaten and resolve to leave the Elector's camp, and go to the P[rin]ce of Vaudemont in Flanders. By good luck the P[rin]ce of Vaudemont came at the same time to that army, and, instead of putting himself at the head of their discontents, did labour to calm all the heats. The Elector was easily persuaded to give large and ample satisfactions to the P[rin]ce of Holsteyn; so the Spaniards and Wallons seem contented with this act of justice, though they will always be angry at the partiality which they believe the Elector does show in favour of his own troops.

"The Electress is brought to bed of a daughter, and all the Spanish letters say the Queen is with child."

R. 5th, o.s.

SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1696, July 28, Whitehall.—"I have received yours of the 30th of July and 2nd of Aug., n.s. I cannot remember ever to have writ that my Lord Stamford was convinced the practice was against him. I doubt it will be a difficult thing to do that; he seems so fond of the whole command, and so unsatisfied that after having passed a Great Seal for it, it should now be shared with him, that though all that has been laid before his Majesty has likewise been communicated to him, he is not satisfied to give up any part to Major-General Trelawny; but if upon the whole matter his Majesty will have it done, he must be pleased to sign a warrant to revoke that part of my Lord Stamford's grant, which must pass to the Great Seal, nothing less I conceive being sufficient to repeal my Lord Stamford's patent.

"I did this morning put the Lords Justices in mind to recommend to his Majesty a Commissioner of the Admiralty. They had then so much business that I did not press it, but shall take the next opportunity to do it.

"Mr. Blackwell, the Consul of Leghorne, having desired me to mention him to his Majesty to be employed as Sir Thomas Derham was, both Resident and Consul, I told him I thought that post was designed for Mr. Wolseley to be Envoy, as he had been at Bruxelles; but if the King should intend to send one with no other character than Resident, I suppose Mr. Wolsel[e]y would hardly accept it, and in that case this gentleman, I believe, would supply it with good credit, he having lived there with esteem, and well looked upon at the Great Duke's Court."

*Copy.*

SHREWSBURY to BERKELEY.

1696, July 28, Whitehall.— . . . "The last French letters assure us that Nesmond is gone out of Brest, and that Mons. de Chasteaurenaut's squadron would soon be in a condition to follow him. It is generally believed the last are designed for the Straits, and probably it is so, if they have no design at the end of the summer to attempt anything here. I hope we are in a condition not to apprehend that."

*Copy.*

“MEMORANDUM—DUKE OF SAVOY.”

1696, July 28.—“The tallies delivered to the President de la Tour in May last for the Duke of Savoy were . . . 100,000*l.*

(viz.)

For subsidies for twelve months from the 10th of October 1695 to the 10th of October 1696, at 8,000 <i>l.</i> <i>per mensem</i> - - - - -	96,000 <i>l.</i>
For the exchange thereof - - - - -	4,000 <i>l.</i>
	<hr/> <hr/> 100,000 <i>l.</i>

*Another paper* :—

“Sir Joseph Hems says he has in his hands tallies for - - - - - 92,000*l.*

Which he has given a note under his hand to deliver to Mons. de la Tour’s order.

He said likewise he had given Mons. de la Tour a power to draw bills on him for - - - 25,000[*l.*]

“He assured the Lords Justices he would not part with any more tallies without acquainting them with it.

“There seems still to be enough in his hands for paying of the forces there, supposing the 25,000*l.* drawn from him, because that which is really paid to Savoy for subsidy is 6,000[*l.*] a month.”

GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1696, July 28-Aug. 7, Camp of Chivas.—We quitted Moncalier, and came here in two marches, to cover the Milanese, and to retire thither if necessary. The Emperor is sending M. de Mansfeld with proposals to his R.H., which should be sufficient to lead him back, if he be capable of consulting his true interests. The Prince has informed us that he had demanded from M. de Catinat a prolongation of the truce to the end of this month, and has sent us the Marshal’s reply, which was evidently pre-arranged. We will take our measures accordingly. There is some appearance that he [the Prince] will march against us with the French before the end of the campaign.

*French.* R. Aug. 20. *Enclosure* ; see 1691, April 21.

SHREWSBURY to MR. HILL.

1696, July 31, Whitehall.—“I did not sooner acknowledge the favour of yours of the 19th because there is little in it that I can give any answer to, though there are some melancholy and I fear too reasonable reflections. What you speak of the young Princess in France, I doubt the Bill of Rights is a very great objection to, where it is declared that whosoever shall marry a Papist shall be for ever incapable to inherit, possess, or enjoy the Crown of England or Ireland, and the subjects of these realms are absolved from their allegiance to a King so marrying.

“There is one Minshall, a Roman Catholic gentleman, who had a pass from me to go serve in the Emperor’s army, but some of his relations have this morning acquainted me that his design is to fight a duel with one Mr. Curwent, who is of the same

persuasion, and now a prisoner in Flanders. They wish something might be done to prevent this mischief." . . .

*Copy.*

VILLIERS to SHREWSBURY.

1696. [July 31-] Aug. 10, n.s., Hague.—“I have received the honour of your Grace’s of the 28th inst. My Project is at an end, as Mr. Vernon will inform you, to which I will only add to your Grace that I am told that Amsterdam will look upon all bills as sufficiently protested that come back signed by two witnesses. I am glad therefore that the order was not prolonged which forbade notaries to sign protestations, since by the course taken here it would have had no effect; in one word, my Lord, it is impossible to bring these people to consent to anything by which their interest is not advanced.

“I wish I could give your Grace any satisfaction as to what you please to ask me concerning the general peace, but if I am able to make any probable guesses in it, it is only by being nearer the place where it is stock-jobbing. The little that I know of it is that Mons. Cagliere saw Mons. Dyckvelt near Ghent, before the King came over; from thence he was removed into this country, where he has conferred with Mons. Dyckvelt and Mons. Boreel almost every day, and in every little alehouse. Mons. Dyckvelt has been several times at the Army, to acquaint the King with this negociation, and is gone thither now I presume for his last resolution. So your Grace sees that the Peace of Savoy has not broke off the treaty,” [*æc.*, as in *Coxe*].

R. 5th, o.s.

BERKELEY to SHREWSBURY.

1696, Aug. 1, Torrbay.— . . . “A strong squadron in the Soundings looks well, and pleases people on shore, but I cannot think that either Mons. Chasteaurenaud or Nesmond will cruise there, for two ships would be of the same service; neither in my opinion does our having a squadron in the Soundings secure our trade so much as ’tis thought; for though the Soundings be a pass, it is a pass of mighty extent, and the enemy have a great number of privateers, which our foul ships will never hurt.” . . .

R. 5th.

ST. THOMAS to CATINAT.

1696, Aug. [3-]13, Turin.—His R. H. asks for a prolongation of the truce till the end of September, as much time is required for the necessary communications between Spain, Vienna, and Flanders.

*Copy, French. Endorsed: August 18.*

CATINAT to ST. THOMAS.

1696, Aug. [4-] 14, Camp of Macel.—Ought not to consent to any further prolongation without some assurance that his King’s offers for the repose of Italy will be accepted. Consents



however to remain inactive till the end of August, but may be compelled before then to cross the Po to find subsistence for his troops.

*Copy, French. Endorsed : Aug. 20.*

SHREWSBURY TO SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1696, Aug. 4, Whitehall.—“We have had no letters from you since the last post, so that I have little to trouble you with, only my Lord Rochester has showed me a letter under Mr. Attorney’s hand, which states the matter of his acting as my Lord Clarendon’s deputy in such a manner that I presume his Majesty will make no difficulty to consent to it; and this being the season in which officers of Forests are most necessary, any delay is very inconvenient. My Lord Rochester will send you Mr. Attorney’s opinion.

“In the same Forest old Col. Legg has a walk, who being near a hundred years of age, and having always behaved himself very obligingly to his neighbours, though upon this late Act his Majesty in strictness might turn him out of it, yet it happening that Col. Mordant has a great desire to succeed him, and at the same time to satisfy him for his pretensions during his life, since it will be both a charity to the old man, and a favour to the young one, I hope his Majesty will consent to the change of the life.”

*Copy.*

MR. HILL TO [SHREWSBURY].

[1696,] Aug. 5-15, Gand.—“I just now receive the honour of your Grace’s letter of the 31st past, and am sorry I did not explain myself so far in regard to the Princess of Chartres as to say I was persuaded the King might have had her, of her mother’s first religion.

“I will observe your Lordship’s commands in relation to Mr. Minshall and Mr. Curwen. I did get Mr. Curwen put into the castle of Anvers, until by the King’s leave I let him out, upon a security of 5,000*l.* which he gave me, to represent himself to your Grace at London in four weeks. I will go tomorrow, if possible to Anvers, where Mr. Curwen is, and prevent any accidents, if possible.

“Mr. Dyckvelt is returned from the Army towards the Hague, to renew his conferences, as we believe, with Mons. Cagliere. I am assured the Court of Spaign have left the care of their interests to our King, and will be content with what his Majesty does. I am also persuaded that the Imperialists desire a peace. The Hollanders talk of nothing but a vigorous continuation of the war, that they may not be loaded with the scandal of precipitating the peace, as they were after the Treaty of Nimegue. It is already given out there, that the English will be the occasion of making a bad peace. All the letters from France speak of great expectations of a general peace.

“Mons. de la Tour is still at the Army with the King, endeavouring to persuade the world that his master has not left the

interests of his Allies; but I have seen a copy of his Royal Highness's letter to the Pope, dated the 6th of July, where he gives a fair account of a positive accommodation with France.

[P.S.] "The Guards are detached from the Army towards Loo, and [the] King will be going that way in 15 days. The Elector of Brandebourg and Duke of Zell will be invited thither, and we hope that will be [a] good excuse for his Majesty's going thither, &c., &c."

R. 20, 96.

#### SHREWSBURY TO SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1696, Aug. 7, Whitehall.—"I have yours of the 6th and 9th of this month, s.n. I have acquainted Sir George Rooke with his Majesty's commands concerning Nickson's acquaintance, and if he accepts it upon the terms of no money, I will immediately send you over a commission for his Majesty's hand.

"Concluding the present designed for Abbé Scarlatti was intended to be equal to that given to the Envoyé from Florence, I have signified his Majesty's pleasure to my Lord Chamberlain accordingly, though that was something better than what was given to the Envoyé of Genoua.

"The Lords Justices have this day promised me that the next time they meet, they will come prepared to propose a Commissioner of the Admiralty. I shall not fail to remind them, and give you an account by the next post."

*Copy.*

#### SHREWSBURY TO MR. HILL.

1696, Aug. 7, Whitehall.—"I have received yours of the 6th, s.n., and am very glad my Lord Portland is here, because he will have occasion to see so much of our condition that I do not question but he will give his Majesty a faithful account of it, and not be suspected of partiality of any kind. When his Majesty shall be informed what we are able to do, I hope he is so well instructed in the interests and inclinations of the Allies that he will take such resolutions as shall be most proper for the circumstances; and we, at least I, who see not far into these foreign mysteries, must submit, and endeavour to support whatever is determined in the best manner we can."

*Copy.*

#### SHREWSBURY TO ADMIRAL RUSSELL.

[16]96, Aug. 8.—"You have left us in the saddest condition that ever people were in—an army abroad, a fleet and army at home to maintain, and neither money, friends, nor credit to do it with.

"The King has sent directions that the squadron for protecting the Flota shall be increased to 24, 15 English and 9 Dutch, and to remain at Cadiz all winter; that, this squadron included, he expects the winter fleet shall consist of eighty line-of-battle

ships, 50 English and 30 Dutch. For God[’s] sake send us some advice, or come and tell us how we shall do these great things.

“The Duke of Bedford has desired the Justices to approve two Deputy Lieutenants he would appoint for Cambridgeshire, Sir Paul Whitchott and Mr. Thomas Day. The Lords know nothing of either of them, but, not depending entirely upon the recommendation of his Grace’s servants, they desired me, when I writ to you, to enquire of their character.

“Lord Sunderland tells me he and Mr. Felton (?) will be with you soon; you will find him in good humour. Might is right, and more than ever for us. God bless us all!”

*Autograph draft.*

[MONS.] TESSÉ to the MARQUIS DE ST. THOMAS.

1696, Aug. [8-] 18.—Declares, in reply to inquiries, that his King desires nothing else than the neutrality of Italy; and that if the King’s army, with his R.H. at the head, should be successful against the Milanese, the King will withdraw it whenever his R.H. shall please.

*Copy, French. Endorsed: Aug. 21.*

ST. THOMAS to the PRINCE-COUNT OF MANSFELD.

1696, Aug. [8-] 18, Turin.—His R.H. declares hereby that he seeks the neutrality of Italy; or at least he will be content with that of his states, so that none of the parties may pretend to have passage through them to attack one another. He will urge the Count de Tessé to obtain his King’s consent to this. He cannot prevent the Marshal de Catinat from crossing the Po or the Doire after the end of this month, but, in order to give time for the return of the couriers, he will not permit his troops to join with the French until 15th Sept.

*Copy, French, “translated from Italian.” Endorsed: Aug. 21.*

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1696, Aug. 10-20, Anvers.—“I came hither to look after Mr. Minshall, as your Grace pleased to order. I found he had been here, and had seen Mr. Curwen, but it seems he was not so bloody-minded as he thought he was. I find he will not make use of the passport your Grace did give him, to go serve in Germany. He went hence to Borm, where some English and Irish monks are praying day and night for King James. From thence he is gone to Lere, where our nuns are doing the same thing. I shall watch him a little, and give your Grace account of it.

“Since the last which I had the honour to write to your Grace, Mons. Dickvelt is returned to the Hague, after a great many private conferences with the King. I am persuaded he will find the French agents there, who are still desirous enough to have a peace.

“The greatest intrigue here at present is about giving us a Queen. Great endeavours have been used for the Princess of



Brandebourg, for whom Mons. Capell has been engaged; at least, great endeavours have been used to engage him. My Lord Portland, I'm told, was for the Princess of Hesse; and now the King of Denmark's agents are all at work for their Princess. Mons. de Pless is at the Hague, very eager to enter into a closer treaty of friendship with the King of England; and I am told the King his master would do almost anything to entail the Crown of England upon the issue of his daughter, or his brother. The King, I'm told, has referred him also to Mons. Dyckvelt, who will doubtless be very careful of the King's interests: but 'tis not reasonable to expect he should be very zealous for those interests of trade and commerce, and a mutual defence, which might regard the kingdoms of England and Denmark exclusively to all our neighbours.

"My Lord Villars is gone to the army, to make his court to the King, and to the Baron de Keppel, who needed not the absence of my Lord Portland to be the first minister here. I believe my Lord Villars would still be glad to serve a Queen, and I believe he will be intriguing for the Princess of Denmarque. I take the liberty to tell your Grace everything almost which comes in my sight."

R. 26, 96.

#### SHREWSBURY TO SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1696, Aug. 11, Whitehall.—"Yesterday and today have been so fully taken up with speaking with the Treasury, the Admiralty, and the Bank, in order to raise the money, and dispatch the Straits squadron, that I have had no opportunity to remind the Lords Justices of proposing one for the Admiralty, nor laying before them what his Majesty is pleased to direct, in relation to Major-General Trelawney. I shall endeavour to give you an account of the one and the other by the next post.

"Mr. Vernon will give you an account, by order of the Lords Justices, what their thoughts are, in order to engage the Bank to advance a sum of money. I heartily wish upon those terms they may be able to prevail.

"As to the Straits squadron, the necessary orders are given for the sending it out, according to his Majesty's directions, as soon as may be; but the scarcity of money affords so much difficulty in the victualling, and the want of stores at Cadiz makes it so necessary to consult the Navy Board, that I fear the squadron will not be dispatched with so much expedition or secrecy as might be expected, though everything will be done on our parts to promote the one and enjoin the other.

"I have here enclosed sent you a commission for Nickson's friend, which has been prepared by Sir Charles Hedges and approved by Sir George Rooke.

"I have so often troubled his Majesty with doubtful letters upon the subject of the money that I am ashamed to send another. Tomorrow we shall know the opinion of the Directors of the Bank, and if there be any news worth sending, it shall go by express."

*Copy.*

## MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

[1696,] Aug. 12-22, Gand.—“I have seen some letters from Piemont since I had the honour to write to your Grace, which do give new disquiets. 'Tis now believed that there is a farther treaty made between the French and his Royal Highness, by which they are to carry the war into the Millanese, at the expense of the French; that all the conquests which shall be made in the Millanese or the Montferrat shall be for the Duke of Savoye, who does in exchange give up Savoye to the King of France. 'Tis also said that it was resolved to offer so hard conditions to the Allies, that they might refuse to accept of a peace in order to have good opportunities to carry on this war in Italy. 'Tis added that the Venetians have discovered this secret treaty, who are also alarmed at it.

“On the other side the King of Spaign, though against the opinion of his Council, has refused to accept the neutrality in Italy, saying he left it to the King of England. So the Spaniards and Imperialists and my Lord Galloway are preparing to continue the war in the state of Milan, though I know not how. The enemies are preparing, I mean the Duke of Savoye and the Mareschal de Catinat, to carry on the war forward. The Mareschal resolved to begin the 21st instant, s.n., when the truce expired. This is yet so great a secret that I ought not to know it; but if it prove true, it will soon appear, and show a new scene to the world.”

R. 20, 1696.

## SHREWSBURY to ADMIRAL RUSSELL.

1696, Aug. 13, Whitehall.—“We have reason to hope, from the answer the Directors of the Bank of England gave yesterday, that upon Saturday, when a general Court is to meet, they will agree to lend the King 200,000*l*.

“I have here enclosed<sup>o</sup> sent you a scheme of such ships as the Admiralty have drawn for the Straits squadron, the winter Fleet, and to be laid up; I should be glad to receive your opinion upon it. Mr. Papillion has discoursed with Sir George Rooke, and, as he tells me, does not make great difficulty to provide them with victuals; but it being likewise necessary that a suitable proportion of naval stores should go with them, or follow soon after, I doubt, when that is ordered to the Navy Board, as it must very soon, the secret is at an end, and possibly some objection may be raised there.

“The King, having designed Vice-Admiral Evertsen to go with the Dutch, has directed that a Vice-Admiral be sent from hence. Aylmer and Mitchell, the only two we have of that character, are both desirous, as I am informed, to be excused. I desire to know who you would think most proper, and would wish should have the command. The Admiralty I believe will incline to Nevill.”

*Copy.*

## BERKELEY TO SHREWSBURY.

• 1696, Aug. 14, Torbay.—“On Wednesday last the Dutch sent home (by order, as they tell me, from his Majesty) eleven of their men-of-war, and they have eleven more here, seven of which go with their convoy to the westward; by which I conceive we shall not long remain here, and therefore desire your Grace would get me liberty of the Lord Justices to leave the Fleet as soon as it arrives at Portsmouth, or to the eastward of it, my own small fortune at present very much requiring my presence; and there will be no farther business in the Fleet but what Sir Cloudesly Shovell or Mr. Aylmer’s health will enable them to execute better than myself.”

R. 17.

## MAT. PRIOR TO SHREWSBURY.

[16]96, Aug. 14-24, Hag[ue].—“I take my Lord Villiers’s being away for an excuse that I trouble your Grace with what is doing here, or rather with what I think is doing, for it is all feeling colours, and he knows most who guesses fairest.

“Boreël and Dyckvelt were with Cailliere on Sunday last. On Monday there was a conference at the Pensioner’s, where were he, the Imperial Ministers, Don Quiros (who will be everywhere), and Dyckvelt, who pretended to be there but by accident. The business therefore of this meeting was that the Emperor and Spain should (it was hoped) pursue and continue the war in Italy, and that these Ministers would write again on this subject to their masters. This was only because Quiros was by, for that affair has already been written about, and could not be much advanced by their writing again.

“The Pensioner then told them something of what was treating with Cailliere, and desired the Imperial Ministers to dispatch an express to Vienne, to know the Emperor’s ultimate resolution as to what regarded Straesbourg; which express the Ministers accordingly sent away on Tuesday. At its return we may probably see the point adjusted, which they say had stopped the negociation for some time past.

“On Wednesday the Pensioner went out privately one way, and Boreël another. Dyckvelt followed them at night (though he was President of the States General this week), which is not very usual, unless he has urgent business. They met Cailliere between Leyden and Amsterdam, and went forward with him in a yacht (as I am told by one who watched them); the Pensioner is gone to Utrecht, and is expected back tonight. Our small German Ministers are very uneasy at these negociations, of (*sic*) which every one thinks himself or his master worthy to have had part.

“Our States of Holland in the mean time have regulated their quota to the state of war on the same foot on which it was last year, that is, towards the fleet, to be 60 men-of-war and 20 fire-ships, and two millions to the extraordinaries of the land



artillery, and the rest wants but the form, which it will have at their next meeting, when his Majesty will be here." . . .

R. 20. (*The receipt was acknowledged in a note dated the 25th.*)

[SHREWSBURY to the KING.]

[16]96, Aug. 15.<sup>a</sup>—"I take the liberty to add this note, and desire it may be without the knowledge of my partners, that if by reason of the noise these Pirates have made of late, and of the great wealth that may perhaps be found amongst them, what we ask may possibly fall out to be too much, your Majesty may please to reserve what share you think fit to yourself, and direct me to send over another warrant to that effect, or else take time to consider of the grant, and in the interim order me to assure the partners that if anything shall be seized by the ship which was put out at their cost, you will be very kind in considering not only their expense, but the hazard they have run."

*Autograph draft.*

SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1696, Aug. 15, Whitehall.—"Having according to his Majesty's directions pressed the Lords Justices again to propose some fit person to be added to the Commission of the Admiralty, they desire his Majesty may be acquainted that the season of the year is now so far advanced that it is their humble opinion it should remain as it now is till the King's return, at which time he will best judge who will be most proper for that station, or whether there be a necessity of any alteration, since towards the end of October Sir John Houblon will be out of his office of Mayor, and at liberty to attend the Board as formerly; Mr. Priestman it's probable will be recovered of his illness, and Mr. Russell returned to town.

"The Bank have agreed to remit immediately 50,000*l.* for the use of the Army, and have voted in a general Court that they will lend 150,000*l.* more, but I believe will expect some good words and promises from his Majesty in relation to their former losses in the service before they will be prevailed on actually to advance the latter sum. It is certain they have done a great service considering the time, and will very well deserve his Majesty's favourable consideration for it, which I hope will not be delayed, lest that might prove a discouragement to what they have so zealously resolved."

*Copy.*

SHREWSBURY to SIR JAMES OGELVIE.

1696, Aug. 15, Whitehall.—"As soon as I received your letter I laid it before the Council, who immediately directed a warrant to search for Warburton, with such particular care, that one of the Clerks were [was] ordered to be present at the search, hoping they might find papers of consequence; but as yet he is not to be

<sup>a</sup> There are two letters of this date from Shrewsbury to the King. The other is printed by Coxe.

found, though looked for at that place mentioned in Douglas's Information. If he can be seized, or any further discovery made worth your knowledge, I shall not fail to acquaint you with it."

*Copy, endorsed: 14 (sic) Aug.*

SOMERS to [SHREWSBURY].

[1696, Aug. 15.]—"I think somewhat like the enclosed paper may be such a grant as the case will admit of. I hope your Grace will read it over, and see what is proper to be altered, left out, or added. There will be an absolute necessity of adding a very full clause to authorise the inserting all liberal clauses, non-obstantes, &c., which may make the grant in such general terms effectual; but Mr. Vernon will do that best, and also will insert what else is usually inserted in such warrants."

*Endorsed by Shrewsbury: About the grant of Kid (?), with the warrant. Lord Keeper. Aug. 15, 96.*

ADMIRAL RUSSELL to SHREWSBURY.

[16]96, Aug. 15, Chippenham.—Gives his opinion upon "the scheme" sent to him by the Admiralty and by Shrewsbury—as to ships for the Straits service, manning the ships in the River and at Portsmouth, flags of Vice-Admirals, &c. "Nevill will be diligent; he is but a poor man in execution. Bembo (*sic*) having been made a Rear A[dmiral] has disgusted many of the officers; . . . certainly Bembow (*sic*), if they come to action, will discharge his duty better than the other."

R. 17.

SHREWSBURY to BERKELEY.

1696, Aug. 18, Whitehall.—"I find the Lords Justices, upon discoursing with the Admiralty, are not inclined that the Fleet should yet come to Spithead. That, with the design they have of employing Sir Clou. Shovell upon another service, is the reason they were desirous your Lordship would remain a little longer with the Fleet; though if your occasions be such that make your speedy return hither necessary for your affairs, I will press it again."

*Copy.*

BERKELEY to SHREWSBURY.

1696, Aug. 18, Torrbay.—"Admiral Allemonde was just now with me, and tells me he is going to see their convoy some way into the sea with all the Hollands men-of-war that have provision enough on board; the rest with a Rear-Admiral he orders to Spithead. This I thought it my duty to acquaint your Grace with, that it may be considered what will be best for us to do. I have ordered our convoys to keep company with the Dutch as far as they go the same way.

"Captain Beaumont is returned to Plymouth with the ships I left with him in the Soundings, having taken three privateers of twenty, eighteen, and eight guns."

R. 17.

## [PORTLAND TO SHREWSBURY.]

[1696,] Aug. 18-28, Margett.—“Je vous rends milles graces de la bonté que vous avez eu de me prester vostre carosse, qui ma fort bien mené jusques a Sittinborn. Jen avois grand besoin, car sans cela j'aurois eu le sang fort echauffé. Jespere que vous aurez acquitté vostre conscience en faisant mes excuses a my Lords les Justices de ce que je nay pas este recevoir leurs ordres devant mon depart. Vous scavez, Mons<sup>r</sup>, et my Lord Devonshire aussi, que cest plustost vostre faute que la mienne. Jespere de membrarquer tantost, et si le vent continue comme il est, je pourray estre demain au matin a Oostende.

[P.S.] “Je suis en peine de savoir comment se porte vostre pouce, et si Mr. Montagu dort encore.”

## SHREWSBURY TO SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1696, Aug. 18, Whitehall.—“We want now four posts from Holland, which makes me have very little to trouble you with. Mr. Vernon has the Lords Justices' directions to give you a full account of the dispute between my Lord Stamford and Major-Gen. Trelawny. I apprehend, if that be decided now, it will fall out to disoblige one or the other; if it were let remain as it is till the King's return, and that they were both in town, perhaps it might have an easier conclusion.

“With the opinion of the Admiralty we have pitched upon Sir Clou. Shovell to command the Fleet to the Straits, and think of sending Nevill besides. It happens that Aylmer and Mitchell, the only two Vice-Admirals his Majesty has in pay, have both been there a great while, and are not very inclinable to return so soon, if they might be excused.”

*Copy.*

## MR. HILL TO [SHREWSBURY].

[1696,] Aug. 18-28, Breda.— . . . “The King is got thus far on his way from the army to Loo. Here his Majesty does find the Pentionaire, Mr. Dyckvelt, &c., all instruments or tools of peace, which everybody now does believe to be well advanced. I can assure your Grace that the King is now very willing to promote it. I do also believe the accounts which my Lord Portland does give of his journey to London have made his Majesty more ready to come to a conclusion. I fear the King will be tempted to stay at Loo so long as the season is so very favourable; and 'tis believed his Majesty will go to Cleves to visit the Electress of Brandebourg, where he will see the young Princess. I am going back to Bruxelles, to carry his Majesty's compliments to the Electress.”

R. 21, 96.

## SHREWSBURY TO SIR JAMES OGELVIE.

1696, Aug. 20, Whitehall.—“I acknowledged on the 15th the receipt of your letter, and acquainted you that the Lords of the Council had issued a warrant for the apprehending of Warburton.



He has been since taken up, but upon examination appears to be one who serves the Lady Montgomery as a cook, can neither write nor read, and utterly denies to have sent any letters to Scotland; and there being no evidence against him, upon which he could be proceeded against, their Lordships, seeing no cause for detaining him in custody, thought fit to discharge him; of which I would not omit giving you an account."

*Copy.*

#### BERKELEY to SHREWSBURY.

1696, Aug. 20, Torrbay.—“Having heard of a letter from Sir Cloudesly Shovel to your Grace, and seen your answer to him relating to the convoy now going out, makes me write this (lest your Grace and the other Lords Justices should think I have been asleep all this time), to let you know that 'tis above a month since I writ to the Admiralty about this very matter, who, I presumed, had acquainted your Excellencies with it; but not hearing of any resolution thereupon, I was confirmed in the opinion that our business here was to execute, not to advise, unless our opinions were asked. The convoys, English and Dutch, are going out, the wind being fair; so desiring your Grace to be mindful of my last request about coming from the Fleet, I will leave farther trouble to you at this present.”

R. 23.

#### SHREWSBURY to PORTLAND.

[16]96, Aug. 21, Whitehall.—“I am glad you got well to Margate, and hope you made use of the wind whilst it was fair, for it turned so soon that we are in pain about your passage.

“I have punctually obeyed your Lordship's commands in making your compliment to the Lords Justices. My thumb is very well, and Mr. Montagu quite awake; he got a good knock upon his head in the fall.

“I desire you will not forget to speak to the King about the two intercepted letters from France. I find the Ar[ch]-Bis[hop] stored with tools for that business, and well skilled in it; but neither he nor I having very fine fingers, he has promised to engage one whose fidelity he can be answerable for, and who is already adroit, and he will assist him with his skill.

“The Arch-Bis[hop] knows how to set up the engine for imitating hands, but thinks it so dangerous an art that, unless his Majesty command him, I perceive he is desirous it should be discovered to nobody, but die with him, being confident that he is now the only person alive that is perfectly master of that secret.

“Mr. Smith of the Bank has been with me about your subscription; when any are made I will be sure to give him notice.

“Our last letters speak mightily of peace. I hope you will stay to bring us some good news, and then I heartily wish you here again.

[P.S.] “Since the writing so far of my letter, Mr. Duncomb has been with me, and signified some concern upon what was

said of him at my office. He expresses all imaginable readiness to serve the Government; that since his late great purchase he is not so able as he has been, but that he has and ever will lend the King all the ready money he has, and promote the same amongst his friends. This and much more he has said to me, which I forbear repeating, because I conclude Mr. Guy will write at large to your Lordship upon the same subject."

*Autograph draft.*

#### SHREWSBURY TO SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1696, Aug. 21, Whitehall.—“Yesterday your letters of the 3rd, 6th, 10th, and 13th, o.s. (*sic*), arrived together.

“I will endeavour to find out some person to propose for an exchange, as his Majesty is graciously pleased to direct, upon Mr. Jurieu’s application, for I think the case does deserve a very just compassion.

“I shall acquaint Col. Mordant with his Majesty’s favour. Your letter of the 10th, where you speak of Calliere’s negotiation, raised a curiosity which was not satisfied in your next of the 13th.

“My Lord Chamberlain tells me he has taken care that Abbé Scarlatti’s present shall be equal to that of the Envoyé of Florence, and that he has pressed the dispatch of it, but Sir Francis Child’s head is so turned upon the business of the Coin, that he hardly knows what he does or says.”

*Copy.*

#### SHREWSBURY TO GALWAY.

1696, Aug. 21, Whitehall.—“Yours of the 21st and 28th of July, o.s., came to my hands yesterday together. I have very small hopes from any propositions the Emperor can make to his R.H., because I take the whole matter to have been long concerted with France, and I wish he does not join with them to destroy the Spanish territories in Italy.

“I have and will continue to endeavour to get Mr. Broughton some consideration for his expense; as to his chaplain, nothing can well be done till the King’s return, because his commission must be altered, which will be reasonable to do, if no other minister be employed to reside there.

“I give your Lordship many thanks for assuring me that I shall know what passes in your parts. You may believe I am not a little solicitous upon the account of the public; besides, my good wishes to yourself makes (*sic*) me glad to hear that you are safe.”

*Copy.*

#### SHREWSBURY TO MR. HILL.

1696, Aug. 21, Whitehall.— . . . “If the Emperor be disposed to peace, and the King of Spain entrusts his concerns with our King, I hope his Majesty will not refuse one, when it shall be for his interest. I cannot think the condition of Holland is such, but that it will always be welcome to them, however they may brag, and nothing convinces me more that they wish it

sure than their beginning so soon to cast the blame on us. I cannot much apprehend such an agreement between France and Savoy as you mention in yours of the 12th. It must certainly give such a jealousy to all the Princes and States in Italy that I believe the French would hardly risk the consequences; and to imagine it can be done with their consent is impossible, without concluding they are all run mad.

“The posture of affairs in our King’s reign has a great resemblance with that of Queen Elizabeth, some things excepted. She made great advantages from the several propositions of marriage she hearkened to, and found her interest in being coquette to many. I know not whether the same politic may not yet be good, and it may prove as useful to his Majesty to give hopes to many as to engage himself to one. But perhaps my own practice may help to convince [convict] me of partiality against matrimony.”

*Copy.*

SHREWSBURY to ADMIRAL RUSSELL.

[16]96, Aug. 22, Windsor.—“Concluding from the Admiralty you have an account what measures are taken as to the Straits squadron, I shall only acquaint you that by the last letters the King presses extremely the hastening out these ships, lest they arrive too late for the service designed. If that had only been to protect the Galleons or Flota, and not to have stayed all the winter, I imagine this might have been supplied with more expedition. Ships from the main Fleet possibly would have served, and the men needed not be paid off, which will take up much time.

“I ask you these questions, because the letters that arrived yesterday give great hopes of a Peace, in which case it will surely be ridiculous to send a squadron to winter and be worm-eaten at Cadiz. The same letters speak also of the King’s marriage. There are three rival ladies; the Princess of Bran[denburgh] is judged most likely, though the King of Denmark presses for his daughter, and the Landgrave of Hesse for his. But this wooing and the Peace is only to yourself, as I cannot help rejoicing at the thoughts, since we may hope once again to be merry, though it may not last long.”

*Autograph draft.*

BERKELEY to SHREWSBURY.

1696, Aug. 23, Torr Bay.—“This is to return your Grace my thanks for the honour of yours of the 18th instant, but [I] think ’tis better that my own particular affairs should suffer for want of my being at London than that the King’s service should suffer for want of my presence here; though indeed it surprises us to hear that your Grace and the other Lords Justices should think it for the service that we should remain some longer time here, and that the Admiralty should draw so many ships from us, they having ordered ten away within three days, besides fireships, and leaving us but sixteen here. The Dutch Admiral was forced back



here this morning, and sent me word just now by his secretary that according to a petition of the masters of the merchantmen he intends to sail tomorrow morning for Spithead. I hope that, the season of the year being considered, and the light moon now that may befriend us, we shall not be kept here long after him."

R. 25.

MR. HILL to SHREWSBURY.

1696, [Aug. 23-] Sept. 2, s.n., Bruxelles.—"I came hither to make a compliment from the King to the Electrice, but I found her Highness under such affliction for the death of the King her father that she keeps her bed and sees nobody. One great cause of her sorrow is, that the Elector does not leave the army to come and comfort her.

"The last letters from France say that King does keep his bed. He had a great boil on his shoulder, like what they call a plague-sore; it was lanced, and he found ease; he was blooded, and found himself better; though it is remembered that his Queen died of such an operation in the like distemper. The letters from Spain say that Queen is sick; some say it is the natural effects of her breeding; some say she was poisoned in an eel-pie; some say she ate too much, and surfeited.

"There is now no doubt made by anybody but that the general peace is laboured at the Hague. 'Tis believed a place will soon be named where the ministers of all the princes concerned may meet, and adjust their pretensions their own way. In the mean time the Imperialists and Spaniards have refused the neutrality in Italy; and the French prolonged the truce to the 1st instant, after a solemn declaration to forbear no longer. The Duke of Savoye has taken 15 d[ay]s more before he will join his troops to the French. His R.H. has ordered Mons. la Tour not to quit the King, and he is gone after him to Loo.

"The Courts of France and Rome will employ their interests, I'm told, to seat King James upon the throne of Poland. I know none but the Polanders who ought to be against it."

R. Aug. 29.

SHREWSBURY to BERKELEY.

1696, Aug. 25, Whitehall.—"I have just received the favour of yours of the 23rd, and presume by this night's post you will receive orders from the Admiralty to come with the Fleet to Spithead, and that yourself may come to town. In hopes of seeing you soon, I shall give you no further trouble."

*Copy.*

SHREWSBURY to MR. HILL.

1696, Aug. 25, Whitehall.—"I forgot by the last post to tell you my thoughts of what you say of the Princess of Chartres. I can hardly imagine that the bigotry or hypocrisy of the French Court would ever suffer them to consent to such an article. For the King of France to ruin, force, torture, and murder millions of

people in order to extirpate Protestantism, and at the end of this to encourage his own niece to embrace that religion, would be so foul a blot in [on] his character, that I doubt the necessities he is under of a peace are not so extreme pressing as to oblige him to submit to it; besides, I think he should rather choose to part with twenty towns than make such a step. I am glad to find by yours of the 18-28 that matters are changed, since I think it is for the better; and heartily wishing that may be concluded which is best for England, I am," &c.

*Copy.*

SHREWSBURY TO SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1696, Aug. 25, Whitehall.—“After I had writ my letters by the last post, I went in the evening out of town as far as Windsor, and being gone before the fifth packet arrived, which brought yours of the 18-28 from Breda, I could not then acknowledge the receipt of it. We are yet as much in the dark as before in relation to Cagliere’s negotiation, the extract of your letter to my Lord Lexington not having been communicated to us by Mr. Secretary [Vernon], who is at present out of town.

“I have proposed to the Lords the exchanging some person here for the prisoner Mr. Jurieu mentions. They have thought fit to propose Col. Mac Elligott. If it be expected one engaged in the late Plot should be given up, another must be offered, and we may find such against whom there is not sufficient evidence.

“Mons. d’Hervart writes word there are small hopes to engage the Cantons, either Catholic or Protestants, to engage in this quarrel, though the Duke of Savoy should join with the French in the conquest of the Milaneze and Montferrat, without considerable sums of money laid out amongst them. I hoped they would have thought themselves so concerned in that cause as not to have expected presents to influence them to the preservation of their own liberty and government, but it seems it is not so.

[P.S.] “Since I had writ so far I hear Col. Austen is dead. I believe the Lords will very unwillingly recommend any person when they expect his Majesty’s return so soon.”

*Copy.*

ADMIRAL RUSSELL TO SHREWSBURY.

[16]96, Aug. 25, Chippenham.—If the squadron designed for the south is only to protect the Flota, it may be despatched expeditiously. Suggests orders for Lord Barckly.

“I am extreme glad at the news your Grace sends me, for though the prints have been writing some time on that subject, I gave little credit to it. Sir James Forbes (?) came hither full of it, but desponding. Lord Edward said there was nothing of it. The noble knight had a letter last night from Lord Sonderland, which says I am to be honoured with his company the last day of this month, which is Monday next; he is so much a servant to him that he is undone to stay till the Lord arrives.”

Re. 26.

## M. PRIOR to SHREWSBURY.

[16]96, [Aug. 25-]Sept. 4, Hag[ue].—"My Lord Villiers informs your Grace what passed yesterday at the Congress. Our small German Ministers are, I think, in their hearts angry at this overture, for they love subsidies better than treaties, and would prolong the war as long as we can pay for it. The Imperial Ministers, how great a mind soever they may have for a peace, are willing to seem to be courted to it.

"We have news these two last posts that the King of France has been very ill; the French post this morning confirms it. He has had a swelling in his neck, which is a kind of a pestilential sore, for which he has been blistered and scarified, and is not yet out of danger. We pray very heartily for his going off, and have a great mind to have our treaty signed by Louis the 15th.

"Since everybody is thinking of his own pretensions and interests in this conjuncture, I hope your Grace will pardon me troubling you even with mine. I have been six years here, and from the title of his Majesty's Secretary I seem to have a kind of right by prescription to be Secretary to the Embassy when it shall be named, which in all probability will be very suddenly. For this I must recommend myself to your Grace's goodness; and I hope to the obligations you have been pleased already to lay on me, your Grace will add this one more of naming me to his Majesty on this occasion, that I may go on with credit to receive your Grace's commands, and continue to own my happiness to your favour."

R. Aug. 29.

## SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1696, Aug. 28, Whitehall.—"We have had no letters from you since my last, and we still remain under the same curiosity, having not yet seen the extract of your letter to my Lord Lexington. It is much apprehended here that the Plate fleet may fall into the hands of Petit Renaud, unless they, being advertised of his lying in those seas to expect them, may defer their setting sail, and in that case nobody can tell in what season to expect their return."

*Copy.*

## SHREWSBURY to GALWAY.

1696, Aug. 28, Whitehall.—"I have received your Lordship's letter of the 3-13, and being very sensible of the necessity you will be in for want of money to subsist his Majesty's troops under your command, I laid your letter before the Lords Justices, who thereupon did not only repeat their direction to Sir Joseph Herne not to part with any of the tallies put into his hand by Mons. de la Tour, unless by order from his Majesty, but they have writ to desire the King will get such a discharge from Pres. de la Tour to Sir Jos. Herne as he seems to expect, to save his own credit in refusing to pay those tallies, which were put



into his hands ; and if that cannot be obtained, as I apprehend it will be difficult, then that the King should give directions that Sir Jos. Herne should be indemnified in such manner as shall be thought most convenient, and that some part of the money arising from those tallies should be forthwith returned for the subsistence of the troops under your Lordship's command.

"It is not above two or three days since I received a letter from you of an old date, the 20-30 July, mentioning some negotiation Mr. Boil was upon to recover the 4,000*l.* he has lent the Duke of Savoy. All the answer or advice one can give him in the present state of this business is, to part with no more money till he receives good assurance he shall be repaid."

*Copy.*

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1696, [Aug. 30-]Sept. 9, n.s., Bruges.—"I am honoured with your Grace's letter of the 21st, which gives me new occasion to be troublesome today. We have still great reason to fear the effects of a private treaty between France and Savoye ; and if the Spaniards have not accepted the neutrality in Italy, the Mareschal of Catinat will be actually besieging of Valence. Our hopes of a general peace goes [go] forward apace ; we hope the greatest difficulties are removed and the most fundamental articles agreed on. Stratsbourg is to be restored as the French found it, and the Empire at liberty to make what new fortifications they please. Luxembourg is to be surrendered to the Spaniards, or an equivalent, viz., Menin, Ipres, and Furnes. These three places are much better than Luxembourg in relation to England. Our King is to be acknowledged by the French, if the peace is concluded, but I fear they will make some difficulties to own him in the opening of the treaties. I wish it were possible to conclude without the intervention of a multitude of ministers and plenipotentiaries, who are already prepared to make themselves necessary. It will not be more difficult to make a peace with France than it will be to keep peace amongst our Allies.

"I perceive the Elector of Bavaria would gladly establish himself here as perpetual Governor of these ten Provinces, and the Spaniards begin to be jealous of him, I fear. His E. Highness has had a deal of complaisance this campaign for our King, and has made his court to him very regularly. The Spaniards are afraid that with the assistance of our King and the States of Holland the Elector should make himself master ; they are also afraid that with his own troops and those of his brother of Cologne, which will make 12 or 15 thousand men, he will be able to do so, and that England and Holland would be well contented he should do so. They do carry their jealousies farther, and fear the Elector may already have made some engagements with France to be left at liberty here, on conditions of renouncing his pretensions to the succession of Spain, or to some of his rights in the Palatinate. I do not say the Elector has done any such thing, but I'm sure the Spaniards are afraid of it. It is certain

the Elector has a promise from the Emperor, and has it in writing, that he will endeavour to obtain for him from the Council of Spain the perpetual government of these Provinces; but the Elector does not much rely on that promise, and the Imperialists, as well as the Spaniards, are afraid the Elector will put himself in a posture of making it good himself.

“The whole House of Hanover are afraid the peace should be made before their Electorat is confirmed by the rest of the colleges, and by the consent of France; and every one of the Allies would retard the conclusion of the peace till his own pretensions are adjusted.

“I am in a great deal more haste, my Lord, for the sake of a great many honest gentlemen here, who begin to suffer. Our Army, under the Prince of Vaudemont, is still on the safer side of the canal, for the enemies are still superior to us. The Elector is safe where the King left him, for his army is superior.”

*No signature.* *Endorsed:* Mr. Hill, Sept. 9th, n.s. R. 7th, 1696.

#### INFORMATION by SIR JOHN FENWICK.

[1696, Aug.]—“After King James returned to France from Ireland, there was a select number of his friends, entrusted by him to manage his affairs here, who held a constant correspondence with him and his then Secretary of State, by his command; who used all methods possible to advance his interest by engaging men in places of trust in the Government, Fleet, and Army, to his party, and by the accounts they gave from hence, to move the French King to attempt his restoration, but with little success; for till the year before the business of La Hogue, we knew only of my Lord Godolphin (concerned in this Government), who held a correspondence with him from the time he went over, in whom King James, as he had often expressed in his letters, had an entire confidence.

“This winter, my Lord Middleton came to town, who had often been desired to go over, believing it would be great service to King James to have him there in his business. He alleged he could do little service by going, unless he could engage and settle a correspondence here before he went (which he was endeavouring and hoped to effect in a little time) with some men in this Government, who had power in their hands, and were the only men capable to serve him; for his friends, being out of all employments, could make him little help. That he had entered into this affair with my Lord Shrewsbury and my Lord Godolphin already, and there were some others who he believed he should gain, and then he would go.

“Soon after Captain Floyd, a groom of the bed-chamber to King James, was sent over to him from my Lord Marleborough and Admiral Russell, with an assurance from them of their interest in the Fleet and Army, which they did not doubt but to secure to him, if he would grant them his pardon for what was passed. At his return, which was within a month, he acquainted me with some things King James had ordered him, and told me

he had no difficulty in Mr. Russell's affair, but the answer to my Lord Marleborough was, that he was the greatest of criminals where he had the greatest obligations, but if he did him extraordinary service, he might hope for pardon; and a little after he did a considerable piece of service, of which we had an account by one sent on purpose by King James. Capt. Floyd went again for France, and came to King James at La Hogue, with an account of the Fleet, that we could not put out thirty sail before the latter end of May, which he carried from Mr. Russell.

“My Lord Middleton, having settled this correspondence, went over in March following. After he arrived, King James writ that upon the assurance he had brought of these men being engaged in his service, the French Ministers had espoused his interest, and he hoped now the French King would lend him such an assistance as he should see us in a short time. My Lord Middleton then pressed King James to put out the Declaration which they had drawn, and sent over before he went, but was not approved of, it being a general pardon for all should be done till his landing, which exposed his friends in the mean time to all severities. He had sent to us before to send him the heads for one we thought would be most acceptable to the people, in which there was [were] some exceptions, but my Lord Middleton prevailed for the other, pretending it was absolutely necessary to make it a general pardon, for a security to the great men for their lives and fortunes; that it would draw many people to his party, and strengthen their interest so much, as they did not doubt but with a little help from France to restore him soon.

“This Declaration being published, and finding no performance of the great promises made for it, and that these men were engaged with a Commonwealth's Party, we advised to take care of trusting them too much, and that we doubted they had procured that Declaration more for their own security, whenever he should be restored, than any service intended to him.

“Soon after this my Lord Shrewsbury, who had laid down his employment at the time he first treated with my Lord Middleton, came into his place again, which gave great apprehensions that what had passed during this time would be betrayed to this Government. We expressed our fears of it to King James, but was [were] answered not to be dissatisfied, for it was with his consent he came in; that he was more capable of doing him service, and took off all suspicion of the correspondence he held. A little after he came in, Capt. Floyd was sent thither to know what proposals King James might make to the French King, upon the assistance he might expect from them. The answer he had was, that they could do nothing till the King here was removed, which we understood to be [at] his next going into Flanders, and thought it too slight a ground to move the French King to take any measures upon for an attempt here.

“Upon this it was thought fit a considerable man should go over, to lay the danger before him of depending too much upon these men, whose Party were enemies to all kings, lest they might engage him in some undertaking [which] might prove his ruin. At his coming there he desired he might not see my



Lord Middleton, his business being of that nature as was not fit for him to hear, because of his correspondence with this Party. King James told him he must see him, but he would give him an opportunity to discourse his business in private. When he returned, he acquainted us with this, and that he had fully discoursed him in all he was entrusted with; that he found he reposed an entire confidence in them; said they were the men [who] could do him the best service; that they were grown weary of this Government, and the promises he had made them of honours and employments would bind them to him; that he would try what they would do, whenever the French King had an opportunity to attempt his restoration, but desired we would still continue to advance his interest; and whenever he returned, he should know how to value those who had been always firm to him.

“From this time great endeavours were used by this party to remove my Lord Milford, and we supposed this man’s going was one great occasion, my Lord Middleton not being acquainted with his business. After he was out, we were ordered to write to Mr. Caryll, who gave us little encouragement anything would be soon done from thence, the French King’s fleet being gone to the Straits, a famine in his country, and a false calculation made of money, which had forced him to reduce his army; and ordered us to keep ourselves quiet, for he must take his measures from this Party for the time of his coming, on whom he must now depend.

“In spring last year one Crosby, a secretary under my Lord Middleton, came over, who had been several times sent to this Party before, and had engaged some men in the assassination, who [m] he asked at his coming if they received the commission for levying war and seizing the King, which commission they had desired as a security for themselves against King James for this undertaking. They told him it was not come; he affirmed he saw it signed by King James before he came away. The thing at that time was prevented, nor did that commission he mentioned ever come. These men believing they were imposed upon by Crosby, one of them resolved to go over to know the truth. Before he went he acquainted some of King James’s friends with it, who, detesting so base an action, told him it would be a great service to inform him what an infamy Crosby had thrown upon him, and that he ought to be severely punished, to prevent any such thing for the future. He affirmed to King James before Crosby what he had said; he reprov’d him, and told him he should be no more employed in his service.

“We had few letters after this, and those ordered us as before to keep ourselves quiet, and not meddle in anything, for measures were taken from other people. The last letter we had from King James himself, dated the 4th of Feb. last, their style, said the Toulon fleet would sail the 22nd, but what they would do next he could not tell; which was all material in it, and the only hopes we had something would be done when it arrived. This attempt of the assassination then broke out, with which we were all surprised, and found ourselves exposed without having the least notice given us

so much as to take care of ourselves, and which we believed was measures taken to restore King James.

“All this time endeavours were used by our friends to make an interest in the Fleet, but found it to little purpose to engage private captains, for unless all their men were of their mind, which was impossible, they could do no service. Capt. Bottom and Capt. Carter had both promised to go in, that year as I remember my Lord Torrington commanded. The first was killed in the attempt, and the officer who commanded the land men on board him, mutinied, seeing his design. The other broke his word, and fought that day and was killed. The officers commanding in chief were therefore applied to, and that year the Fleet was commanded by commission, Sir Ralph Dellavall and Killegrew were both engaged to serve King James; their opinion was asked of Shovell; they said he was not a man to be spoke to, but they could master him as they pleased. The service they promised was to sail the Fleet out of the way, and let King James pass by, and declare for him when he was landed. I saw the account [which] was sent King James of it, and his answer, wherein he returned his thanks, with promise of rewards and employments when he was restored.

“As for the Army, King James depends upon my Lord Marleborough’s interest, who can do what he pleases with most of those who served in King James’s time. At their going into Ireland, Major-General Kirk, and Maine, and some other inferior officers had promised to go in, but none performed. Since that time there was no opportunity of making any application to them, those left here lying in the country, and being changed every year, and the main army always abroad, where the only service they could do was to desert to the French, who would not receive them because they would not trust them. It was therefore thought the best service to secure some of the garrisons here, of which there were four—Plymouth by my Lord Bath, Barwick by Billingsly, the deputy-governor, who was generally upon the place, Sheerness by Crawford, and Langor Fort by that governor, if it be the same was two years ago, whose name I have forgot. King James had an assurance of their service, that they would declare for him whenever he landed.”

*In Shrewsbury’s hand, and endorsed by him :*

Copy of the Information which Sir John Fenwick sent by the Duke of Devonshire to the King. The original his Majesty was pleased to send me in a letter dated Sept. 10, n.s., and received by me the 7th, o.s., 1696.

#### ITALY.

[1696, Aug.]—(1) First Project for the treaty of neutrality in Italy, sent to his Imperial Majesty by means of the Marquis de Prié.

(2) Second Project made with the Prince de Fondi, Count de Mansfeld, and the Marquis de Léganès.

(3) Third Project for an arrangement between France and the Allies as to the neutrality of Italy, &c.

*Copy, French, “translated from Italian.” Endorsed: Aug. 22.*

## SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1696, Sept. 1, Whitehall.—“I have your letters of the 31st Aug. and 4th Sept., n.s. I doubt the delay of the Straits squadron will be much greater than was expected, because, the ships being designed to winter at Cadiz, the Admiralty are forced to put out a new squadron, sheath some of the men-of-war, turn over the sailors, and pay them all, which takes up much time, and I doubt will not be perfected before the end of this month; whereas, if the squadron had only been ordered to cruise for the security of the flota, they might have been dispatched from the main Fleet in little more than a week's time.

“The discourse of a Peace is so general, and so much believed, that it is not to be wondered if there are pretensions raised upon that expectation already. I have received one from Mr. Prior, which seems to me very just; it is to be Secretary of the Embassy. His having been the King's Secretary so long at the Hague, and being by his own parts well qualified for the employment, makes me desire you will mention his name to his Majesty, and hope he will not be refused.”

*Copy.*

## SHREWSBURY to MR. PRIOR.

1696, Sept. 1, Whitehall.—“I have your letter of the 4th, n.s., and shall by this post desire Mr. Blathwayt to lay before his Majesty your pretension to be Secretary of the Embassy, in case of a Treaty of Peace; and shall add my opinion of the justice of your request, and hope the King upon this occasion will give a proof of his confidence and kindness to one who, having served him long and faithfully, is so well qualified for this employment.”

*Copy.*

## MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

[1696,] Sept. 2-12, Gand.—“I should not trouble your Grace today, but to acknowledge the honour of a letter which your Grace was pleased to write me [on] the 25th, as to the proposal about Mademoiselle. One Madame de Meyercrown, wife to the Danish Minister at Paris, came this last winter to Aix and to Bruxelles, and endeavoured to make the proposition. She was told the difficulties which would arise from the late Act of Parliament, which disinherited the issue of a Catholic Princess; for I told 'em to the D[uke] of Wirtemberg. She said the Court of France would see no difficulties, *mais qu'elle donneroit Mademoiselle toute nue*. The Duke understood this to be in relation to any impressions of her religion. But upon the reasons which your Grace observes, 'tis more probable the Council of France might not make any difficulties about the succession of a marriage which would be doubtful, or might think an Act of Parliament might be overruled. However, that affair is now no more, since France may have a peace as soon as they will. The only fear we have now is from the delay, which our enemies may improve, but the Allies cannot possibly.



“The Queen of Spain is dead, unseasonably for us, I fear, for I know that our King had settled, with a good deal of pains, a good correspondence and confidence with her Majesty and the Admirante, who was in her interests. ’Tis now to be feared the contrary party will predominate in all the counsels at Madrid. The French King does not yet appear abroad, and therefore he may be in a worse condition than we believe.

“There has been a battle in Hungary, of which we have not yet received the particulars. The Elector has had a courier, who says both Christians and Turks were retired. The Major General of Poland was killed, the Prince Charles of Vaudemont wounded, and the Rhingrave, with others; from whence it appears that both horse, foot, and drago[o]ns were engaged.

“We were alarmed here by Mons. de Villeroy, who got together all his detachments, and marched towards Newport or Bruges. He had a provision of bombs and carcasses, and we were afraid for Bruges; but the Prince of Vaudemont has posted and retrenched himself so well, and has now got a detachment from the other army of ten battalions under the Duke of Wirtemberg, that we are under no apprehensions. If Bruges had been bombarded, my Lady Dorchester would have had her share of danger, and of honour.”

R. 8th, 1696.

SHREWSBURY to [the EARL OF PEMBROKE,] LORD PRIVY SEAL.

1696, Sept. 3, Whitehall.—“Recollecting that your Lordship expressed some curiosity to see the extract of Mr. Blaithwayt’s letter to my Lord Lexington, and Mr. Secretary having this day put it into my hands to lay before the Lords Justices, I give you this trouble to inform you that the contents are chiefly to acquaint the Emperor that the French have agreed the Treaties of Westphalia and Nimeguen shall be the foundation for a general peace, and are likewise willing to restore Strasbourg in the same condition they took it, unless the Emperor shall choose such an equivalent as shall be offered; promising to restore Luxembourg, or an equivalent which Spain itself may propose, the choice to be left to the French. Upon these considerations his Majesty and the States judge it now time for the Allies to explain themselves in reference to the accepting the mediation of Sweden, and that their consent should now be signified to that Court, who are to be pressed to hasten ministers to the place of treaty, and that his Imperial Majesty would lose no time in dispatching his plenipotentiary also. The rest of the letter is to show that ’tis now time to close with the French, from the defection of Savoy, the condition of our own coin, the poverty of Holland, the weakness of Spain, and the inability of the Emperor to increase his expense during the war with the Turks.”

*Copy.*

M. PRIOR to SHREWSBURY.

[16]96, Sept. 3-13, Loo.— . . . “We have no news here but what your Grace has from other parts. The account his Majesty

had yesterday by an express from the Elector of Bavaria of the battle in Hungary is imperfect, though by that, compared with the letters some of our German Ministers have, the Imperialists marched without guides, and fought without conduct ; they have lost some of the Saxon cannon, and (I am afraid) retired before the Turks, though they would fain have it a drawn battle.

“The Queen of Spain is generally thought to have been poisoned.

“We are hunting all day, and at Verkeër at night ; nobody knows certainly when the King will go to Cleves, or if the D[uke] of Zell goes with him ; 'tis generally said he will go on Sunday.

“We wait the Emperor's answer to what my Lord Lexington and Mr. Heemskirk have proposed to him concerning the Peace, and then probably the place of treaty will be named.

“Your Grace will guess that I loiter here to make my bows, and solicit to be Secretary to the Embassy. I should be very conscious that I had writ on this subject with too much liberty to your Grace, but that your Grace's letter is a kind of general pardon for all my faults.

[P.S.] “Loo, 4-14 Sept.—This morning the King gave order for his going today to Dieren, from whence he goes tomorrow to Cleves, where he designs to lie one night.”

R. 8th.

#### SHREWSBURY TO SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1696, Sept. 4, Whitehall.—“Mr. Secretary returning upon Wednesday from the country, your letter to my Lord Lexington was laid before the Lords Justices yesterday. It seems Mr. Secretary did not understand that his was the only copy, but concluded another had been sent to us, which was the reason we saw it no sooner.

“I have acquainted the Lords of the Admiralty that his Majesty would have Vice-Admiral Aylmer command the squadron that is to convoy him over, so that when any directions are sent with relation to the time it is expected those ships should go for Holland, care will be taken that Mr. Aylmer be in the way to go with them.”

*Copy:*

#### PORTLAND TO SHREWSBURY.

1696, Sept. 4.—Compliments.

*French.*

#### MR. HILL TO [SHREWSBURY].

[1696,] Sept. 6-16, Bruges.—“Since the last which I had the honour to write to your Grace we have letters from Spain which say the Queen is much better. The news of her death came from Paris. The letters from Paris say the King is still in bed. We have now a larger account of the late action in Hungary. The Elector of Saxe got up into a tree, and seeing the enemies came down with a resolution to attack them ; before that could be done, the Turks had made a kind of a barricade with their wagons, and

entrenched their foot behind them. The Imperial horse charged the Turks at first with good success, but were pushed at last. Our foot attacked the retrenchments, but without any success. When the Elector saw he gained nothing, he would have retired, but Caprara, who had opposed the enterprise, thought it was absolutely necessary to continue the action till night, and then retire. They did so, and got off with the loss of some cannon, and some of the best officers, amongst whom was Hensler.

“The peace between France and Savoy is now proclaimed both at Paris and at Turin, and the Duc is at the head of the French armies. I believe his greatest fear is that the Spaniards and Imperialists should accept of a neutrality for Italy. We are now so well retrenched here that we are in no apprehension of any danger, but of starving.”

R. 19, 1696.

#### SHREWSBURY TO PORTLAND.

[16]96, Sept. 8, London.—“Sir Jo[h]n Fen[wick’s] story is as wonderful to me as if he had accused me of coining; however, I shall always acknowledge the King’s great goodness and generosity in the manner he has received the information, and your Lordship’s friendship in not permitting so foul a thought of your humble servant to receive credit one moment in your breast. Were it true, I should deserve worse than can be designed me by this invention. It is near a month that I have been told something of this kind was intended, but the same innocence that made me then and now little solicitous upon this subject, makes me still continue unconcerned, because I have a grounded superstition that truth will prevail, and then I am sure I shall be found honest to my King and country.

“Two packets of letters have passed since you were here, and being now pretty expert in opening them, nothing has yet been found significant, they relating chiefly to trade.”

*Autograph draft.*

#### SHREWSBURY TO SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1696, Sept. 8, Whitehall.—“Yesterday and today I received yours of the 6th, 10th, and 14th Sept., n.s. I wish the directions his Majesty has given to the Fleet to go directly to Cadiz, together with the dilatoriness of their putting to sea, may not add to the danger which the Spanish flota is thought to be in. One great hope the merchants have flattered themselves with here is, that if they should be seized by Petit Renaud, yet they may be retaken by our squadron in their return to the French ports. But if Sir Cloudesly be ordered into Cadiz, I doubt going that little out of his way, added to the delay that is natural to all seamen touching at a port, will not only make any prospect of that kind impossible, but carry us so far into the winter season that little more is to be expected from the service of that squadron than convoying the merchant-ships to the Straits, in which it seems we are inconsiderably concerned.”

*Copy.*



HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

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# REPORT

ON THE

# MANUSCRIPTS

OF

THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH & QUEENSBERRY,  
K.G., K.T.,

PRESERVED AT

MONTAGU HOUSE, WHITEHALL.

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AT MONTAGU HOUSE, WHITEHALL.

VOL. II. PART 2.

V.—THE SHREWSBURY PAPERS—*continued.*

M. PRIOR to SHREWSBURY.

[16]96, Sept. 8-18, Loo.—“ I should be an abler Secretary, and much fitter for the employment to which your Grace recommends me, if I were able to express the sense I have of your favour to me. Mr. Blathwayt has promised to lay your Grace's letter of the 1st instant before his Majesty when it may be proper, and I am to acknowledge that from your Grace of the same date, and to keep it as one of the greatest honours of my life.

“ We are just come from our Cleves journey. Your Grace will give me leave to trouble you with my remarks; 'tis a privilege all travellers take, from Bishop Burnett to myself. The Elector received the King very respectfully at the river-side, and they two came back in one coach, the D[uke] of Zell and the Elec[tor]al Prince in another. These two last had doubtless very proper discourse, since one of them is seven year old, and the t'other is seventy-two. In the Electrice's apartment, after they had talked about an hour standing, the King, the Electrice, and the D[uke] of Zell went to ombre for five good hours; the King had an armed chair, the D[uke] of Zell an ordinary one, and she sat upon the bed.

“ The Electrice has a face not unlike our poor Queen, upon Queen Dowager's body. She loves to talk, and is civil to all the world. Few of the women are handsome, and all ill dressed, in old-fashioned, stiff-bodied gowns, too big for them, with their breasts and shoulders naked. The Princess is not ugly, but disagreeable; a tall miss at a boarding school, with a scraggy, lean neck; very pale, and a great lover, I fancy, of chalk and tobacco-pipes; nobody can tell if it will be a match or no, but as much as one could guess he does not much dislike her. She seems very good and humble, but God knows if that proceeds from her virtue or her ignorance.

“ The King supped and dined next day with the Electrice and Princess. The Elector had a table on his own side, where were as many of the best English as it would hold. There was a great deal of good meat and ill wine for everybody else, but they filled it in such mighty glasses, and it came about so fast, that people grew drunk before they had half dined.

“ Our two favourites have had a quarrel; in coming home Kappel (*sic*), being heated with wine and heedless, made his coachman drive before my Lord Portland, who was in one of the D[uke] of Zell's coaches; upon which Lord Portland said he



would beat the coachman, who excusing himself upon his orders, my Lord Portland said whoever gave those orders was an impertinent puppy, or some such words. The ground of the quarrel began I believe at Cleves; my Lord Portland was most of the time with the Elector and the Ministers, and Mons. Keppel sat by the King, which was a distinction that I believe fretted the t'other's heart.

[P.S.] "Our Jew Suasso has letters of the 30th Aug. that the Queen of Spain was not dead, but in a way of recovery."

R. 19.

SHREWSBURY to GALWAY.

1696, Sept. 11, Whitehall.—"I have not sooner answered your Lordship's of the 6th and 17th August, o.s., because I was willing to expect till I could give you some account you might depend upon, in relation to money, which it is evident you must be in great want of. . . . The Lords of the Treasury have just now assured us that by the next post ten thousand pounds shall be returned to your Lordship. . . . We will proceed to return further supplies as soon as it is possible."

*Copy.*

SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1696, Sept. 11, Whitehall.—"No letters have arrived from Holland since my last. . . . The Admiralty tell us they hope Sir Cloud [esley] Shovell's squadron will be ready in ten days. I perceive they are under some doubt lest the Dutch may be forced to stay for provisions. We have great curiosity to know the truth of the battle in Hungary."

*Copy.*

SHREWSBURY to MR. HILL.

1696, Sept. 11, Whitehall.—"I have yours of the 9th and 12th to acknowledge, and am extremely startled at the difficulties you apprehend may be made of owning the King at the opening of the treaty. I always thought everything material would be adjusted in these private conferences between Mr. Dickvelt and Caigliere, and that the solemnity of a public treaty was rather form than anything else. If this be so, it seems to me the King of France his unwillingness to own the King at the first can have no reasonable ground, if he means to act fairly, and own him in the end; but if I am in mistake as to the first point, and that we are to enter upon a negotiation, as was at Nimeghen, not sufficiently prepared, it may last as long as that did, and conclude in the same manner, by every branch of the alliance falling off, one after another, which I doubt would be a most dangerous thing for us."

*Copy.*

SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1696, Sept. 15, Whitehall.—"I understand that Sir Joseph Hern will by this post dispatch credit to my Lord Gallway for ten thousand pounds. I hope the latter end of this week to make a step into the country for about eight days, that I may not fail to be back before the King's return."

“We want now two mails from Holland, so that I have nothing of yours to answer.”

*Copy.*

M. PRIOR to SHREWSBURY.

[16]96, Sept. 15-25, Hag[ue].—“Before I left Loo I had the satisfaction of knowing that Mr. Blathwayt had laid before his Majesty what your Grace was pleased to write in my behalf, and that his Majesty had answered to it in my favour. I will trouble your Grace no more with my thanks on this occasion, but will strive for ever to express the sense I have of your goodness to me by a great obedience to your commands.

“We descant mightily upon what we hear the courier has brought from Vienne, that the Emperor names directly and only Aix-la-Chapelle as the place to treat, taking it for granted that the nomination is in himself alone; and that he asks the restoring the ten Imperial towns of Alsace, which were fairly given to the French by the Treaty of Munster. 'Tis strange enough, the haughtiness and impotence of the Empire; they have done nothing proportionably towards carrying on the war, yet would do all at the treating of a peace. I think the Dutch have a good mind to slight them if they durst. Mr. Dyckvelt is impatient for his Majesty's coming hither, and then, probably, we may see some step made in this great affair.

“I presume to send your Grace the heads of the Treaty, as perfect as I could patch them up.

“The difference between our favourites went no further; each of them were [was], I believe, glad to be forbid to show his resentment.

“My Lord Villiers's being one of the Plenipotentiaries is, I think, beyond doubt. We talk of my Lord Pembroke and Sir William Trumbull for the other two, but I know not on what grounds.”

R. 19.

SHREWSBURY to LORD PAGET.

[16]96, Sept. 18, Whitehall.—“I have received several letters from your Lordship, which I have not answered; the freshest is of the 10th July. In a former you were pleased to desire I would move his Majesty that you might be recalled, thinking the circumstances of affairs in Turkey such, that your continuance was of no particular service to the King. This was laid before his Majesty by Mr. Blaithwayt, in Flanders, who was directed to return me word, that his Majesty at the present could give no answer, but would take it into his consideration. The discourse of this part of the world tends much to a general peace in Christendom, and most people are of opinion it is very likely to be concluded. In that case I imagine a treaty would be endeavoured to quiet affairs between the Germans and Turks, in which no doubt his Majesty would think your Lordship's presence of great use. This that I write is my own conjecture only, why

his Majesty might defer for some time giving a decisive answer upon your return. In a few days he is expected in England, when I shall endeavour to inform myself better."

*Copy.*

SHREWSBURY TO SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1696, Sept. 18, Whitehall.—“ Though the letters are not come, yet my Lord Carmarthen is arrived from the other side of the water, and says the King is expected on Tuesday next at the Hague. I wish this delay of the post be not the occasion that his Majesty wait for the convoy. If the post does not come before the Justices rise tomorrow morning, I intend to move them to give orders to the Admiralty, that the squadron may be got in a readiness to obey the first commands we shall receive.”

*Copy.*

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

[1696,] Sept. 20-30, Bruges.—“ I am to thank your Grace for the letter of the 11th, which you were pleased to send me. I do believe that Messrs. Dyckvelt and Cagliere have continued their conferences and prepared all things, as much as they could, against the assembly of the Plenipotentiaries, but I fear no one Ally will be contented with what is done for him. I believe the late indisposition of the French King might hasten Mons. Cagliere, but since he is recovered, I have seen some letters from Paris which complained of Cagliere, *qu'il a fait un pas de clerc, &c.*; but though he is blamed for something which he has done, yet it is said the Court of France will ratify it.

“ The last letters from Spain of the 13th bring a dismal account of the danger in which the King of Spain was, from a *tabardilla*, or violent fever, which for three days made 'em despair of his life. His Majesty was administered, &c., but by the help of reliques and processions, and *quinquina*, he is past danger. The Ministers took this occasion to press the King to name his successor, and he did make and sign his testament in favour of one of the sons of the Dauphin, who must marry a daughter of the Emperor, and come live in Spain; in failure of which conditions, he substitutes the Elector of Bavaria's son. Perhaps the death of the King of Spain would scarcely occasion more intrigues than this declaration of his succession. I am tempted to believe that the French faction has frightened the poor King of Spain, during a sickness which perhaps was not dangerous, to name his successor, whilst the sickness of the Queen keeps her and her creatures from the King and his counsels. The letters from Madrid do also mark great intrigues and strugglings in that Court, where D'Oropeze is likely to be declared premier Minister.

“ All this new incident may incline the French to be more forward to conclude the peace, and the Spaniards also; but the Imperialists will be less ready. This may also change the face of things in Italy, where the French should not desire to put the Duke of Savoye in possession of a country which is ready to fall



by inheritance to a son of France. Our Elector here will be greatly disappointed, who did expect to have his son first named in the entail, and I believe he will gladly enter now into any engagements which may secure to him the perpetual government of these ten provinces. I must needs believe that England can only find her account in a general peace, by which she will be at liberty to enter into all the disputes of her neighbours, so far as she finds convenient, and no farther.

“The King is still at Loo, and would gladly know, I believe, before he comes to you, whether he must positively prepare for peace or war. We are wearing out the campaign of all sides here, and every one wishes his enemy would retire first. All the letters from France speak as if the peace went forward, though slowly, and both the French and the Holland merchants expect a freedom of commerce very quickly. I must needs hope no such separate freedom of commerce will be opened, and shall take the liberty to speak of it at the Hague, so soon as I go thither.”

R. 26, 96.

COL. ROBT. LIVINGSTON TO SHREWSBURY.

1696, Sept. 20, New York.—“I did give my Lord Keeper and Lord Bellomont an account the 22nd of August [July?] last from Virginy, that I was informed Capt. Kid was come with a prize to this port. I arrived here the 2nd of August, and discoursed Capt. Kid fully concerning the cause of his coming hither; who told me that he, being so long detained in England, and coming out with so few hands, and many of them mutinous did pretend it might be too late to pass the Capes, and finding this prize in his way, did think it most for the owners' advantage to come to this place to spend some time, and to recruit the ship with provisions and men, and have his prize condemned, which I hear did yield (being laden with salt) between 8 and 900*l.*, and was sold to three merchants here in town.

“He tells me he has laid out her produce in buying provisions, and supplying the ship with sundry necessaries for the voyage. I did order him to make all possible despatch, which he accordingly did, and after he had stored the ship with a large quantity of provisions, and shipped for the voyage 150 men, 50 whereof are inhabitants of this Province, he sailed from Sandy Hook the beginning of September, and [I] hope will make a good voyage, there having been several privateers fitted out for that design from this part [port?] and adjacent Colonies last year, and particularly one Capt. Hoar, who has a commission from our Governor. Capt. Thew, who went two years ago, and is mentioned in the patent, was killed in an engagement with the Arabs. His company returned to Madagascar, and seized a merchant-ship belonging to the Gov[ernor] of Barbados (of whom we have the news last night that he is dead), and Col. Heathcote of this port, and is gone with her on that design of pirating in the Red Seas. So Capt. Kid, being now well supplied with stout hands, in all probability must make a great voyage, which I hope will in some measure compensate the great trouble your Grace has had in this matter.

“I am just now informed that Capt. Kid was constrained to make new conditions with his men, and to allow them the usual shares of privateers, and hath only reserved 40 shares for the ship; but this wants confirmation, Capt. Kid having not acquainted me therewith; however I find myself obliged to acquaint your Grace with what is come to my knowledge, and further that I hear he designs to make this place his port, and to be here in 18 months’ time. I am therefore of opinion it would not be amiss if your Grace and the rest of the owners do take care that orders be sent to the Governors here upon the Main and the West Indies, that if Capt. Kid or the Adventure Galley should come there, to take care the interest of the owners may be secured.

“I think it of moment further to advise your Grace that since the pirates in the Red Sea are so numerous, I am of opinion that Kid’s strength will not be sufficient to suppress them all; that it may be convenient for your Grace to procure a Commission for the seizing their persons and effects upon the land as well as upon the water, wherever they shall be found in the King’s dominions; believing that upon the news of Kid’s design against them, they will endeavour to fly into this and other Governments in America, to shelter themselves as usual, where they need not doubt of reception for their money, if orders be not sent to the respective Governors to the contrary. And if your Grace procures such a Commission, it will be needful that you send the authorities to all the Governments in America, otherwise their treasures will be exhausted; and if it be obtained, notice is to be given to all the Plantations by March or April next, being the time of their approaching this coast. I am told since my arrival that this spring 30 passed through this Government to Pensilvania, who came here in a ship from Madagascar, and had shared eight thousand pounds a-piece by pirating in the Red Seas. I shall with impatience long to hear your Grace’s answer.”

R. 26 Nov., 96.

COL. ROBT. LIVINGSTON to the EARL OF ROMNEY.

1696, Sept. 20, New York.—“As soon as I came within the Capes of Virginia, which was the 22nd of July last, I found the opportunity of a vessel bound home, by which I presumed to give your Lordship an account I had, that Captain Kidd was arrived at this place with a French prize. I arrived here the 2nd of August following, and discoursed Captain Kidd fully concerning the cause of his coming hither, who told me he came out of England so late, and with so few hands, and many of them mutinous did allege it might be too late to pass the Capes, and finding this prize, [he] did think it most for the owners’ advantage to come to this place to spend some time and recruit the ship with provisions and men, and have the prize condemned, most of which he had transacted before my arrival. I am informed the prize did yield between 8 or 900*l.*, being about 100 tons, loaden with salt, and was sold to Messieurs Monvielle Barbary and de Lancey, merchants here. He says he laid out her produce in

buying provisions and supplying the ship with sundry necessaries for the voyage. I ordered him to make all possible dispatch, which he accordingly did; and after he had stored the ship with a large quantity of provisions, and shipped for the voyage 150 men, fifty whereof are inhabitants of this province, he sailed from Sandy Hook the beginning of September, and [I] hope will make a good voyage, there having been several privateers fitted out for that design from this port and adjacent Colonies last year, and particularly one Captain Hoar, with a commission from our Governor here. Captain Thew, one of them mentioned in the patent, who went two years ago, was killed in an engagement with the Arabs. His company returned to Madagascar, and seized a merchant-ship belonging to Barbadoes, and Colonel Heathcoate of this port, and is gone with her on that design of pirating in the Red Seas. So Captain Kidd, being now well supplied with stout hands, in all probability, must make a great voyage, which I hope will in some measure compensate the charge and trouble and charge (*sic*) your Lordship has had in this matter.

“I am just now informed that Captain Kidd is forced to make new conditions with his men, and to allow them the usual shares of privateers, and hath only reserved forty shares for the ship; but this wants confirmation, Captain Kidd having not acquainted me therewith; however, I find myself obliged to acquaint your Lordship with what is come to my knowledge, and further that I hear he designs to make this his port, and be here in 18 months’ time, that is to say, in March 1698. I am therefore of opinion it would not be amiss if your Lordship and the rest of the owners do take care that orders be sent to the Governors here upon the Main, and the West Indies, that if Captain Kidd or the Adventure Galley should come there, to take care the interest of the owners be secured.

“My Lord, I left a paper with your Lordship concerning to have it inserted in the King’s grant to seize the said pirates on the land as well as on the sea, but was hurried away before I could hear the result of it. I can assure your Lordship the pirates in the Red Sea are so numerous that I am of opinion Captain Kidd’s strength will not be sufficient to suppress them all; that it may be convenient for your Lordships (*sic*) to procure a commission for the seizing their persons and effects upon land, as well as upon the water, wherever they shall be found in the King’s dominions; believing that upon the news of Captain Kidd’s design against them they will endeavour to fly into this and other Governments in America, to shelter themselves as usual, where they need not doubt a reception for their money, if orders be not sent to the respective Governments to the contrary; and if your Lordship does obtain such a commission, it will be needful that you send the authority to all the Governments in America, otherwise their treasures will be exhausted; and if it be obtained, notice is to be given to all the Plantations by March or April next, being the time of their approaching this coast.

“May it please your Lordship, having met with the unexpected disappointment of the Governor and Council here suspending his Majesty’s commission granted me upon your Lordship’s



intercession; it is without precedent in the Plantations that ever his Majesty's authority was thus contemned, and that only upon the score of my complaining at the Council Board against him for suspending an Act of Assembly for the payment of the debts of the Government. My sufferings being very great, as well as the opposition made to his Majesty's prerogative, is the reason I most humbly address to your Lordship, that your Lordship would be favourably pleased to appear at the Council Board in the maintaining his Majesty's prerogative over the Plantations, and for the preventing such practices for the future; and that, by your Lordship's interest and favour, I may be restored to my said offices, which were granted me upon the most solemn recommendations of your Lordship and the other great Officers of State in the kingdom; for which and for all your Lordship's other favours bestowed upon me, &c."

*Copy, enclosed in Lord Romney's letter of Dec. 3.*

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

[1696, Sept. 21.] Oct. 1, Bruges.—“I did myself the honour to write to your Grace yesterday, but I forgot to give you an account of the answer which the Emperor has sent to the proposition made by the Pentionaire in relation to the treaty for a general peace, which is to this effect: that his Imperial Majesty is content to enter into such a treaty upon the foundations of the Westphalian and Nimeguen peace, provided it be according to the explanation made at Nuremberg of the treaty of Westphalie. The Emperor desires the treaty may be held at Aix la Chapelle, and has named the Counts de Caunitz and Stratman for his plenipotentiaries. This will not do, my Lord; the French will not admit of that explanation of Nuremberg, nor will they treat at any place under the authority of the Empire or Spain; and at this way of proceeding the treaty will not be openen (*sic*) these six months.

“The King and the States have wrote to the Emperor, and I believe they have wrote in such terms as will press 'em (*sic*) to a quicker resolution. I am afraid, if I dare tell my fears to your Grace, that the Emperor has a mind to treat by himself, as Savoye has done, and that the Prince of Fundi is about it at Turin. I fear this the more since the new revolution in the Spanish Council, where the enemies of our King have seized on the King and his government, now come in the care of the House of Austria. The indignation to have the interests of the august family regulated at the Hague by Mr. Dyckvelt, the zeal of the holy religion, &c., &c., to [do?] make it credible that the Imperial and Spanish Ministers will rather treat at Turin than the Hague. The first letters from Italy will give us more light. The Queen of Spain is still very ill, the King well enough; and as I am persuaded that the Queen never was with child, so I believe the King was not sick, but persuaded [pretended?] to be so.

“I believe the King expects the answer from Vienna to his last letter before he will go for England, and will therefore stay six or seven days longer at Loo.”

R. 30 Sept. 96.

## SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1696, Sept. 22, Whitehall.—“I have received your letter[s] of the 8th, 11th and 15th. I hope the squadron commanded by Sir Clou. Shovell will now be out in very few days. A proclamation for the sitting of the Parliament will be issued on Thursday next.

“Mr. Vernon will acquaint you what the Lords have done in relation to Sir George Rooke or Mr. Aylmer’s commanding the King’s convoy. The variation in those orders has given some difficulty.

“We have accounts from France that besides the squadrons already at sea, they are fitting out 16 men of war at Brest, and intend to have in a readiness all this winter about forty or fifty ships, which being so many more than they have yet had, gives some alarm here. When we have assurance that Monsr. de Chasteaurenaut is passed the Straits, one shall look upon their strength considerably weakened; but till then they have it in their power, by joining their several squadrons, to put out a very formidable fleet for the winter at very little notice. I desire this may be laid before his Majesty for his consideration, who may know more, and will be pleased to give such directions as he thinks fit.”

*Copy.*

## SHREWSBURY to MR. PRIOR.

1696, Sept. 22, Whitehall.—“I am glad you think yourself in a probable way of succeeding in your pretention, and that the small assistance I have been able to give in it has afforded me an opportunity of showing you my esteem. I now most of all apprehend the negociation in itself may fail, but [it] depends on things above my knowledge as well as power to redress.”

*Copy.*

## SHREWSBURY to MR. HILL.

1696, Sept. 22, Whitehall.—“I have received yours of the 6-16. I doubt the business in Hungary has been but bad, unless it contributes to humble the Germans, who by their pretensions in the general Peace seem to want it. By our last letters the conclusion of that matter looks more remote and difficult than before. If it cannot be, I wish so much discourse had never been of it. Yet I am confident the Parliament will do their part to maintain the war, and though we are poorer than we were, yet not in so desperate a condition as the disaffected Party would represent us.”

*Copy.*

## MESSAGES to and from SIR JOHN FENWICK.

1696, Sept. 22.—“Message directed by the Lords Justices to be carried to Sir John Fenwick.”

“That by the delay he hath given in sending his answer, and by the answer itself, the Lords Justices do not think

themselves at liberty to put off his trial tomorrow, unless he do in the meantime more effectually comply with what his Majesty requires."

Same date.—"Sir John Fenwick's answer to the above-mentioned message."

"His Majesty not having ordered, as I conceive, that I should acquaint their Excellencies with what I have writ in that paper more than what is not explained in it, I am ready to acquaint their Excellencies with what is not explained, reserving what is contained in that paper and already [explained] to the King himself. And for anything else I know against the King, or his Government, I am ready to acquaint their Excellencies with it without any reserve (if they please to give me time to recollect myself) either to themselves, or to anybody they shall send to me, and what occurs to me at present I am ready to tell them when they think fit. "J. FENWICK."

Same date.—"Upon which answer their Excellencies immediately directed me [Vernon] to write to Sir John Fenwick to this effect:—

"That upon what he hath undertaken in this last paper their Excellencies have thought fit to put off his trial till Friday next, but he is not to expect upon any pretence whatsoever that the trial should be longer deferred unless he comply with that undertaking, and to that end he recollect himself by tomorrow at nine in the morning, at which time I am directed to come to him."

*All in Vernon's hand. Endorsed by Shrewsbury.*

#### SIR JOHN FENWICK'S INFORMATION.

1696, Sept. 23.—"Where I told his Majesty there were some persons who held a correspondence with King James and his Secretary Melfort, they were the Earl of Ailesbury, my Lord Montgomery, my Lord Brudenall, Mr. Richard Morley, Peter Cook, and myself. We used to write to my Lord Melfort constantly. We generally met at my Lord Ailesbury's, sometimes at my Lord Montgomery's, and sometimes at my house. We agreed what should be writ, and for the most part everyone writ his own letters. The letters were generally put into Peter Cook's hands, and I believe he delivered them to Berkenhead, who had an allowance from King James of 100*l.* per annum for conveying the letters backward and forward.

"My Lord Ailesbury writ often to King James, and the Lord Montgomery held a correspondence with the Queen, and I have seen him read several of her letters.

"The Lord Melfort for the most part writ one letter to be communicated to us all.

"The subject of our letters was giving an account of all that passed, either in Parliament or about the Fleet or Army.

"The accounts of the Fleet my Lord Ailesbury had from Anselm, as he told us, saying he was out 50*l.* a year in getting those accounts, and he only desired to be reimbursed his charge.



“The accounts of the Army Peter Cooke brought. He brought me about a year ago a list of all the forces, whether at home or abroad, which he said he had from Commissary Crauford, and I sent it over to the King, enclosing it in a letter to Mrs. Fox, who writ me word it was the best account he had yet received.

“For my own part, I had no manner of correspondence with any in the Army. I formerly heard Brigadier Main swear he would go over to King James when he came into Ireland, but I don't know the reason why he did not.

“I met Lieutenant-General Talmache about a year before he was killed, as he was lighting out of a coach at St. James's Gate. He took me into the Court with him, and told me he hoped he and I should serve together again where we should serve, and he would be as honest as I was. He did not name King James, but I understood he meant him.

“When any letters came from France, my Lord Ailesbury used to go to Hogsden, and shew the letters as he said to the late Bishop of Norwich [William Lloyd]; but I never saw the Bishop except once, at his house, when I went with my Lord Ailesbury and Lord Montgomery to make him a visit.

“About four years ago I remember there was a letter from Melfort about borrowing 12,000*l.* for King James. We met at the Ship in Fish Street, Lord Ailesbury, Lord Montgomery, Lord Brudenall, and I, to consider it, but we could find no way to raise any part of it. I have heard my Lord Brudenall often say he had been out of pocket 6,000*l.* for King James. I don't know that my Lord Brudenall ever writ a letter, but used to say he would make his wife write.

“I never received but two letters from King James, and they contained only general encouragements, and of the King of France being able to assist him.

“Melfort, and Caryll, who succeeded him, used to write to the same effect; but I observed Caryll never encouraged us to do anything but to sit still and be quiet, and he hoped all would do well.

“The last letter I saw of King James was to my Lord Ailesbury of the 4th of February; all that I remember significant in it was that the Tholon Fleet would sail the 22nd, and what they would do next he could not tell.

“About Christmas was two years King James sent us instructions, which were considered at my house. There were present Lord Ailesbury, Lord Montgomery, Lord Brudenall, and I think Morly, but I am not sure. These instructions were to have an account of all Lord Lieutenants, Deputy Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace, and mayors of towns that we thought would be in his interest.

“We thought it a strange demand. We answered we would do what we could in it, but I don't know anything that was done.

“Archbishop Sandcroft being then dead, we all agreed to write to King James to make the Bishop of Norwich Archbishop.

“We had another meeting in Berkeley Street, at Andrew Newport's house, who was himself out of town and knew nothing of it; but he lent my Lord Ailesbury the use of his house, and he lay there while his family was out of town. At that meeting

was Lord Ailesbury, Lord Montgomery, Mr. Morley, Peter Cook, and myself. We then sent Fountaine over with accounts of things as they then stood ; this was about three years ago. He carried over a paper of cant names, to write to us by. The Lord Ailesbury's names were Atkins and Squire ; Lord Montgomery was Mun only ; my name was Pheasant and James ; Morley was Jenkins, and Cook's name was Cole. King James's names were Harrison and the figure of 1, the Queen was called Mrs. Harrison and my mother. His journey cost us 60*l*.

"Fountain was desired to ask places for us. Lord Ailesbury was for having Sir Robert Howard's place, and Mr. Morley to be a Commissioner of the Treasury. Lord Montgomery proposed nothing for himself, but pressed me to ask the government of the Tower, which I said I would not ask for. We told Cook he should be the Queen's Secretary. I saw Fountaine when he came back, but I heard nothing of the granting of any places.

"I know nothing of Fountain's last going over.

"My Lord Ailesbury went for France about last Easter was two years ; he went to give an account of all affairs here to King James, and to see what hopes there was [were] of his being assisted from France. He told me at his coming back that he had been with the King of France in his closet, and was a good while with him. It was all along our opinion that King James could not be brought back with less than 30,000 men, and I believe my Lord Ailesbury acquainted the King of France with it ; he told me the King heard him, but I did not find he brought back any encouragement. This is the considerable man I meant in my paper, and the persons above-mentioned are the select number I mentioned in my paper, but had not named them.

"My Lord Ailesbury had a correspondence with the Duc d'Aumont, Governor of Bologne, who sent over one Savery, an Englishman, for intelligence. He came at that time when the mob pulled down the Marshal's houses in Holborn. Peter Cook brought him to me and we had a meeting at my Lord Montgomery's about sending him back. There met Lord Ailesbury, Lord Montgomery, Peter Cook, myself, and I think Morley. We gave him such accounts of affairs as they then occurred to us, and he took notes of them.

"My Lord Ailesbury hath writ to Abbé Renaudot, who was in Secretary Croisse's office, and hath received answers from him, which he interpreted to me, but I can't remember what they were.

"We had another meeting at my Lord's Montgomery's last winter was 12 month ; there were present Lord Ailesbury, Lord Montgomery, myself, and Mr. Nosworthy, who was then designing for France, but stayed some time after for a hearing he had before the Lords ; he desired to carry over accounts of the Fleet and Army, and we further furnished him with such as we could then give.

"I have heard there were other parties in King James his interest, but who met or what they did I know not, for we had no communication one with another. There was a distinction made between Compounders and not-Compounders, and so we had no conversation together.

“I don't know that any particular notice was given from France of the La Hogue business, nor any directions sent at that time. Sacvill, Oglethorp, Harp, and myself met at the Fountain in the Haymarket, but all that we considered of was, how to save ourselves from being taken up.

“Of this last preparation at Calais I had not the least notice, or suspicion of it. I neither saw the Duke of Berwick or Sir G. Barclay, or heard of their being come over, and don't know anyone they conversed with.

“I never was in any consultation with my Lord Griffin, and heard only accidentally of his intentions of going over. When he went I lay ill of a fever.

“This is what I can recollect at present; as anything more comes into my memory I shall readily acquaint the Lords Justices with it; and as to what I am indicted for, if their Excellencies require it, I'll give them as sincere an account as I can.”

*In Vernon's hand.*

#### SHREWSBURY TO SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1696, Sept. 27, Eyford.—“Being here in the country when I received yours of the 17th, I have little to trouble you with, only that I desire his Majesty may be acquainted that I have received a letter from my Lord Chancellor Porter of the 15th, in which he gives his opinion that if the Parliament meet in Ireland soon, they will give money, and be disposed to confirm the Art[icles] of Limerick. He proposes the latter end of this, or the beginning of next month, but that I suppose is sooner than is possible.

[P.S.] “I have sent my Lord Chanc[ellor's] letter to the Lords Justices, who I suppose will think it proper to be laid before the King.”

*Copy.*

#### SHREWSBURY TO LORD CHANCELLOR PORTER.

1696, Sept. 27, Eyford.—“Being here in the country when I received the favour of your Lordship's of the 15th, I have returned it to London to be laid before the Lords Justices, and at the same time given his Majesty an account what your Lordship's opinion is concerning the meeting of the Parliament, and their disposition to grant a further supply, and to confirm the Articles of Limerick. I am apt to believe the last would induce the King more than anything to a Session, if he have been acquainted with it before he has taken his resolution and given his orders, but I doubt my letter will hardly come time enough for that, though it has met with no delay in my hands more than of one post, which was occasioned by my being out of town.”

*Copy.*

#### SHREWSBURY TO SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1696, Sept. 29, Eyford.—“I have received your letter of the 2nd Oct., n.s., with the Preliminary Propositions enclosed,



which I return you many thanks for. I am glad to hear the Spanish flota has not fallen into Petit Renaud's hands. I wish our Jamaica ships had had as good fortune.

"From this place I have nothing further to trouble you with."  
*Copy.*

SHREWSBURY to Mr. HILL.

1696, Sept. 29, Eyford.—"What you writ of the King of Spain's resolutions in his sickness is very surprising indeed, and makes me apprehend that the same power that could prevail with him at that time to make such a step, may engage him in other counsels as prejudicial to the public interest. I believe this story will not only alarm the Elector of Bau[aria], but almost every considerable branch of the Alliance.

"I hope the King will take care that the Dutch shall not open a trade with France during the war. Such a proceeding in Holland would do him a great deal of hurt here."

*Copy.*

[MESSAGE FROM LADY FENWICK TO LORD AILESBUURY.]

[1696, Sept.]—"Lady Mary Fenwick says there hath lately been a fresh proposal to Sir John, that if he will stick to his paper he should have his life, and used many arguments to persuade Lord Ailesbury to second Sir John, for that he had it in his power to make what conditions he pleased for himself, and might do it with all the honour and safety in the world; that it was a piece of justice he owed to himself and his friend. And since Sir John had been so tender of him, and carried himself to the highest pitch of honour, she thought Lord Ailesbury was obliged to do this to save Sir John's life; and if he should refuse to do this, she should think it very hard, since it consisted with the nicest points of honour. She pressed it the more, because Sir John must give his answer before Thursday."

*In Vernon's hand, and endorsed by him: Message to Lord Ailesbury.*

PORTLAND to [SHREWSBURY].

[1696,] Oct. [2-]12, the Hague.—Has received his from Eyford of the 27th. Hopes he will return soon to London, as the King is about to depart. Has received from Mr. Vernon the "informations" of what Sir John Fenwick has declared, which touch only some known Jacobites, and make a strong charge against Lord Ailesbury. Expects to follow this letter almost immediately.

*French.* Received at Eyford, the 10th Oct., o.s., 1696.

PORTLAND to [SHREWSBURY].

[1696,] Oct. 9, Kensington.—Regrets to hear of his illness, but hopes soon to see him here, as his presence is very necessary at this time. Sends a letter from the King.

*French.* Received at Eyford, 11th [Oct.], 1696.

## PORTLAND to [SHREWSBURY].

[1696,] Oct. 13, Whytehall.—Regrets to learn from his letter of the day before yesterday that his illness is so serious, at a time when not only the public [interest] but his own suffers from his absence. Hopes that the remedies which have been sent will restore him, so that his presence may dissipate the rumours (*discours*) caused by his absence, and that the necessary measures may be taken. Cannot think it would be proper for the King to speak to Sir John Fenwick. Mr. Vernon is preparing a litter, the movement of which he will be able to bear the better than that of a coach (*carosse*).

*French.* Received at Eyford, 15 [Oct.], 96.

## MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

[1696,] Oct. 15-25, Bruxelles.—“The campaign is now ended everywhere, and everybody is got into his winter quarters. I am where your Lordship did me the honour to post me, but praying for a west wind and some good occasions to go back to Anvers a little while. It looks as if the war were ended with the campaign. Mons. Bouflers passing by Mons told 'em frankly he thought they were returning under the domination of their old master. The readiness wherewith the French received the neutrality in Italy, so soon as the Imperialists and Spaniards were willing, and the passion with which the French King and his chiefest ministers do desire to make an end of so long and so expensive a war, does make most people here believe they are in earnest; and if the Allies would make as much haste as our enemies, I believe the peace might be signed this winter, supposing our Parliament does put his Majesty in a way to make another campaign.

“The French refugees are very busy everywhere to get themselves included in the treaty; they would fain make out that the Kings of England were *garrands* of the Edict of Nantes, which I cannot find to be true; and then they pretend our Kings were *garrands* of some other edicts and pacifications which did confirm the said Edict of Nantes. Such of 'em are most zealous who would not go home, I believe, if the door were opened.

“We have no signs of war here at Bruxelles; all is opera, comedy, French and Italian, balls and feasts; a little domestic dis[c]ord, whether Madame d'Arcos (lately Mademoiselle Popuelle) shall come to Court or not. She would come; the Elector would have it so; but the Electress will not bear it, and his Highness would not press it too far, for fear of too much scandal.”

R. at Eyford, 22, 1696.

## MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

[1696,] Oct. 19-29, Bruxelles.—“The last letters from Spain brought news of the Queen's perfect recovery, and that her Majesty had resumed the care she had been used to take of the government, and that Mons. Doropeze was retired. Our Elector

here was pleased to make me confidence of a letter which his Highness received by the same post, wherein he is told that the Imperial Minister at Madrid has given in a memorial there, declaring how the King of England and States of Holland, together with the Elector of Bavaria, were resolved to garrison all the places in the Spanish Netherlands when the peace should be made with their own troops, to the great danger of holy religion, and his Catholic Majesty's authority in the said provinces; which to prevent his Imperial Majesty offered 20,000 men of his troops for the security of the said provinces, &c. The Elector told me that he would send me the letter, to be shown to the King; but I believe his Highness may forget, and therefore your Grace may please to let his Majesty know thus much of it, unless the Conte de Bergyck, who wrote the said letter from Madrid, should be now at London, for he was on his departure from Madrid, and designed to come through England.

"I believe your Grace will be informed that Mons. Cagliere begins to put upon us at the Hague now. He says his meaning was to restore Luxembourg demolished, and not as we understood it, viz., in the condition it now is.

"I long to send your Grace a piece of pleasant news from hence. The gates of our city have been kept locked twice 24 hours in search of a certain Italian, who has done God knows what. The truth is, this fellow was a chymist, sent for by our Elector, and entertained here by him at very great expense, in order to make gold. He was lodged in the house of the fair Countess d'Arcos, who was to have a great share in the royal[ty]. Whilst they were in mighty expectation of his productions, the conjurer ran away, and carried with him a great deal more than ever he will make. I wish I had the rogue in Flanders; he might help me to make false money; at least he could rob me of nothing.

[P.S.] "Since I had closed my letter for your Grace, the Elector sent me the enclosed for his Majesty, which you will please to give him."

R. 31, 96.

MR. HILL to SHREWSBURY.

1696, [Oct. 22-]Nov. 1, s.n., Bruxelles.—"I find myself very sensibly affected with the ill news which we received the last post of the misfortune which happened to your Grace, though I hope it will have no worse consequences than the hindering your Grace from waiting on the King at his arrival, when I fear his Majesty might want your Grace's presence. I must continue to write to your Grace, as if I were sure you were at leisure to receive my letters. In my last I sent one to your Grace for the King from the Elector, which I hope came safe.

"I have been oft alarmed of late by the insolence of the English priests and Roman Catholics here, who are enemies to our country and Government, and to the person of the King. I have some people whom I send amongst 'em, and they assure me that they talk with great presumption, as if they expected some mighty revolution. I can learn nothing positive, but I fear there may be so much in it as to give the King and his Ministers great occasion to be very vigilant.



“Mons. Cagliere says positively that he can yield no more in the business of Luxembourg without orders from his master. I am told the Imperial Ministers at the Hague have power to accept any place for the general treaty on which France and the other Allies can agree; so that if France will yield to the restitution of Luxembourg in the condition it now is, the treaty may soon be opened, or else Cagliere ought to be sent home.

“I cannot but represent to your Lordship how odd it is to see the Duke of Savoy's Ministers at the Hague, and here, after his Royal Highness had commanded our enemies at the siege of Valence; and his envoyé demanded public audience at St. Germain's even of the young Princess. I would also remark to your Grace the address of that Prince, who, in winding up the neutrality in Italy, contrived to have the citadel of Pignerol demolished, and Villefrance and Montmellian restored immediately, though, by his late treaty with the French, these three places ought to remain in their hands until the general peace.

“The Elector's chymist, of whom I spoke in my last, was found here in a cloister, to which he retired. He sent to discover himself, saying he had done no harm, that he had stolen nothing, that he only saved himself from a bondage which he would no longer endure. Since he is found, Madame d'Arcos has all her jewels; and I believe our Ministers wish the world would neither talk nor think of this adventure.

“I am writing as if I could not believe your Grace were indisposed, and indeed I would not believe it,” &c.

R. 31 Oct.

#### SHREWSBURY TO GALWAY.

1696, Oct. 24, Eyford.—“Being confined here in the country, upon account of an unlucky fall I have had a-hunting, I have sent your Lordship's letter to be laid before the King and the Treasury, and am sure they will think it so necessary that you will be supplied, and those merchants reimbursed who have advanced money for supporting the troops, that they will do all that is possible to comply with your desires. I am sorry I cannot solicit this matter myself in person, but I have directed Mr. Vernon to do it from me, and to give your Lordship an account of his success.

“Some of the letters that come from France speak as if that Court had entertained some hopes, since the Neutrality, that a treaty might be carried on at Turin between the King of France and the Emperor, if not the King of Spain, and that the Pope and the Duke of Savoy did earnestly labour such a separate agreement. Though in all probability this may be given out to flatter and deceive their people, and that in truth there is no foundation for it, yet I thought it might not be improper to give you this hint, to be no otherwise made use of at present than for your own information, and, if you think it may deserve it, to

observe and enquire by the best methods you can; for if such a project should be set on foot, it would be of the last importance that the King were acquainted with it."

*Copy.*

SHREWSBURY to MR. HILL.

1696, Oct. 24, Exford.—“You may believe I am very uneasy to be here at a time that 'tis so much my duty to wait upon the King, and attend the Parliament, but how long the same mortification will continue I am not yet able to judge. I have several of your letters to acknowledge; the last was of the 15-25, which I omitted, because there was no business required an answer, and that writing is a little uneasy to my breast. I do not at all doubt but the Parliament will do their best to enable the King either to make war or peace. I wish the French have as much mind to a general agreement as they pretend. If they have any hopes of tempting more of the Allies to fall off, they will perhaps think they do their business as well or better that way than any other. There are different opinions upon this subject, but I hope a speedy treaty, and a good conclusion, will decide this happily.”

*Copy.*

[THOMAS, LORD] WHARTON to SHREWSBURY.

[16]96, Oct. 27, Whitehall.—“Since I came to town I have met with my Lord Sunderland, Lord Keeper [Somers], Lord Edward Russell, Mr. Montague, and Mr. Felton, who I presume were appointed to meet upon the subject your Grace imparted to me. Mr. Russell was not there, he appearing to be under a good deal of trouble upon the news he hath lately received of the death of his brother at Barbados. I perceive nobody there had ever any light into that matter, but the two first; and it being of that consequence, and so new to them, it was thought reasonable not to come then to any resolution by what steps to proceed in it; but the same gentlemen have appointed to meet again tomorrow in the evening to advise farther about it.

“I was this morning with Mr. Russell, with whom I had a good deal of discourse upon this subject, and have his commands to let your Grace know what the methods are that we could think would be the most proper to proceed in. That the King should (as soon as he can be prevailed with to believe that it will be no obstruction to his affairs) open this whole matter to the Council, with his sense of it, and the several steps that have been taken in making this discovery to him, and the directions he gave thereupon. That Mr. Russell may then have his leave, and those that are in the King's service may receive his directions, to lay this whole matter before the House of Commons, opening of it as a contrivance (by blasting and taking away the most faithful and useful of the King's servants) to do King James the most considerable piece of service. There is a good deal,” &c.

*The rest is printed by Cox.*

R. 29. Ansd. 30.

## PORTLAND to SHREWSBURY.

[1696 ?]<sup>a</sup> Oct. 30, Kensington.—“ Jay receu lhonneur de la vostre, que jay montree au Roy. Jadvoue que cette conduite du Roy de France ne feroit pas juger quil a desseyn de faire la Paix, ou du moins lon pourroit croire quil a desseyn de tenter quelque chose devant quelle soit conclue. Comme nous navons pas encore receus des lettres d’Hollande, nous navons auquuns avis de France siil si (*sic*) fait quelque preparation depuis nos dernieres.

“ Pour ce qui est du dessein de commencer un traité en Savoye, il ni a point d’apparence. Les dernieres lettres que jay eu de Flandres disoi[en]t aussi que lon apprestoit une maison pour le M<sup>r</sup> de Villeroy, mais ne faisoi[en]t point de mention dauquun preparatif. Les premieres lettres de dela la mer nous en esclaireiront. Vous ne me dites rien de vostre santé ; jespere quelle vous permettra bien tost de revenir ici. My Lord Godolphin a demande aujourdhuy sa demission au Roy, qui lui a este accordee.”

## VILLIERS to SHREWSBURY.

1696, [Oct. 30-]Nov. 9, n.s., Hague.—“ I am always very glad of the honour of your Grace’s letters, but would dispense with them at any time rather than that your health should receive any prejudice by writing ; which I hope you have now so well as that the business in Parliament may no longer want you.

“ At the congress we have had Mons. Caliere’s answer to the point of the Reunions, that he will give the Mediator a list of what places France understands to be reunited, and mark to what Parliament every particular place belongs, with these words joined : *Le Roy rend les Reunions comme cy dessus faites depuis le traité de Nimègue ; s’il se trouve d’autres unions qui soient effectivement telles, on en fera raison.* The ministers of the Allies seem to approve this answer.

“ As to the point of Luxembourg, Caliere says he has had no answer, and talks as if he did not expect any, which seems as if France would insist upon it. There was no resolution taken in the congress about it, the Spanish minister being absent by some indisposition. All our German ministers (except those of the House of Austria) think this difficulty ought no more to be insisted upon than that of Straesbourg, which we have already accepted in the state as when France took it. I may tell your Grace that some here likewise think that the treaty should not break off for a difference of a wall or bastion more or less.

“ The Emperor’s minister has proposed Maestricht for the place of treaty, but it was not thought proper to take any resolution therein till the business of Luxembourg be declared.

“ Mons. Caliere has in discourse said something as if his master would not enter into treaty except it does begin before

<sup>a</sup> “ 1699 ” is inserted by a contemporary hand, but there is a pencil note (by Coxe?), “ must be 1696.”



the new year. My Lord, this has an air of threatening, but I see by some letters from France that they will be in earnest for a peace, if his Majesty be enabled to carry on the war, so that if the Parliament continue as it has begun, there is reason to expect a good conclusion of everything."

R. 4.

WHARTON to [SHREWSBURY].

[16]96, Oct. 31, Whitehall.—*The following passage is omitted by Coxe.*

"What was agreed to (then) was to this effect: That it could by no means be thought advisable that these informations should be suffered to come before the House till the King had examined further into them; that Sir J[ohn] F[enwick] having offered and desired to explain what was in his first paper to the King himself, if the King should let it be brought to the House without hearing which way he would explain it, the House might look upon it that he referred it to them to take the farther examination and explanation of it to themselves; that the King should therefore be prevailed with on Monday next to send for Sir J. F., and to command the attendance of the Archbishop, Lord Keeper, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Chamberlain, the two Chief Justices, the Secretary, the Attorney, and Solicitor; and in their presence to let him know what opinion he hath of the papers he hath given in, and what it is he expects from him; which if the King doth with that spirit that he can do, it is not much doubted but he will think it his safest way to discover what he really knows, and not think to save himself by hearsays. That his examination be taken by the Secretary, which will be something more authentic to be laid before the House than those papers he hath given in. That the King may then (as was thought of before) lay this matter before the Council on Thursday, and give leave to Mr. Russell, and directions to others, to open it to the House on Friday, or the first opportunity. This afternoon," &c.

R. Nov. 1st, at Eyford. Answered the same day.

THE TRUCE IN ITALY.

[1696, Oct.]—Article made between the Emperor, the King of Spain, and the Duke of Savoy, subsequently to the Treaty of Vigevano, which was concluded on 7th October, touching the suspension of arms or neutrality in Italy.

*Copy, French.*

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1696, Nov. 1-11, Gand.—"I was wonderfully transported today with the honour of your Grace's letter of the 24th past, because I was under pain and affliction enough, for fear of the ill effects and consequences of your late misfortune. I am also obliged to the public news, and the common correspondence of the world, which does interest itself in your Grace's health. I

am now only afflicted that the King and his kingdom should want your Grace's presence at London in a time of so great importance to 'em both.

"I have still some letters from France, which speak of their preparations at Brest, and seem to believe the design is upon Ireland. I hope the zeal and vigour of the Parliament may cool their resolutions.

"We have news from Madrid of the 16-26 past, which say the King had relapsed, and had suffered by two or three fits of a tertian, but that he was perfectly well again. I make more vows for the perfect recovery of your Grace's health."

R. 6.

HEN. GUY<sup>o</sup> to [SHREWSBURY].

1696, Nov. 7, London.—"I received the honour of your Grace's of the 5th instant yesterday at 12 of the clock at noon, just at which time the House of Commons was entered upon that affair. But I was not ignorant some days ago of your concern in it, and therefore had beforehand done what your Grace mentioned in yours with those two gentlemen, and likewise with several others, the particulars of which are not so convenient for a letter, but shall be given you when your health will permit us the good fortune to wait on you here, which I earnestly hope will be very shortly.

"I doubt not but your Grace hath had from Mr. Vernon the circumstances of the whole business in the House, where it was impossible for any person to have had a greater vindication than was given to you, and I am sure others fared well for your sake; for I do from my heart believe that all were sensible of the villainy of the accusation, and the innocence of yourself, and do therefore hope that this whole matter will make as little impression on you as it did on them; for (give me leave to say it out of the sincerity of my soul to you) should you now give up the Seals, it would be half a victory to those who do not wish you well, and (with your pardon be it urged) would be some injury to the House, from whom you have so deserved a justification. This is the opinion (as well as mine) of some of that House, who I am sure do truly love you.

"Nor can I omit to acquaint your Grace with what relates to our friend, of whom I so often discoursed to you in the summer, and who hath now fully verified all I then assured you of him; for though the effect of this is so good, yet it is all owing to the method that was taken in the bringing this affair properly on, which was not only proposed, but vigorously prosecuted by him, and that with no ordinary labour, before it could be brought to a resolution and practice, in which I know his aim was to serve you principally. I inform you this much as a friend not only to him, but to truth, because I think it a duty as honestly incumbent to acquaint you with the kindness of a friend as with the malice of an enemy.

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\* Previously and subsequently M.P. for Hedon, Yorkshire, but not at this date.

“I wrote not to your Grace before, since I might well think that after such a terrible accident as befell you, such a sort of trouble was very unnecessary, but none did or doth wish your recovery more than myself.”

R. 9. Ansd. 12.

G. BRIDGES\* to SHREWSBURY.

1696, Nov. 7, London.—Would have given his Grace an account of the right the House did him last night, but Mr. Vernon promised to do it by a special messenger. At the rising of the House Lord Tankerville, Lord Mounmouth, and others desired he would write to his Grace persuading him to hasten to town. His presence here is necessary at this time, but he should not take a journey before his health is established.

R. 9th. Ansd. 10th, from Eyford.

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

[1696,] Nov. 9-19, Anvers.—“I am still under very great disquiet until I hear that your Grace is returned to Whitehall. I can only comfort myself by the liberty which I take to write to your Grace as if you were at ease and leisure to be importuned. I fear all the negotiations at the Hague with Mons. Cagliere have been at a stand since he declared the intention of his master was to restore Luxembourg only in the condition in which he found it. The Ministers of the Allies there spend a deal of time about words and phrases, and can as little agree with one another as with Cagliere almost. At last they have resolved to offer the enclosed paper to Cagliere, to be signed by him by way of declaration, by which your Grace may see with what preliminaries we shall be all contented. The last clause is ominous I fear, and supposes such a superiority in the French forces which we ought not to own, methinks.

“I hope the storm which did threaten us from Brest may be blown over, for I find our enemies more modest on a sudden, and some who designed to go for England have altered their resolutions. I am going to Bruxelles tomorrow to do all I can.”

R. 13, 96. *Enclosure* :—

“Le Roy de France accorde, pour preliminaire et fondement de la negociation pour la Paix generale, les deux Paix de Westphalie et de Nimmeque.

“Et sur un autre papier :

“La ville de Strasbourg, dans l’etat comme elle estoit du tems de l’occupation.

“La ville de Luxembourg dans l’etat present, et la ville de Dinant, pour l’Evêché de Liege, dans l’etat comme elle estoit, quand elle fut prise.

“Inserez icy les places et les conditions que Mr. Calliere a jusques icy nommées, et la liste des reunions qu’il a spécifiée, et apres, la clause suivante.

“Le Roy de France promet, pour preliminaire, de rendre les places et les reunions spécifiées cy dessus, prises et faites depuis

\* George Rodney Bridges, M.P. for Haslemere, Surrey.



le traite de Ninmegue ; et toutes celles qui, pendant la negociation de la Paix, se trouveront etre telles.”

VILLIERS to SHREWSBURY.

1696, Nov. [10.]20, n.s., Hague.—“I hope by this time the House of Commons has done everybody right, and disposed of Sir John Fenwick as his new plot deserves, which I cannot treat seriously enough to make your Grace any compliment upon your getting rid of it. I renew my wishes once more that this may find you well at London. I think we have settled all the points of the preliminaries, except that of Luxembourg, and that too the French will now give in the preliminaries as it was when they took it, and offer, when we shall come to treat, to take a sum of money for the fortifications they have added to it. The Spanish Minister continuing still ill, no answer could be given on this subject. By the desire of Mons. Caliere, Mons. Dyckvelt has asked the congress for a passport for Messrs. Courtin and Harley, whom the King of France has named as his plenipotentiaries, but it was not yet thought time to grant it till the place of treaty is named. The Imperialists, as to the choice of the place, have declared that shall not defer the treaty. I should be very glad it were begun, that it may soon be ended.”

R. 13.

GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1696, Nov. 14-24, Milan.—M. de Mausfeld will be here tomorrow, and M. de St. Thomas is to come with him. His R.H. has sent a courier to Vienna touching the ratification, &c. Some difficulty is made as to the passage of the King's troops through the Tyrol. Can find enough money to conduct them to Swabia and to Frankfort. Asks protection for his letters of exchange, lest three honest merchants who have trusted him should be ruined.

*French.* R. 7 Dec.

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

[1696,] Nov. 16-26, Bruxelles.—“I do hope this letter will find your Grace at London. I dare not deny myself those hopes. We are now told here that the Spanish plenipotentiaries are named, as well as the French: for Spain, Don Quiros, who is already Minister at the Hague, and one Mons. de Pirlemont, who is of the Council of State here. I cannot be pleased with the choice of either of 'em. Don Quiros is a peevish, forward, fantastic Spaniard, who is full of old Spanish maxims, and will like nothing which comes short of the Pyrenean treaty. The other is a little poor-spirited Fleming, who will sacrifice the interests of all Europe to his own. However, I fear there will be no need of 'em yet, for Cagliari chicanes and draws back upon everything. He seemed content to own our King amongst the *préliminaires*; now he says he cannot.

“I did tell your Grace that the President de la Tour was here, and gave himself airs of ministry, which may be of ill consequence. I hoped your Grace would give me some directions about him. Our Elector is at present gone into the country a-hunting for a week.

[P.S.] “I do not trouble your Grace with the news which come from France daily of the preparations there, because they are so uncertain. Some say their designs upon England are over; some say the Mareschal de Boufflers is ready to embark his equipages at Dunkerque. I must own, my Lord, that I am in mortal apprehensions for his Majesty’s person.”

R. 21, 96.

#### GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1696, Nov. 17-27, Milan.—Is sorry to hear of his ill health. The French are not slow to spread a report of a separate treaty being negotiated at Turin, in order to create disunion between the Allies, and to console their own people. The report is not altogether without foundation. M. de Mansfeld has done his utmost to draw to Turin the negotiation of the general peace. He has been here two days, and is soon to return to Vienna. He inserted an article in the treaty of Vigevano tending to refer the said negotiation to the Duke of Savoy, but the Emperor ratified [that copy of] the treaty from which the writer had caused the article to be excluded; and he rejected the other [copy], in which this article remained, and which was sent to Vienna without the writer’s knowledge. The King of Spain has sent the two ratifications, &c.

*French.* R. 7 Dec.

#### PORTLAND to SHREWSBURY.

1696, Nov. 18-28, Kensington.—“Jay bien receu celle que vous mavez fait lhonneur de mescrire, que jay communiquee au Roy. Lon ne manque pas de prendre toutes les precautions pour la seureté de la personne du Roy que lon peut imaginer. C’est assurement pour lui que nous avons le plus a craindre, car pour une invasion, il ne nous paroist pas comment ils la pourront tenter. Toutes les troupes sont en marche pour estre en quartier le long des costes du midi, a fin destre a la main au besoin. Nous avons une bonne flotte a Spithead; et tous les avis de France disent que l’Esq<sup>e</sup> de Chateau Renaut desarme, et quil ne si (*sic*) fait dautre equipage que celle de Pontis.

“Je ne vous dis rien de ce qui se passe ici, dont vous estes assez informé d’ailleurs. Je nay pas aussi assez de presumption pour m’ingerer a vous donner des avis; vous avez asses (*sic*) damis plus capables de cela, et apres tout vous estes le meilleur juge vous mesme; mais si j’estois dans vostre place, et dans vostre circonstance, rien ne m’empecheroit de venir a Londres quant ma vie seroit en danger, de peur que par mon absence je ne souffrisse quelque prejudice en ce qui m’est plus cher que la

vie mesme. Il faut de la vig[u]eur quelque fois pour soutenir la justice attaquée par la fausseté et linjustice. Pardonnez moy, Monsieur, la liberté que je prens den user avec tant de franchise ; il ni a rien qui puisse m'i porter que la sincerité des assurances que je vous ay données, et la passion dont je seray tousjours," &c.

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1696, [Nov. 23-] Dec. 3, s.n., Bruxelles.—“ I dare not persuade myself that your Grace is still too little at ease to be disturbed, and therefore I continue to write to your Grace, out of duty and inclination.

“ The negotiations at the Hague seem to be at a stand. Cagliere expects his new instructions about owning our King in the *préliminaires*, and about the condition in which Luxembourg is to be restored ; and our folks expect new instructions from the King about the same two points. In the meantime the passports are refused to the two French plenipotentiaries, who were preparing to come from Paris, on pretence that the *préliminaires* are not adjusted, nor a place named for the treaty.

“ I have lately seen a letter from the Queen of Spain, wherein she desires a Princess, who is in her confidence, to propose one of the daughters of the Emperour to our King. I took the liberty to let this Princess know that I did verily believe such an alliance with the House of Austria would be very agreeable to the King my master, but that we have a law which excludes from the right of succession the issue of a Catholic Princess. This my advertisement is sent to the Queen of Spain, but if your Grace has any orders to give me, I shall follow 'em exactly.

“ Our Elector has been in the country this week and more, and is there still. I believe more time is spent at play than in the field ; and 'tis said the Elector with some of his friends have lost 18,000 pistoles at Bassette, in one night.

“ I have seen a letter from Paris, which says positively that the preparations at Brest go on for 17 frigates, and the transport of 3,000 men, but that the design is for the Indies.

“ I make many vows for your Grace's recovery and return to Court.”

R. 27 Nov.

The EARL OF MEATH to [SHREWSBURY].

[16]96, Nov. 24, Dublin.—“ This gentleman Col. Deane, being Knight of the Shire of the County of Dublin, is sent over agent by some Lords and Commons of Ireland, first to entreat your Grace that you will be pleased to let us know his Majesty's pleasure on the former papers ; and if the King shall think fit to examine the matters complained of against our Lord Chancellor, Col. Deane then has directions to proceed ; for we resolve, with his Majesty's and your Grace's permission, to use all lawful means to secure ourselves and our posterities from the dangers



Sir Charles Porter brings on us, and indeed these nations. And we doubt not but this will appear infinitely for his Majesty's service, because the strength and power of the Irish now by Sir Charles Porter's means is greatly encouraging to the King's enemies at home and abroad, and our divisions and dangers here do daily increase, as Col. Deane will acquaint your Grace."

R. at Eyford, Dec. 11.

MR. HILL to SHREWSBURY.

[1696, Nov. 30.] Dec. 10, s.n., Bruxelles.—“I write pretty constantly to your Grace, because such letters as would be very importunate at Whitehall, may be less so in the country.

“On the 7th of this month Cagliere ought to have his answer from Paris concerning the acknowledging our King in *préliminaires*. On the 8th he ought to explain himself thereon with Mons. Dyckvelt. We shall therefore see in a very few days the treaty begun, or quite broke off.

“If the treaty should be broke, and Cagliere sent home, all our enemies will say that the private interests of our King hinder the peace of Europe. I have therefore told the Elector here very impudently, and his ministers, that our King was content to waive his own interests, and to begin the treaty, but that his Council at London desired his Majesty to consider that his people have no manner of pretensions in all this war, or at the treaty of peace, but to secure his Majesty upon the throne; and that therefore they do desire his Majesty not to enter into any treaty till that point is settled. I ventured to say this, because I had rather the odium should fall upon the King's Council than upon his person, if the peace of Europe should be quite interrupted upon his Majesty's account.

“I can yet see nothing certain concerning the preparations which the French are making by sea, but it's certain they are still very busy. They pretend to put their fleet out next spring, and to increase their armies also.”

R. 7, 96.

ADVICE [by LORD MONMOUTH] to SIR JOHN FENWICK.

1696, Nov.—“Now the Bill is like to pass the House of Commons, this is the most proper way to stop it in the House of Lords.

“First, a frank and generous confession, and his making out his paper in relation to those in the Government, and what he owned to the King, if he can abide by it; for this will not create him one enemy among those who are known Jacobites, but make others his friends, in hopes of falling into those places they enjoy.

“2ndly. This will remove the grounds on which the Bill was founded, which were his prevarications in his former Information, and his being concerned in Goodman's withdrawing; but it will make it evident he was no way concerned in it. If he

depends upon confessions for his safety, the House of Lords is the most proper place for this, they being more regular in their proceedings than the Commons.

“3rdly. Let this Bill go which way it will, if he do this, the King will secure him, and be obliged.

“Mem. These proposals were offered to Sir John’s counsel and solicitor, as the properest persons to insinuate these measures to him for his safety; which they declined, saying they were concerned only in the management of his defence, and should put him upon no other measures.”

*In Vernon’s hand. See Dec. 8.*

#### THO. BRODRICK to SHREWSBURY.

1696, Dec. 1, Dublin.—“My business in this kingdom obliging my return before your Grace’s coming to London, several gentlemen of this country thought it necessary that a person should be sent for England to receive from your Grace’s hands his Majesty’s answer to the Memorial which by your Grace’s direction I left with Mr. Vernon. They have pitched upon the bearer, Major Deane, who is a gentleman of very good interest in his country, and (however exasperated by very severe usage) of that temper as, in my humble opinion, renders him very fit for the thing.” . . .

R. at Eyford, 11th.

#### MARLBOROUGH to SHREWSBURY.

[1696, Dec. 2,] Wednesday night.—“Although I have not troubled your Grace with my letters, I have not been wanting in inquiring constantly how you did. I did about a fortnight ago write a letter to acquaint you with what I had observed of some people, in hopes Mr. Arden would have called upon me as he promised, but I did not care to send it by the post, and so it was burnt. We had yesterday Sir Jo. Fenwick at the House, and I think it all went as you could wish. I do not send you the particulars, knowing you must have it more exactly from others; but on this occasion I should be wanting if I did not let you know that Lord Rochister has behaved himself on all this occasion like a friend; and in a conversation he had with me he expressed himself as a real servant of yours, and I think it would not be amiss if you took notice of it to him. If you think me capable of any commands, I shall endeavour to approve myself what I am, with much truth,

“Your Grace’s humble servant,

“MARLBOROUGH.”

Re. at Eyford, Dec. 4th. Ansd. 5th, 1696.

#### SHREWSBURY to GALWAY.

1696, Dec. 3, Eyford.—“Yours of the 7-17 Nov. finds me still in this place. I have made some trials to get to London, but instead of being able to perform the journey, I have fallen

into relapses that have deferred it, and at this time have no near prospect of being in a condition to remove; so that from this melancholy habitation I have nothing to trouble your Lordship with, unless it were the spleen and impatience of a sick man tied to his house at a time he has sufficient cause to wish himself abroad.'

*Copy.*

[The EARL OF] ROMNEY to [SHREWSBURY].

[16]96, Dec. 3.—“Our warrant” has no doubt passed the Treasury. Encloses a copy of a letter from Col. Leviston (*see Sept. 20*). Something is to be done upon it. Showed it to the Lord Keeper.

R. at Eyford, 5. Ansd. 7.

SHREWSBURY to MR. HILL.

1696, Dec. 3, Eyford.—“It is my ill luck to be still in this place, though I have made some attempts to get to London, but they have proved so unsuccessful as to defer rather than advance my journey.

“I have yours of the 3rd, n.s., and my Lord Portland has been acquainted with what you mention of the Queen of Spain’s enquiry, which is all I am able to do in so nice a matter, at this distance. If his Majesty has a mind any other step should be made, I suppose he will direct me to do it, or take some shorter method of letting you know his pleasure.

“Your letters have been extreme welcome to me ever since I have received them, and are not less so here, where I want no leisure, nor anything else but health and patience.”

*Copy.*

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

[1696,] Dec. 3-13, Bruxelles.—“The last letters from the Hague bring us very good news. Cagliere has consented to acknowledge our King, and to express himself in such terms to the Mediator as may give satisfaction in that point. This I think is a very great step towards a peace; at least ’tis opening the door to a treaty. Perhaps this is owing to the vigorous votes of our Parliament, and I only wish that your Grace were there to help to animate their good designs in a very critical time, which will determine the state of our nation. One cannot but be very much afflicted for your Grace’s absence, and more for the cause of it.”

R. 10, 96.

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

[1696,] Dec. 7-17, Bruxelles.—“The negotiators at the Hague, viz., Messrs. Dyckvelt, Boreel, and Cagliere, are now agreed to declare to the Mediator, that the King of France will



own the Prince of Orange to be King of Great Britain at the signing of the peace. This declaration is to be read by Messrs. Dyckvelt and Boreel to the Mediator, and Cagliere is to declare that he has orders from his master to make this declaration, which is to be done so soon as the *préliminaires* are adjusted. They now expect at the Hague the King's approbation hereof.

"One La Fond, a Frenchman, is taken at Rotterdam, as he was going for England. He was engaged in black designs against the King's person, which appear more probable, because the French continue to arm at Brest and at Dunkerque, and put on board all things proper for a descent. I long to hear that your Grace is got to Whitehall."

R. 16, 96.

#### G. BRIDGES to SHREWSBURY.

1696, Dec. 8, London.—Encloses a copy of a paper sent by Lord Mounmouth to Lady Ma[ry] Fenwick, which shows the game he is playing. Fenwick was before the Lords today, but he has been allowed a week to bring up two witnesses from Lin and Wisbitch. Is glad to hear that Sir Thomas Millington has a good opinion of his Grace's condition. Recommended him from experience "had of him in the case of lungs, when my Lady Shrewsbury was in his hands." Is glad to hear the Duke is not touched.

*Enclosure, without any heading:—*

First, that Sir John should make a frank confession, &c. 2ndly, it will remove the grounds on which the Bill was founded, &c. (*See p. 426.*)

R. at Eyton, 10. Ansd. 12.

#### SHREWSBURY to MR. BRODRICK.

1696, Dec. 12, Eyford.—"I received the favour of yours of the 1st yesterday by Col. Deane, who took the pains to bring it hither. I intended to have had more discourse with him, after he had refreshed himself, but being in haste, he went away before I knew it. It is impossible for me, who have been so long out of town, and not seen the King since his return, to give any answer or advice, or make any step in this matter. I hope it will not be long before I shall get to London, and then I shall be able to judge better, and you shall hear from me again."

*Copy. There is a similar letter to Lord Meath.*

#### MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

[1696], Dec. 14-24, Anvers.—"I am to thank your Grace for the honour of his (*sic*) letter of the 3rd Dec., by which I am very sorry to see that we must despair of having your Grace at Westminster, or at Kensington, this winter. I would not purchase the good and satisfaction of the nation at the expense of your Grace's health. I will continue to write to your Grace so long as you will give me leave, to keep our affairs here within your sight, as much as I can.

“The negotiations at the Hague do go forward now, but very slowly. I think our Allies do make more difficulties than our enemies at present. Mons. Cagliere was contented to leave the business of Lorraine quite out of the *préliminaires*, at the request of the Imperialists; now the same Imperialists demand to have the business of Lorraine put into the *préliminaires*, or at least to put into the *préliminaires* that the business of Lorraine shall be the first thing to be treated upon when the conferences do begin. Cagliere received this new demand of the Imperialists, so very contrary to what was settled at their request, with wonder, but has wrote to Court about it. I believe, but for this incident, that all the *préliminaires* would have been adjusted by this time. We have great reason to believe that the Conte de Kinski, first Minister to the Emperor, does what he can to obstruct the negotiations at the Hague, and some reasons to fear that he may be treating separately in some other place.

“In the meantime the French are making mighty preparations against the campaign, and if we do not agree, I verily believe they will come with very superior forces into the field, very early, and impose such a peace on us as they please. I may be allowed to be afraid of this, since the Parliament leaves our Army here in such great necessity, that it will scarce be of use. The last letters from France say that Mons. de Pointy’s squadron was ready to sail, but God knows whither.

“The King was pleased to be satisfied with the answer which I made, concerning the incapacity which is laid upon the issue of a Popish Queen, and has wrote to the Princess of Vaudemont to let the Queen of Spain know it, as from me, without taking notice that he was acquainted therewith.

“The Frenchman who was taken at Rotterdam, as he was going to England, has yet confessed nothing of moment. If the frost does continue, we may expect the French will visit us, in order to extend their contribution.”

R. 22, 96.

#### G. BRIDGES to SHREWSBURY.

1696, Dec. 19, London.—Lord [Monmouth] has employed persons to Lady Ma[ry] Fen[wick], to offer that if Sir John will go on in endeavouring to prove his hearsay paper, he will send him letters to make it good. She accepted the proposal, but Sir John rejected it, and said it would only make him go out of the world with more infamy. One of the persons [Monmouth] employed was one Smyth; the other was the Countess of Newport. The Lord Keeper can give an account of this. Shrewsbury’s presence would put a stop to these infamous practices. Refers to the proceedings of the Lords yesterday upon Sir John Fenwick. Sir Ed. Seymour has lent the King 10,000*l.*, and is security to the butchers and graziers of Wiltshire for 20,000*l.* worth of fat cattle to be delivered to the Victualling Office for the Fleet; “which makes some people judge the preparations at Brest grows [grow] as cold as the weather.”

R. at Eyton, 21. Ansd. same day.

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

[1696, Dec. 23.] 1697, Jan. 2, s.n., Anvers.—“ I should not expect anything happy or prosperous in this new year, if I did not begin it well, by wishing all manner of prosperity to your Grace.

“ The negotiations at the Hague do still go forward, though very slowly, but the irresolutions of the Imperialists, and the folly of the Spanish Ambassador at the Hague (one Don Quiros, who talks, and acts, and thinks as Philip the II.'s ambassadors used to do) cause the greatest delays at present. Don Quiros made a long harangue last week, to exhort the Allies to continue the war, and declared the brave resolutions of the King his master to raise his proportion of 40,000 men, to be added to the forces which the Allies had on foot the last year. This Spaniard is like the famous madman at Athens, who fancied he had armies on foot and fleets at sea, &c.

“ They now talk of the Hague, and of Breda, for the place of treaty. Both our enemies and our Allies are in great expectation of the resolutions of Parliament; but as the good success thereof may determine our enemies to be willing to end the war, the same success will make our Allies willing to continue the war. I see the House of Commons are coming to such a capitulation as the French King ordered three years since. If it be found a good way of raising money, I wish the Parliament would settle it, as the French King did, to continue as long as the war.

“ We are still in pain for the preparations which are making at Brest, but I have seen a letter from Brest, which says the provisions for land-men are put on board by day and taken out at night, and that they are not really so great as is reported. However, the squadrons which you have now in the Channel are stronger than that which is now off of Brest under de Pointi: and instead of inquiring why the Thoulon squadron was not intercepted last year, one would venture to inquire why our fleet is not sent just now to attack de Pointi in the Rade de Bertaume.

“ I did send word to your Grace that I had powerfully solicited our Elector, not to grant his passports to Mons. de Bourepos, who was going in haste to Copenhaguen. I did prevail to stop him a whole month at Mons, though he had his passports from the Emperor and the States, and though the Elector's passport was actually signed. If I had received any orders about this matter I would have pushed it farther, even to carry his Excellence out of his way, with a party of drago[o]ns, until our treaty made with Denmarque were ratified. The treaty was signed at the Hague the beginning of December, and two months allowed for the ratification thereof, so that Bonrepos will still get to Copenhague[n] time enough to oppose the ratification.

“ I am ordered by his Majesty to prepare shipping and victuals at Ostende for the transportation of 15 battalions, to be sent to England so soon as ever there may be any occasion, and I am going upon that errand immediately. I hope to get everything



ready, though I have not one penny sent for such a service, or indeed for the subsistence of the Army; but I believe there is no fear of an invasion at present in England, especially if the funds were settled for this year's service.

"All the letters from Madrid speak doubtfully of the King of Spain's health, and the many pretenders to his succession are desirous, some, others unwilling, to have this Alliance dissolved, and the Christian princes disarmed at that day of scrambling.

"The last letters from England bring the good news of your Grace's recovery, for which I thank God very heartily. I am also told that your Grace was pleased to allow my bills in such terms as would make me vain, if I were not persuaded that we ought to serve our King and country as we do God Almighty, and when we have done all, to say that we are unprofitable servants."

R. 29 Dec. 96.

SHREWSBURY to MR. HILL.

1696, Dec. 26, Elyford.—"I have received yours of the 7th and 14th Dec., and wish all parties were perfectly well and fairly inclined to what they are treating about. I cannot see that delay will be for our advantage, and our plenipotentiaries being named gives great hopes, to us at least in the country, that the treaty is in a good forwardness.

"If a frost alarms you in Flanders, lest the French should enlarge their contribution, I am very sensible you are at an end of those fears. The present constitution of my health gives me so severe warning of all such changes that I cannot help observing the weather. When it is dry, I am almost well; when it is moist, very much the contrary. How such a weather-glass of a body will hold out the remainder of this winter, God knows."

*Copy.*

MAJOR-GEN. WM. STEUART to SHREWSBURY.

[16]96, Dec. 26, Dublin.—Landed here last night. "The ship that has the ammunition on board came out with me from Neston on Thursday night last, [but] being taken short with a westerly wind, has not been able to make a passage, but the yacht in which I came has done it with some difficulty. I believe she is returned to Neston, where I hope she is safe. About the middle of the next week I hope to settle matters so with the Lords Justices, as to be able to begin my journey to visit all the garrisons and forces that lie upon the south-west of this kingdom." . . .

R. Jan. 14. Ansd. 16.

BRIGADIER WM. WOLSELEY to [SHREWSBURY].

1696, Dec. 26, Dublin.— . . . "Since I came hither I find Major-General Stuart has orders to view all the garrisons in this kingdom. I was surprised when I heard it, because I look

upon that to be my province (as Master of the Ordnance), and I was very well prepared to have given the King a particular account of 'em when I was at London, if his Majesty had been pleased to have laid his commands upon me. Your Grace may imagine I am under a great concern about it (my whole fortune depending upon his Majesty's favour), fearing that I have either done something that has displeased his Majesty, or that his Majesty does not think me capable of discharging my duty in that particular.

"I have enclosed a short state of all the garrisons. . . . Our stores of war run very low, there being but 2,000 barrels of powder and 4,000 small arms in the whole kingdom, and the Government here at every turn gives out his Majesty's arms and ammunition to the Militia, which I hope his Majesty will put a stop to. . . . Since the battle of the Boyne, there has [have] been more arms delivered out of his Majesty's Stores here to several Militia officers than there are men in the Militia, and yet they are daily petitioning for more still.

"We were in a very good condition in our stores of war here till the first intended descent upon France, but then the Board of Ordnance in England drew away 4,000 barrels of powder, and other stores (of all sorts) proportionable. . . . The stores here are not under their power, for the Master of the Ordnance in England has no more power over me than I have over him; and I hope his Majesty will very well consider of it before he order it otherways. . . .

"I am eldest Brigadier of horse in the Army, and I doubt not but his Majesty will upon the first promotion make me a Major-General. I am informed his Majesty intends to provide for Sir Jo. Hanmer (by reason of his age) some other way." . . .

R. Jan. 14. Ansd. 16.

THREE PAPERS by LADY MARY FENWICK, delivered at the Bar of the House of Lords.

[16]96, Dec. 22.—(1) [Sir John Fenwick] desires leave to clear himself of an aspersion the House has laid upon him. Will lay the truth of the matter before them on condition that what he says will not be used as evidence against anybody. Desires that Lord[s] P[ortland] and R[omney] may be asked concerning intelligence brought to the King of the correspondence held here with K[ing] J[ames] by great men in this Government. That the King may be entreated to lay before the House the informations that were given against Lord Ma[rlborough], for which he was removed from his places and sent to the Tower. That the D[uke] of N[orfolk] may be examined as to what Capt. S[mith] said to him about the correspondence between K[ing] J[ames] and the said great men, and whether his Grace did not acquaint the King with the same. That Capt. S[mith] may be examined, and give an account of the correspondence, and of some original letters of the D[uke] of S[hrewsbury]. That the letters that came to the King's hands from K[ing] J[ames], the Q[ueen],

and others in France to Lord G[o]d[olphin] may be laid before the House, and that Lord[s] P[ortland] and R[omney] may be asked about it, &c.

(2) Points insisted on [by Sir John Fenwick], "intending to make good the truth of my account given to the King." Among others:—

"Had not Goodman made his escape, there were others that could give positive accounts."

"[I] insist, for ground of probability, the manner and time of Shrewsbury's laying down and Russell's laying down when the three Admirals came in, and the surprising and sudden coming in of Shrewsbury again, which then could not be voluntary; and what could constrain him, but the King's having some discovery of his dealings, by which means he was in his power?"

"[At] the beginning of this correspondence, one of the persons concerned was deprived of all his great places, and committed to the Tower, for a reason which must be upon evidence, and for such practices as he alleges, corresponding with France. He therefore desires the evidence against Ma[r]lborough at that time may be laid before the House."

(3) "The Bill [of Attainder] having passed the House of Commons, the only point in question is, what can most probably prevent its passing in this House of Lords."—This is a copy of the paper of advice [by Lord Monmouth], recommending Sir John to own and prove his confession to the King, for various reasons. It would be made clear that "he did not contribute to the removing of Goodman, for he depended upon his confession to save his life." See pp. 426, 429.

*These three papers are in a legal handwriting, the same as that of the copy of the letter of M. Smyth, 19 Feb. 1695[-6]. See House of Lords' Journals, XVI. 47, 52, 53.*

#### G. BRIDGES to SHREWSBURY.

1696, Dec. 29, London.—Mr. Vernon has given Bridges an account of Mr. Smith, who is the principal tool of Lord M[onmouth]. Was mistaken when he named the Countess of Newport, but the person was a woman of the same name, viz., Mrs. Mortimore, the confectioner's widow, who was once a witness for Lord Montague against Lord Bath. She was joined with Smith to make good Sir Jo[hn] Fen[wick's] information. Since this villainy has been detected by the D[uke] of Nor[folk], he[M]onmouth has almost gone mad, and his whole business has been to run into all public places to justify himself. On Sunday last he was shut up with the King for an hour and a half,<sup>o</sup> and from thence went to the Lord Chief Justice Holt's, where he threw out several reflections upon Shrewsbury and Mr. Russell. The Lord Chief Justice did not speak with him alone, and when he went from thence he said he was going to Newgate, presumably to make witnesses of some of the prisoners. He has also been with Mr. Secretary Trumball, as Mr. Vernon can

\* See p. 430.



inform Shrewsbury. By these preparations it may be judged what game he will play when the Lords meet next. In the end it will all fall upon his own head.

Complains of the usage he has met with from the Cabal in Dover Street, on account of his zeal for his Grace's service. Is looked upon as a spy. "The zeal of that party is so violent that they would rather all the world besides sunk, than a hair of one of them should fall to the ground. But the lady of that house is so linked with Mr. Buckley that she thinks nothing well but what he approves. Katie Smith is the great confidant, and you very well know what star it is that influences her, and whither all is carried that she can make herself worse off. What letters you write there to my Lady Shrewsbury, that happen to be left there, are all opened before they are sent to her, as she sends me word, and has desired me to take care no more are left there for her." Is sorry to hear of his Grace's relapse.

R. 31. Ansd. 2d Jan., 96-7.

[THE TREATY OF RYSWICK.]

[1697.]—Articles for Peace between William III., King of England, and Louis XIV., King of France; 15 in number.

*Copy or draft, Latin.*

[THE PROTESTANTS IN FRANCE.]

[1697.]—"Manifeste des habitans des Sevennes sur leurs prises d'armes."

This gives a long description of their persecutions and sufferings on account of their religion, ending with an appeal for succour to all kings, princes, and peoples.

*French. 12 pp. 4to.*

G. BRIDGES to SHREWSBURY.

1696-7, Jan. 5, London.—It is impossible to guess what Lord M[onmouth] means. Was sent for yesterday to Cardigan House, and desired by Lady Midd[leton?] to propose to Mr. Russell that Shrewsbury and he should intercede with the King not to pass the Bill against Sir John Fen[wick]. "The arguments that were used were, that it would appear generous after he was condemned on Shrewsbury's account, besides that he reported he was taken and condemned by my Lord Mid[dleton's] friends." Will give no answer till he has his Grace's directions.

Re. 7th. Ansd. same day.

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1696-7, Jan. 10-20, Gand.—"I have received the honour of your Grace's letter of the 26th past, and am very much afflicted at the alteration of your health together with the weather. If I had any faith in masses, I would set a 1,000 altars at work for your Grace's recovery.

“I am still ready to send your Lordship a gazette of what we are doing on this side. The negotiations at the Hague go on, and I believe all parties are now inclined to press to a conclusion, except the Imperial Ministers. The Count de Kinski, out of jealousy and rage against Mons. Dyckvelt, does delay everything. The *préliminaires* are settled in the way which is here enclosed. There will be some debating at the treaty in proper time, about the fortifications of Luxembourg and Stratsbourg, but I believe the greatest difficulty will be about Lorraine. The French offer it only as they did offer it at Nimegue, which was on such hard terms that the Duke of Lorraine would not accept it. The Emperor and indeed all the Allies are obliged to procure better terms if possible for the House of Lorraine, but the French are very positive, and say they'll rather continue the war than give up Lorraine otherwise. They would I believe give up Lorraine, purely and simply, on condition to keep Stratsbourg, but the Empire will not consent to that.

“The last debates have been about the place of treaty. The French say they are willing to treat anywhere, since they are content to treat. The Imperialists have excepted against the Hague and Utrecht, only out of spite. It was then agreed to offer the choice of Breda, Maestricht, and Nimegue to the French. Now Cagliere says he is content to leave the Hague to the ministers of the Allies, and that the French ministers will reside at Delft, and that the conferences should be at Ryswick. This proposition is wonderfully agreeable to all the ministers of the Allies, and to all who are desirous to advance the negotiation, for it will save near two months' time, almost all the ministers being already settled at the Hague.

“Now all endeavours are using to prevail with the Emperor to be content with this proposal, which is, I believe, agreeable to our King. I know one thing which should determine the Imperialists, methinks, to consent to put an end to this war, which is that the six upper Circles of the Empire are entered into a project of association for their own defence, which, if it does go on well, it (*sic*) will lessen the Emperor's authority very much. Notwithstanding all these endeavours for peace, our enemies prepare for the campaign as if they intended nothing but war.

“I fear Sir Clouseley Shouyel (*sic*) was mistaken in his intelligence, if he thought de Pointi sailed from Brest the 27th past, as the news from London says. The news we have from Paris is, that a squadron of eight ships went from Brest towards Rochfort the 27th Dec., which met a great storm, which carried four of 'em to sea, and the other four to perish on the coasts; that de Pointi himself put to sea the 6th instant, s.n., with 13 men-of-war and 30 transport ships, and 'tis believed he's gone to the West Indies. The French will make peace here, and yet make war in the Indies; better so, than land in England; and I am glad my labour at Ostende is not necessary.

“The Elector of Hanover is very ill; some think he's dead.

[P.S.] "I have got a sight of the treaty concluded with Denmarque, which that King has signed, before the arrival of Bonrepos; it is a defensive league only, but the King of Denmarque is to renounce to (*sic*) all commerce with France, and if we can take any Danish ships trading to France, they are good prize. The Danish King does also promise to suffer no French men-of-war, or capers, to come into his ports, unless for shelter in time of storms. For this the King and the States are to pay 300,000 crowns per annum to the King of Denmarque, which is what the French paid him. These articles are kept very secret; perhaps the Danes would get subsidies paid on both sides, &c., &c."

*Endorsed*: 17 (*sic*) Jan., 96. R. 15. *Enclosure* :—

"Preliminaires ajustés, &c.

"1er. Le Roy treschretien demeure d'accord de negotier sur le base et fondement des traités de Westphalie et Nimegue, avec tous les Alliés.

"2. De restituer la ville de Stratsbourg en l'etat qu'elle a été occupée par sa Majesté.

"3. Comme aussy la ville de Luxembourg en l'etat qu'elle a été prise par saditte Majesté.

"4. Les villes de Mons et de Charleroy en l'etat qu'elles sont present[*e*]ment.

"5. Les places de Catalogne, qui sont entre les mains du Roy, en l'etat qu'elles ont été prises.

"6. Toutes les reunions qui se sont faites depuis le traité de Nimegue.

"7. La Lorraine, selon la condition dudit traité de Nimegue."  
*In Hill's hand.*

#### NEWSLETTER FROM PARIS.

1697, Jan. 10-20, Paris.—The negotiations for peace are expected to be successful, but great preparations are being made for another campaign. "Quelques resolutions favorables que prennent (*sic*) le Parlement d'Angl. pour fournir a son Roy les moyens qu'il demande, on est persuadé icy qu'il voit bien que l'affaire de la monnoye ne pourra pas estre redressée pendant la guerre, et que la levée des desniers pour la continuer devenant tres difficile, il se portera à la finir par une prompte paix." Remarks on the preliminaries, passports, &c.

"On a eu avis icy que l'esquadre du Sr. de Pointis est partie de la rade de Brest; on espere que sa navigation sera heureuse; mais quoyque cet armement aye donné des grandes inquietudes aux Anglois, et qu'il leur ait fait faire une grande depense, dans la crainte de quelque descente en Ecosse ou en Irlande, et [il?] n'y a point d'apparence qu'on ait voulu former un pareil dessein aux depens des particuliers qui ont contribué a cet armement, et il est plus probable que c'est pour une entreprise dont il pourroit revenir des avantages considerables aux interessés."



French news. Attack on the Portuguese Ambassador on leaving the Opera.

“Le Prince de Galles est indisposé à St. Germain aussy bien que le Roy, la Reine d’Angleterre, et la Princesse, ce qui cause de l’inquietude à cette Cour là. On recommence à parler fort de la maladie du Roy d’Espagne, et qu’il aura de la peine à s’en remettre, et même à échaper.”

*Added by another hand:* “Par des plus fraisches advis de Paris, et de Madrid, ils se portent mieux tous.”

[WILLIAM SAVILE, MARQUIS OF] HALIFAX to SHREWSBURY.

[1696-7], Jan. 12, Lond[on].—Is sorry to hear he continues so ill. Is desired by the Lady Dowager to enclose “a paper of several things that are already transmitted to Mr. Ardin.” Extraordinary things have been done in Derbyshire, and may be prejudicial to the estate. She desires to know what directions his Grace will give, in order to maintain “that right.”

Ansd. 16th, 96-7.

G. BRIDGES to SHREWSBURY.

1696[-7], Jan. 12, London.—Was today in the House of Lords, where Capt. Smith’s papers were examined. These papers, which Lord Monmouth calls original letters, have been lodged at Sir William Trumbal’s office ever since the beginning of last summer. Some of them are letters from his Grace to Smith, letting him know when he might speak with him; the rest are copies of letters from Smith to his Grace, giving an account of the intended assassination. The greatest stress was laid upon his letter of 19th Oct. last, which seemed to give an account of some things which have been proved since, but that the design upon the King was to have been executed at Kinsington. It was said that his Grace was once at Kinsington looking about the windows, and the King asked him what he was doing; he replied that since he was informed the King was to be assassinated there, he was ascertaining if it were possible to scale the windows. The Lords sent a messenger to his Grace to know if he had kept any of Smith’s letters, and if they could be laid before the House on Friday next. Mr. Vernon was examined.

Smith when examined denied ever having spoken to any of the ladies that were witnesses against Lord Mo[nmouth], but owns to having been often with him. Hewett was examined, from whom Smith says he had all his intelligence, but alleged that he never gave him any but what he had from the post-boys, for which Smith sometimes gave him a crown. This is all Lord Monmouth has produced in his defence. Judgment on his Lordship is put off till tomorrow, to enable him to produce Simon Harcourt, Clerk of the Peace of Middlesex, who came to town tonight from Oxford. He is to be examined concerning the report that Lord M[onmouth] was named in Sir Jo[hn]

Fen[wick's] paper, and that the report came from my Lady M[ary] Fen[wick]. He is quite given up by the Court, from whence he expected his support. The King publicly said in his bedchamber that Monmouth had been with him an hour and a half in his closet, and talked all the time; when he had done, the King said "Very well, my Lord," and so left him. The King said he told this because he heard that Monmouth had given a large account of what had passed between them there, but if he told more than this it was a lie, as all was that he said of him in the House of Lords. The King sent a message to the House of Lords this morning, before Smith's papers were read, to acquaint them that Shrewsbury had told him all that had passed between his Grace and Smith.

[P.S.] The King passed Sir John Fen[wick's] Bill yesterday, and it is thought he will suffer the next week.

#### The EARL OF MONMOUTH.

[1697, Jan. 15.]—Resolution of the House of Lords, committing the Earl of Monmouth to the Tower, for aiding Lady Mary Fenwick in preparing papers delivered at the Bar of the House, and for "undutiful words sworn to have been spoken by him of the King."<sup>o</sup>

*Copy.*

#### GODOLPHIN to SHREWSBURY.

[16]96-7, Jan. 16.—"I trouble your Grace with the enclosed copy of an Address or representation [to] the King, as it was drawn this morning by the Committee in order to be presented to the House of Lords for their approbation upon Monday, because I think it will be the shortest as well as the fullest account of the close of those examinations which have so long depended there in relation to my Lord Monmouth. This matter held us last night till it was so very late, that my Lord Keeper [Somers] had only time to acquaint the House that he had a letter of your Grace's to acquaint them with. They have agreed to go upon it Monday, which I hope will put as good a conclusion to that part of this troublesome matter as there seems to be for the present of the other.

"It would be endless to repeat to you all the idle and frivolous impertinencies as well as the strange and extravagant madneses and contradictions which we have heard upon this occasion. There were about twelve or thirteen dissenting Lords to the second vote recited in the enclosed paper, viz., Duke of Bolton, Duke of Newcastle, Earl of Oxford, Earl of Warwick, Earl of Stanford, Earl of Mecclesfield, Earl of Warrington, Earl of

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\* House of Lords' Journals, XVI. 72.

Sandwich, Lord Delawarr, Lord Fitzwater, Lord Dursley, Lord Raby, Lord Herbert; and Lord Haversham would have been of the same mind, but was absent.

“My Lord Gr[eat] Chamberlain [Earl of Lindsey] having not taken occasion to say anything to me since my last to your Grace, I shall say no more to him till I hear whether you have any farther directions to give me in that matter.”

HEN. GUY to [SHREWSBURY].

1696[-7], Jan. 16, London.—“I have not troubled your Grace with my letters, both because I still heard how your health stood from my enquiry at your house, and likewise because you knew exactly from other hands how all things went in the House of Lords, where I was not capable of doing you much service, but what I could was faithfully employed for you.

“But the matter being now determined there, I cannot in duty forbear to congratulate your Grace, that your innocence is at last rescued from the malice of ill men, and I can assure you, that not only your friends, but all (who have the stamp of an honest character) do truly rejoice in it, as a right to common justice as well as to yourself.

“There are many particulars fit for your knowledge, which must be deferred till your indisposition will permit us the honour of seeing you here, which I hope may not be very long.” . . .

[COLONEL] GUS. HAMILTON to [SHREWSBURY].

[16]96[-7], Jan. 16, Athlone.— . . . “Being informed by my friends in London that Mr. Pendergrasse is like to get a grant of that estate that by your Grace’s recommendation the King was pleased to give me a custodium of about two years ago, with a promise of a further grant, occasions this. . . . Being remanded hither upon the apprehension of an invasion, before I had the opportunity of laying my case before the King, I must have recourse to your Grace, and represent to you that, before I had the honour of carrying the King’s commission, I was as early and as effectually in his service as any gentleman in Ireland, and more exposed in his service before Duke Shoneberg landed than in all the service of Ireland after, though I had the honour to command the Grenadeers at the storming of Athlone. . . . I was at a considerable trouble and charge in discovering concealments of that estate, and having inquiries to invest it in the King. I have likewise repaired the mansion-house, [and] built two mills and several houses upon waste lands, to encourage Protestant tenants.” . . .

WHARTON to [SHREWSBURY].

[16]96-7, Jan. 20, Whitehall.—“I gave your Grace so tedious and so long an account of the proceedings before our House the



last time I writ, that I ought for that reason to give you now as little trouble as 'tis possible.

“There is very little can be told you, but to repeat the votes that have been agreed to this morning, which Mr. Vernon will send to you, and will at the same time, I suppose, let your Grace know that the House with all the readiness in the world came into the motion that was made for the first question; which being foreseen by the Marquess of Normanby (who is no very ill guesser at the temper of the House), he thought fit to go away before the end of the Report which my Lord Rochester made of Mr. Smith's papers, which were referred to a Committee the day before.

“'Tis not possible for me, or for anybody, to guess what the Lord [Monmouth] in the Tower designs to do next; the conjectures upon the matter are so extravagant that nobody can imagine what his warm head will aim at. He is certainly the first that ever endeavoured to make friends (which 'tis said he endeavoured to do) to be impeached by the House of Commons. I rather think he will be at last glad to be off of this matter, and that he will petition, and submit to the King and to the House, too soon (for himself I mean) rather than too late.

“The expectation that we may reasonably have now of warmer weather makes me hope that your Grace will recover apace, and that we shall quickly see you here.”

R. 22. Ansd. 23.

#### G. BRIDGES to SHREWSBURY.

1696[-7], Jan. 20, London.—Congratulates his Grace on the justice the House of Lords have done him. Some Lords would have stopped it if they could. Lord Monmouth has desired the Lord Keeper to use his interest with the King not to displace him. Saw the King at Kinsington yesterday, who asked after his Grace's health with much kindness and concern. Shrewsbury's enemies are greatly disappointed at Smith and Hewett being discharged. Saw Lady Shrewsbury in town today.

#### SUNDERLAND to [SHREWSBURY].

[1697,] Jan. 21.—“I believe you will be satisfied with what has passed in both Houses of Parliament relating to yourself, and I hope they will soon do as well for the public; but it is impossible to be alone and seek (*sic*) in the country without spleen; therefore, for God's sake, come to us as soon as you are able. Besides the advantage that I am confident it will be to your health, it will be a great satisfaction to your friends, and most particularly to,” &c.

#### MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1697, Jan. 21-31, Bruxelles.—“Our weather is here very dry and very cold, and I am glad of it, because I have not so much

apprehensions from all the force of our enemies, for any of our quarters, as I have for your Grace's health.

"The courier from Vienne, which was so long expected, is arrived at the Hague, but does not bring anything which can I think advance much the negotiations which are there. I have told your Grace that the Imperialists did at first demand the simple restitution of Lorraine, without any restriction. The French would not promise that, nor enter upon the treaty upon those terms. Then they desired that the business of Lorraine should not be any ways mentioned in the *préliminaires*, but left entire to the time of treaty; that was agreed to by everybody. Then the Imperialists changed their minds, and would again have the restitution of Lorraine put into the *préliminaires*. It was done so also, but in such terms as they do not like; and therefore by this courier they do now desire that if the business of Lorraine cannot be adjusted in such terms as they desire in the *préliminaires*, they are contented to pass forward, on condition the Allies will promise that the said affair shall be [the] first which shall be resolved on at the general treaty. There we now stand.

"This courier brings no consent about the place of treaty. All those who are inclinable to end this affair are very earnest to treat at the Hague, in hopes to save the hazards of this campaign, which will not be possible if they treat anywhere else. 'Tis very plain that the Imperialists do make all the delays which they can in a business which they have interest to dispatch, but such is our misery that we have Allies, who can neither make war nor peace.

"We have here the merriest Court on earth; balls and comedies every night, and nothing to do all day. We are in some apprehensions that our enemies will attempt something early, perhaps the siege of Namur; but let the King of England and the States look to it."

R. 25.

#### G. BRIDGES TO SHREWSBURY.

1696[-7], Jan. 25, London.—Received his Grace's of the 23rd, with one enclosed to Lady Shrewsbury. Is glad to hear that he can ride on horseback. Has been told by Sir Thomas Southwell of a new commission going for Ireland, including Lord Galloway and Lord Clifford, and that Sir Joseph Williamson or the writer has been named for the third, but that Williamson's being appointed plenipotentiary was an objection to him. Requests his Grace to write a line in his own behalf to the King or Mr. Keppell, the new Lord Albemarle, to secure the position, the latter being inclined to make Bridges some return for bringing in the Bill for his naturalisation. This post would be a great advantage to him, as it would give him an opportunity of settling his own affairs in Ireland, which are in disorder.

R. 28. Ansd. 30.

## THE EARL OF ROCHESTER TO SHREWSBURY.

1696-7, Jan. 26, Whitehall.—“I was extremely surprised that there could be so advantageous an account given to your Grace of the small share I had in serving you in the House of Lords, as to occasion so very obliging a return of it in your letter of the 23rd; but I am very sensible of that honour, and extremely pleased that I had the good fortune to do anything that hath been so kindly taken by you, to whom I have long had all inclinations of true service; and though I have not the vanity to think I have been at all useful to you, because you had so many friends, and so few and so little enemies, yet it is a very great satisfaction that it hath procured me the assurance of your friendship, which I will ever endeavour to preserve.”

R. 28.

## SHREWSBURY TO MR. HILL.

1696-7, Jan. 30, Eyford.—“I have yours of the 10-20 and 21-31 of Jan. I doubt, if the Emperor’s Minister be so backward towards coming to a treaty of peace, it will prove like one restive coach-horse in a set—spoil the rest. There is no question but treating at the Hague would gain time, which, considering the season of the year, is very precious. If the campaign opens and action follows, all that has been thus long doing may be to be begun again, by the success of one day on either side.

“Though I am confident such hearty good wishes as yours must do one good, yet notwithstanding I am still in this dismal place. The physicians assure me that with patience I am out of all danger, but they require more time, which I perceive I must submit to.

“By some French letters I understand the late King James has prepared another Declaration, and also a letter to be presented to the Ministers of the Allies as soon as they meet at the treaty of peace. If either of these come to your hands before they are public here, you will oblige me in letting me see them by the first opportunity. When they are printed, it is probable they will be dispersed among the English Papists in Flanders.”

*Copy.*

## ARTICLES OF PEACE.

1697, Jan. 31–Feb. 10, Hague.—“Extrait du Protocol du Ministre de sa Maj<sup>te</sup> de Suede, tenu à la Haye [&c.].

“Aujourdhuy à onze heures du matin, le Sieur de Cailleres, Ministre de sa Maj<sup>te</sup> Tres Chretienne, est venu avec le Sr Dyckvelt chez le sousigné Ministre du Mediateur, et après luy avoir montré son pleinpouvoir en original, et lû celuy des Ministres de S. M. I<sup>ie</sup>, dont les copies ont été collationnées, et reciproquement communiquées, il luy a dicté la Declaration suivante.



## Articles Preliminaires.

1. Le Roy consent et accorde, que les Traités de Westphalie et de Nimegue soient la base et le fondement de la negociation de la Paix generale à faire avec tous les Alliés.

2. De restituer à l'Empire la ville de Strasbourg dans l'état qu'elle a été occupée par Sa Majesté.

3. De rendre au Roy d'Espagne la ville de Luxembourg, en l'état present.

4. Les villes de Mons et de Charleroy, dans l'état qu'elles sont presentement.

5. Le places de Catalogne, qui sont entre les mains du Roy, et que sa Maj<sup>te</sup> a prise depuis la Paix de Nimegue, dans l'état qu'elles ont été prises.

6. A l'Eveque de Liege, la ville et le chateau de Dinant, dans l'état qu'ils ont été pris.

7. Toutes les Reunions qui ont été faites depuis le Traitè de Nimegue.

8. La Lorraine, selon les conditions du dit Traitè de Nimegue.

Cela étant fait, le dit Ministre de France et le dit S<sup>r</sup> Dyckvelt se sont transportés chez le Sieur Boreel, qui, à cause de son indisposition, ne pouvoit pas être present, comme il étoit convenu. Et le Ministre de Suede s'y étant aussi rendu un moment après, les Sieurs Boreel et Dyckvelt luy ont dit en presence du dit Sieur de Cailleres, qu'ils étoient convenus, que moyennant la conclusion, et lors de la signature de la Paix, le Roy T. C. reconnoitra le Prince d'Orange, Roy de la Grand Bretagne, sans y faire aucune difficulté, restriction, condition, ou reserve: Ensuite de quoy, le Sieur de Cailleres luy a declaré, qu'il confirmoit au nom de sa Majesté T. C. ce que Mess<sup>rs</sup> Boreel et Dyckvelt luy avoient dit de la dite convention.

“LILIENROOT.”\* [ L.S. ]

## MEMORIAL by JAMES II.

[1697, Jan.]—“Memoire Sommaire, contenant les raisons qui doivent obliger les Princes Confederez Catholiques de contribuer au rétablissement de sa Maj<sup>te</sup> Britannique.”

*Begins*: “Si le Roy de la Grande Bretagne a gardé le silence jusq' à present.” He gives an account of the proceedings against him since his exile in the reign of Charles II., the accusations made by the Prince of Orange, the measures of the latter in Ireland, &c.; and refers to the Peace in the course of negociation.

*French*, 19 pp.

## VILLIERS to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Feb. [2-]12, n.s., Hague.—“By the enclosed your Grace will see the progress we have lately made in our negociation. I must add to it that the States have given a passport for the French Ambassadors to come to Delft, though the place of treaty is not yet agreed on, and have named Boreel, Dyckvelt, and Van

\* The Minister of the King of Sweden, and “the Mediator.”

Haren plenipotentiaries for the Peace; it is thought they will have no other character, if the treaty is at the Hague, to avoid some disputes which may happen in some of the assemblies whereof they are members. I hope this business will continue to advance as it has done for these two last weeks, that I may have often something to entertain your Grace with."

R. 5 [Feb.] 96.

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1696-7, Feb. 4-14, Anvers.—“If the Houses of Parliament and the just opinions of mankind could as easily restore your Grace's health, as they do vindicate your honour, we should all be much happier than we are; but I hope a warm spring and a good rest of youth still will bring your Grace to London, at least before the King comes away.

“The foundations of a peace do now appear above ground, as you will see by the enclosed paper. The Imperialists have not yet consented to treat at the Hague, but insensibly they will come into it. The States of Holland have so much to lose, and Old England so little to gain, by the continuance of the war; the Courts of Madrid and Vienne are so slow, for their own reasons; the conditions which France offers so reasonable in the ————<sup>o</sup> we are now in; all the advantages of the peace are so entirely for the good of Spain and the Empire; our enemies are so forward in their preparations this spring; we and our Allies so backward; our enemies are likely to be so superior everywhere this summer; that we are very ill advised if we do not endeavour to prevent the dangers of the campaign, which cannot be done unless the King and the States will sign the peace immediately, and bid the rest sign. This is a little brusque, my Lord, but 'tis a *coup d'état* which is necessary perhaps. I do not foresee that the peace will go on faster for our having a Mediator who has a slow minister at the Hague, and will make delays for many reasons.

“I am told that King James has printed a manifest at Paris, but though I am assured of it from one who saw it I cannot yet procure a copy of it. I send today an account which I received from France of a servant of the Duke of Berwyck, who is it seems coming from Paris to murder our Sovereign, &c. I do not believe all these designs which are reported perhaps, but we must do just as if we did. I am forced once more to go to Flanders this cruel weather. I carry with me my constant vows for your Grace's speedy recovery.”

R. 9, 96. *Enclosure*:—

“Extrait du Protocol du Ministre de sa Majesté de Suede tenu a la Haye, le 31 Jan.-10 Fev. 1697.”

*Here follow sundry Articles, similar to those under date of Jan. 10-20.*

\* The word “conditions” has been nearly rubbed out here, and no other word substituted.

GI. SARUM [GILBERT BURNET, Bishop of Salisbury,] to  
[SHREWSBURY].

1696-7, Feb. 6.—Religious exhortations. Speaks of his “veneration” for the Duke. “In the end of October last I felt something, I know not what, moving me to pray with great earnestness for you, more than ordinary, for I assure your Grace I could not hinder myself from praying for you these eight years, more or less. I have felt it, since October, often so strong as to make me rise out of my bed in the night to pray for you, and this has held me ever since.” . . . .

R. 8. Ansd. 10.

HEN. GUY to [SHREWSBURY].

1696[-7], Feb. 6, London.—“I received the honour of your Grace’s of the 1st instant. As to the endeavours of that Lord to do you ill offices with your friends, it may not only be justly suspected, but indeed believed; after what the world sees he hath done to you, nothing can be thought improbable from him.

“But the Lord, our friend, hath directed me to acquaint your Grace, that you know what arts that Lord did use to give our friend ill impressions of you last summer, and that he was so plain with him in that point at that time, that he thinks he remained convinced that no such tricks would have any effect on him; for he never attempted it since, or if he had, he would have found it in vain, because he very well knew the man who offered at it, and because he will ever believe your friendship as firm to him as his shall certainly be to you.

“For myself, I thank God I never had that which may be called an acquaintance with him, and therefore neither did nor could hear any such thing from him; nor do I find it otherwise with the rest of your friends. I am extremely joyed that you begin to think of London, and do hope that though by your stay you will come with more sun to us, yet that you will come somewhat faster to us than he doth; I am sure you will be as welcome as he to all who love you.”

SHREWSBURY to the BISHOP OF SALISBURY.

1696-7, Feb. 10, Eyford.—Thanks for his letter of the 6th. Has had for the last four months leisure for serious reflection. Is coming to town, when he desires to converse with the Bishop. Wishes to know of a book on “the reasonableness of believing our revealed Religion.” Mr.<sup>s</sup> Vernon will send it down.

*Autograph draft.*

The BISHOP OF SALISBURY to SHREWSBURY.

[1696-7,] Feb. 13.—Refers to a letter received from him. “I fancy your Grace has seen *Pensées de Pa[s]chal*; they are

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\* “Bernard, of my office,” struck out here.



not all of a piece; some of the thoughts are fine, but not true, yet the whole is excellent. Grotius is so common that I think I need not name his book of the truth of the Christian Religion; but since a physician ought to regard the patient's taste as well as temper, I have sent one book to Mr. Vernon, that will I fancy come nearer a way that your Grace may be disposed to follow and approve of than any other. There are some things in it of which I do not quite approve, but I am afraid your Grace may be disposed to like it the better for those very particulars; yet the main is nobly treated and well pursued. I desired likewise Mr. Vernon to cause enquire for a French book of Mr. Le Clerc's *de l'Incrédulité*.

"We are all a-longing to see your Grace here; it will give a reviving to everything; but after all I wish you may not begin it too soon for your health. . . .

[P.S.] "The King has ordered a Chapter for giving E. Portland the Garter on Friday next."

Ansd. 27.

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1696-7, Feb. 15-25, Anvers.—"I humbly thank your Grace for the honour of a letter of the 30th past, which I received here, and for the good news of your recovery. If your physicians require patience, I hope your Grace will have it, for the nation has had a great deal, and had need of a good deal this winter, upon your Grace's account.

"I have seen, my Lord, an imperfect abstract of the late King's Manifest, which was shown at Paris to the public ministers, and was designed to be given in to the Mediator, at the treaty for a general peace. It begins with an apology, and that he cannot be silent at this conjuncture without prejudice to his honour and interests. It insinuates something of a proposition made to entail the Crown of England upon the Prince of Wales after the death of the present possessor, which the late King rejects as very contrary to his honour and conscience; yet I believe that proposition was is<sup>o</sup> what they would gladly have to be made. I hope to have a copy of the manifest this week, and to send it to your Grace; but I find it is so little approved, even at Paris, that the Court of St. Germain's does already disown it, and they are preparing another.

"The negotiations at the Hague go forward, but the whole House of Austria is restive, as your Grace does call it. They have indeed some reason, because the King of Spain's health is very uncertain, and they would be glad to have all the world in arms at his death. The Court of Vienna have not yet consented to treat at the Hague, and Count Kaunitz gave in a contra-declaration to the Mediator, after that Calliere had dictated the *préliminaires*, which is in effect a protestation against all that was then done. Now Count Kaunitz and Don Quiros have taken occasion to go to Bruxelles, as if there was nothing to be done at

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\* Sic; "is" begins a fresh page.

the Hague. The first comes to get the Elector of Bavaria's consent to the ninth Electorat, which the House of Lunebourg would gladly get settled before the peace. The other comes upon the pretence of receiving orders from the Elector, which he never designs to obey. In the mean time Mons. Dyckvelt and Calliere go on at the Hague; the States make all the haste they can possibly to come to a conclusion; and if they are blamed, as they were at Nimegue, for precipitating affairs, they will lay the fault on England.

"I have given a passport, my Lord, to the young Earl of Fingall, and to young Conte Taaff, nephew to the Lord Carlingford, who has married the fair Lady Emelie Plunket, that they may go to London, because they come not from France.

[P.S.] "The French plenipotentiaries were to come away from Paris last week. My Lord Athlone sent their passports to Mons; the Governor of that place sent 'em to Mons. Barbesieus; at which the Secretary of State *pour les affaires étrangers*, and the plenipotentiaries themselves, were offended, and the dispute lasted two days. The Court of France is not contented with the young Duchess of Burgoine; so is froward and peevish.

"I just now receive advice from Ostende that a whole fleet of 20 merchantmen, coming from Ireland, were taken within sight of that place, by a squadron of 15 capers of Dunkerque."

R. 19.

HEN. GUY to [SHREWSBURY].

1696[-7], Feb. 16, London.—"The occasion of this is by the command of my Lady Sunderland, who hath ordered me to acquaint your Grace that the Secretary[ship] of Jamaica hath been possessed by one Mr. Harris, of Worcestershire, for about twenty years, and he hath acted there by a deputy all the time, and that he is now in an infirm condition; and that this office being in your Grace's gift as first Secretary of State, she entreats the favour of you that when it doth become vacant you would please to bestow it upon a friend of hers, one Mr. John Baber—he is not related to Sir John, though of the name—and that she shall always acknowledge the obligation if she may obtain from you the reversion for him. I do know so far of him, that he hath a very good character, both for understanding and integrity. I am extremely glad at the hopes we have here of seeing you in London by or before the latter end of this month.

"I wrote an answer to your last some days since."

R. 18. Ansd. 20.

*There is another letter on this subject, dated 23 Feb.*

VILLIERS to SHREWSBURY.

1697, [Feb. 23-] March 5, n.s., Hague.—"I should sooner have acknowledged the honour of your Grace's of the 30th of Jan. had our negociation produced anything worth troubling you with, or that related to England, which has now happened in the

business of the passports, where it was thought that some difficulty might arise in regard of his Majesty's titles. To prevent it I have spoke to the Mediator to take care that his Majesty's titles receive no prejudice in the passports or any other act in the treaty. I told him that the French would never be suffered to make any distinction between his Majesty and the rest of the Allies, and that his Majesty would treat France in every point as France treated his Majesty.

"Upon this the Mediator has spoke to Mons. Callieres, who has consented to give the Ministers of his Majesty blank passes, as to the Ministers of the rest of the Allies. He likewise said he thought it reasonable that every packet-boat should have a pass for the vessel, her equipage, and for the letters she carries, merchandises and passengers excepted; but to this he would not consent without an order from his Court, which he would write for. By this agreement the packet (as a courier) may be stopped to see if she has not passengers and merchandises on board, but is not to be detained above an hour at most, nor led out of her way. The Mediator, in discourse with Mons. Callieres, mentioned a pass for my Lord Pembroke and Sir Jo. Williamson, but [it] was not found practicable, according to the article in the preliminaries about owning his Majesty, so that a good convoy is thought the best expedient in this affair.

"The Mediator has spoke to Mons. Callieres of the business of Lorrain, but as yet cannot get it upon better terms than France has already offered it. In speaking of this business, the Mediator assured Mons. Callieres that the Allies would never hearken to an equivalent for Straesbourg.

"The French except against the Emperor's bearing the title of Landgrave of Alsatia in his *plein-pouvoirs*, and say that his Imperial Majesty has never used it in any act since the Peace of Westphalia. This will be easily known, and easily adjusted by a declaration from the Mediator, that the taking a title by any prince shall not prejudice the pretension that any other can have to it.

"Our letters from Vienne say nothing yet of the Emperor's consent for the Hague, and those from Stockholm say that the mediation has been there required and accepted by that King. The French are expected in eight or ten days at Delft."

R. 6th, o.s.

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1697, [Feb. 26-] March 4, n.s., Bruxelles.—"I do send your Grace here enclosed the manifest, or Memoire, which comes from Paris, and which is so very weak, and violent at the same time, that it is not difficult to answer every line of it.

"I have had opportunity to ha[u]nt the Conte de Kaunitz and Conte de Quiros here a good deal these five days, for being ordered to assist the first about the admission of Bohemia into the Electoral College, we have been much together. I find these gentlemen still farther from any inclination to peace than I did imagine. The Imperialists will never consent to treat at the



Hague, though the French commissioners are actually on the road thither. The Spaniard still talks of the treaty des Pyrenées, and that the Allies are engaged to procure that treaty for his Master. The one and the other do declare they do not acquiesce in Mr. Dyckvelt's *préliminaires*; that they hope good success from this campaign; and that they are sure their masters will continue the war alone, if England and Holland should leave them. In the mean time Don Quiros is afraid that Bar[c]elone and all the rest of Catalognia will be lost. He owns that his King and all Madrid desire a peace, yet he continues his aversion to it.

“We have here a perfect thaw, but so gentle and regular that I hope it will not alter your Grace's health.”

R. 6th, o. s., 1696-7.

SHREWSBURY to MR. HILL.

1696-7, Feb. 27, Eyford.—“I have yours of the 14th and 25th to acknowledge. I think the declaration Cagliariere has made is not only a very considerable step towards the peace, but an extreme advantageous one to his Majesty, that the world may know what relates to him will not obstruct the conclusion of the peace, if all other matters can be agreed.

“Though it be most probable there is little truth in what you are informed concerning the D[uke] of Berw[ick's] servant, yet I make no question but you take the best care to seize him in his passage, or to give us such notice as may enable us to do it here.

“In two or three days I shall try to remove towards London, for though my bleeding is not quite stopped, yet I find myself so much better since the warm weather, that I hope I shall be able to endure the journey.”

*Copy.*

VILLIERS to SHREWSBURY.

1697, March [9-]19, n.s., Hague.—“I am to return your Grace my humblest thanks for the favour of yours of the 29th past from Eyford, and at the same time to express my joy for your safe arrival at London. I hope the air of that place will contribute to the confirmation of your health, as your presence will to the good of the King's affairs. I believe in a little time I shall be able to give your Grace some account of our advancing in the business here, the French Ambassadors being come to Delft, and we having some assurance that by the next letters we shall receive the Emperor's answer concerning the place” [of treaty].

R. 13, o.s., 1696-7.

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1697, March 9-19, Rotterdam.—“I cannot but rejoice at the good news of your Grace's safe arrival at London, and I wish the change of air may not alter the present constitution of your health.

Your King and country must dispense with a good deal of your Grace's usual application to business, and must be content to husband the strength and forces of a person who is to serve 'em both for many years.

"I have been at the Hague, my Lord, not to look into the negotiations of the peace, but to endeavour to make some preparations for the campaign. Our Army is indeed in an ill condition, and would be in a worse, I fear, if the hopes of peace, or the fear of being suddenly disbanded, did not support some of our officers in their duty, and drive some others into it. We must observe that the King has put his Army to a good trial. I have not been able to do much at the Hague; something I have done. The chief of the Spanish and Imperial Ambassadors are not yet come back from Bruxelles, and 'tis very visible that they, and most of the other ministers, will endeavour to make the negotiations of peace last as long as the war has done. I see men hard at work to fit up the house at Ryswick, though no consent is yet come to treat there. However, the French are to be tonight at Delft, and I hope the peace will be made before any place be named for treaty, or before the parties concerned are consulted. I hope they they will be called only to sign. I do believe the Spaniards are treating for a neutrality in Catalogne, and I believe the Imperialists are treating a marriage between the King of the Romans and Mademoiselle.

"I am going back to my post at Anvers or Bruxelles."

R. 13, o.s.

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1697, March 15-25, Anvers.—"I am just come from Flanders, and am very weary, but I must have the honour to write to your Grace.

"The Conte de la Tour, envoyé of Savoye, has been some time at Bruxelles, and is now here. I find he is to go to the place of congress, so soon as the treaty is begun, as *plénipotentiaire* from his Royal Highness. I find the little cunning body has used his endeavours to be as well as he can with our King, in hopes to meet no opposition from his Majesty or the States for including the peace of Savoye in the guaranty of the general peace.

"I find the little man has wrote to the King, and sent a letter to his Majesty from his Royal Highness. I find he wrote also more than once to the Pentionaire, but that he has received no answer. I find he had a design to go to London with his old character, if his Majesty had made any answer to the letters of his R. H., or if the Pentionaire had given him such an answer as he expected. I find he is now in pain how to behave himself at the treaty. He says his master has as much inclination as ever to be well with his Majesty, and would not willingly be forced to throw himself into the arms of France. Perhaps it is also the interest of our King not to force him to it; perhaps the Duke of Savoye is now capable of being a better ally than he was, since he has got all he could expect from France, and got his fetters off—I mean Pignerol and Casal. Perhaps his Majesty may think so, when his resentments are a little worn

off. However, it is worth your Grace's consideration, whether the Duke of Savoye's minister shall be at the Hague amongst the Allies, or at Delft with the French ministers. This little man has said so much to me that I could not say less to your Grace, and I know he will be impatient to see what answer your Grace will make to me.

"I have long since taken the liberty to advise your Grace that great diligence was used to open the trade between France and Holland, even before the peace is made. I believe it will be hard to prevent the covetousness and impatience of the merchants, unless his Majesty will order his men-of-war to visit all ships laden with French goods, whether with passports or not.

"I am assured that Don Quiros has received fresh orders from Madrid, to require (*sic*) the Mediator at the Hague, and to make no difficulties to the advancing the negotiations.

"Amongst some chansons de Noël, as they call 'em, sent from Paris, I find this enclosed."\*

#### SHREWSBURY TO VILLIERS.

1696-7, March 16, the Lodge in Hide Park.—"You may have reason to wonder that I date a letter from your own house, without having your Lordship's leave to be there, but I depended so much on your goodness to me, that having satisfied myself my Lady Orkney would make no use of it for the present for herself or family, and being of the greatest convenience imaginable in my present condition, I have ventured to come hither before I had your consent, for which I hope I shall have your Lordship's excuse.

"The French plenipotentiaries being arrived, I hope you will now in good earnest advance in your work, and conclude it happily."

*Copy.*

#### SHREWSBURY TO MR. HILL.

1696-7, March 16, the Lodge in Hide Park.—"What you mention in yours of the 9th, n.s., from Rotterdam, makes me more than ever wish the peace may be speedily concluded. If all parties are striving for the best market, it is most reasonable his Majesty should look more watchfully about him. His affairs abroad did never so absolutely require his presence as in this conjuncture, and he is so sensible of it, that I presume he does not design to delay his journey the first moment the affairs in Parliament will permit him."

*Copy.*



## MR. STEPNEY to the PENSIONER OF HOLLAND.

1697, March 21-31, Frankfort.—Extract, relating to the Association of the six Circles, &c.

*French, 1½ p.*

## SHREWSBURY to MR. HILL.

1697, March 23, Hide Park Lodge.—“I have laid your letter of the 15-25 before his Majesty, whose resentment for the Duke of Savoy’s past behaviour is not so over, as to allow his directing any formal answer to the Pre[sident] la Tour; but I perceive he thinks it so much the interest of Europe, by despair, not absolutely to throw the Duke of Savoy into the Fre[nch] hands, that his Majesty believes it will be necessary he should be included in the general peace, and allows you to say so as your own opinion, but not as by direction from him.

“The several interests and designs of the ministers at the Hague will draw so many different ways, that it were much to be wished his Majesty could soon be near the place, for if his presence cannot, nothing else will unite them.”

*Copy.*

## VILLIERS to SHREWSBURY.

1697, [March 23-] April 2, n.s., Hague.—“I have the favour of your Grace’s letter of the 16th March from Hide Park; it is impossible that anything would make me like that place more than the thought that it is any way convenient to you, and I shall like it for ever if it does contribute to your health.

“I thank your Grace most particularly for what you were pleased to say to my sister in the affair of Ireland. I depend upon your friendship in it, and I shall sincerely study to deserve it.

“I wish I could inform your Grace that our treaty advanced faster. The Imperialists continue to insist upon superfluous trifles, which proceed only from a false interpretation they make of some words in the preliminaries, but their way of cavilling shows that their real design is to defer the whole. The French, on the other side desire to save the expense of the campaign. If they would be a little more reasonable in the point of Lorraine, I should see no great obstacle that ought to hinder a speedy conclusion. It is very strange, this conduct of the House of Austria; whilst one branch of it seems, of all the Allies, the least willing to comply, the other tells us that except we send a squadron into the Mediterranean, nothing can save Catalogne but a neutrality.

“I send your Grace a new declaration we have from St. Germain’s; I doubt whether the Bishop of Salisbury will think it worth answering.”

R. Mar. 26, o.s.

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1697, [March 25-] April 4, n.s., Bruxelles.—“ I humbly thank your Grace for the honour of your letter of the 16th, though I have scarce time to do it. Our Elector sent an express last night to the King. I believe, amongst other things, that his Highness sends his despatches from Madrid, by which he was ordered to press our King for a squadron to secure the coasts of Catalonia; if that cannot be granted immediately, then his Highness is to let our King see the necessity of accepting a neutrality on that side; after which his Highness is to press the negotiations for the general peace, and to desire the King in the mean time to procure a cessation of arms, if possible.

“ The Court of Spain seems now in haste, that of Vienna is still resty (*sic*). The Imperialists demand new *préliminaires* before that they will consent to the place of treaty; but if the rest of the Allies can agree upon any terms with France, the Spaniards will now join with them, even against the Imperialists.

“ ’Tis certain, my Lord, that the King’s affairs here are in so nice a condition, that every day we run new dangers. We cannot keep our Army together much longer without money; and if any great disorder happens, as I fear it may, every day, I believe there’s an end of all hopes of peace.”

R. Mar. 29, o.s.

SHREWSBURY to VILLIERS.

1697, March 26, Hide Park.—“ I am extremely obliged to you for your kind wishes for my health, and to your house for the good air which contributes much towards it.

“ I do not like the news your Lordship sends about your apprehension of a neutrality agreed in Catalonia. It ought to make our King sensible, that other Princes will sometimes consider their interests before their engagements, though he is so scrupulous as to act otherwise.

“ I have not yet had leisure to read the late King’s second Memorial, which your Lordship has sent me, though I hear by those that have, it is esteemed not better than the first.

“ I have here enclosed sent your Lordship the description of an English officer, whose visits to one of the Fr[ench] plenipotentiaries has given some suspicion of his fidelity. If by the enclosed paper it could be discovered who the person is, it might be reasonable to enquire further into his character, and more narrowly observe his actions.

“ I should be glad of an opportunity to serve your Lordship, either in what my Lady Orkney has mentioned, or in any other occasion.”

*Copy.* “ Memorandum.—There was sent enclosed in this letter to my Lord Villiers (*sic*) a copy of advice from Rotterdam, dated there, 2 Ap. 1697, n.s.”

## THE EARL OF MONMOUTH AND ULYSSES BROWNE.

1697, March 26.—“Examination of Ulysses Browne, taken before my Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, my Lord Keeper, and Lord Privy Seal.”

This relates to some of the matters afterwards mentioned more fully in his Information (*see under April 28*).

1 p., in *Vernon's hand*.

Also, a paper endorsed: Copy of B.'s Case, drawn up by himself. Re. 10 Feb. 96.

1½ p., in *Vernon's hand*.

## MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1697 [March 26–] April 7, n.s., Bruxelles.—“I had the honour to write to your Grace last post. Since then I find that our Elector's minister at the Hague has made some propositions to the Mediator in order to induce him to offer a cessation of arms to the Allies and to the French. I am also assured that the Mediator has undertaken this matter, and I wish him good success.

“Several things are regulated by the Mediator in relation to ceremony, which is entirely abolished amongst the ministers. 'Tis also agreed that every minister shall have blank passports, in order to have free correspondence with his master; and our packet-boats are to be considered as couriers. The *pleinpouvoirs* are to be as they were at Nimegue.

“I send your Grace here a new Memoir, which is printed also, as the other was, in the name of the late King James; and it is worse if't be possible than the other was.”

R. 10, o.s.

## PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1697, March 28, Kensington.—“King, Archbishop, Prince, Lord Chamberlain, Lord Keeper, Shrewsbury, Lord Privy Seal, Mr. Secretary, Mr. Russel.

“Consul of the Corrunna's letter to Mr. Vernon of the 25th March 97 being read, complaining of want of money to defray the charges of seamen who are cast away and happen to be in the several ports; the Admiralty are directed to prepare instructions for the Consuls to provide for such seamen as shall be there in distress. Those who are put on shore from his Majesty's ships to be provided by the Navy (?), those from the merchant ships by the Treas[ur]y.

“Admiralty called in.

“Mr. Attorney to be spoke to about the Wexford charter.

“Mr. Yard to send the letter to the Admiralty which mentions the privateers lying before Newcastle.

“The Newfoundland instructions to Col. Gibson, and likewise to Capt. Norris, were read.



“The Admiralty are directed to prepare instructions for the several Consuls, accordingly as was said above, and I am to give them an account at ——” (*sic*).

*In Shrewsbury's hand.*

“QUESTIONS PROPOSED by the LORDS' COMMISSIONERS to the ADMIRALTY.”\*

1697, March 31, Wednesday.—“Ordered by the Lords' Committees appointed to consider the Answer of the Commissioners of the Admiralty, pursuant to the order of the House of the 27th of November last, that the said Commissioners do on Monday next, at eleven of the clock in the morning, in the Prince's Lodgings near the House of Peers, lay before their Lordships answers in writing to the questions following (*viz.*):—

“Why did you continue your orders from the 3rd to the 24th of March 95-6 to Sir George Rook for his sailing into the Downs, when, besides your conjectural knowledge (as some of your Board termed it), you received certain notice from the Duke of Shrewsbury, upon the said 24th of March, that the King had sent for the Fleet to return from Cadiz the 27th of January before, besides the directions given you by his Majesty at Kensington, March the 1st, for the lodging orders for Sir George Rook at Portsmouth and Plymouth?”

“What was the reason why you did not agree with the reasons given you by Sir George Rook, in his letter of the 23rd April, 1696, for his going into Spithead rather than coming into the Downs?”

“Why you ordered Sir George Rook to send one ship only into Spithead, and whether then any orders did lie at Portsmouth for Sir George, and what those orders were?”

“How the Fleet which was in the Downs when Sir George Rook came thither, came to be in such unreadiness, both as to men and provisions, as Sir George Rook complains of in divers letters, and particularly the 30th of April and 2nd of May, 1696?”

“What danger would it have been to the kingdom to have sent the Fleet in the Downs, April 11th, 1696, to Torbay or before Brest?”

“What did you in order to the intercepting the fleet of French merchant-men bound to St. Mallo's and Haver de Grace, &c., of which notice was given you by Sir George Rook's letter dated the 22nd April, 1696?”

“Math. Johnson,  
Cler. Parliamentorum.”

*Copy.*

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1697, April 1-11, Bruxelles.—“I had the honour to write to your Grace the last post, since when we have no letters from England. I find since then several marks by which the Spaniards

\* This heading is derived from the endorsement.

show the great haste they are in either for a peace or a cessation of arms, or a neutrality in Catalognia. The last is what they will certainly obtain first, though I believe it is what they desire least. Our Elector has wrote again to his minister at the Hague, to press the Mediator as much as is possible about obtaining a cessation of arms. However, we have little hopes of success therein, for if the French are in earnest desirous of a peace (as we believe they are), and the Imperialists seeking all the delays they can, such a cessation would give more advantage to the Imperialists than the French do desire. Besides, the French are the most ready to take the field, and are pretty sure to live upon their enemies during the campaign, or upon those countries which they must restore. Moreover, we have made some movements here in Braband and Flanders which have awakened the enemies; they are now stirring, and the King's household is ordered to march towards Mons. In a very few days we shall see if there be any hopes of a cessation; if such a thing should be, I hope the King would not make any haste over.

"Our Elector is going today to Gand, to visit the posts and the canals, where his Highness is like to spend the summer.

"I must pray your Grace to consider whether the people of England does not amuse itself, when they think to get service from an army here which has seven months pay due to 'em."

R. Ap. 10.

#### SHREWSBURY to MR. HILL.

1697, April 2, Hide Park Lodge.—"I have yours of the 4th n.s., and am glad you think the Spaniards are now disposed to agree to reasonable terms of peace, even though the Imperialists should be in a contrary disposition. I could never imagine what should make them fond of a war they are so little capable to make any defence or figure in, and so averse to a peace, by which more is to be restored to them than to the rest of the Allies all together. I am confident his Majesty will make an effort to send a squadron to the Med[iterranean], rather than he will consent that a neutrality should be agreed in Catalonia. It would be very hard upon England and Holland that a cessation is to be made in all places but just where we are at the expense of supporting the war.

"All possible means are using here to get ready money to furnish the Army abroad, and I hope they will not by their impatience spoil all they have been fighting for these eight years.

"His Majesty commands me to send you the enclosed copy<sup>o</sup> of Mr. Stepney's letter to the Pensioner of Holland, which gives an account of the backwardness there appears in the Circle of Bavaria to comply with the treaty of Association concluded by the six Circles at Francfort in January last. His Majesty thinks this Association of so great concern to the public, that he would have you use your endeavours to dispose the Elector of Bavaria,

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\* See March 21-31.

not only to concur with what hath been agreed on, but by his example and interest so to influence others that it may have its full effect."

- *Copy.*

PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1697, April 11, Kensington.—“King, Archbishop, Prince, Lord Portland, Lord Keeper, Mr. Secretary, Lord Privy Seal, Shrewsbury, Mr. Russell.

“Present to Algiers to go with the first ships to the Straits, and the Admiralty to have notice.

“Consul Cole’s letter was read, praying to be paid for the sattie lost, and the bill of disbursements. Mr. Baker answering for the truth, I am ordered to allow Mr. Cole’s bill.

“Skinner bills allowed by order of his Majesty.

“Three hundred pounds to be allowed Mr. Broughton upon account, till his bill be further considered.

“Consul of Alicant’s bill to be allowed.

“The instructions to the Consuls about seamen cast away was filled up by his Majesty’s direction as it is now sent. Mr. Secretary to have a copy.

“The petition of the officers of the Marine was read, and no order upon it.

“If the town of Wexford under their corporation seal will empower any person to consent that judgment should be entered against them, then his Majesty will forbear entering it till such time as he has further considered what new charter to grant.

“And an intimation to the Justices in Ireland to take care that nothing grievous to the subject be inserted under the presence of their ancient privilege of fishing.

“Peter Cooke’s petition read, and he is to be reprieved for three weeks further.

“Mr. Russell gave his Majesty a paper, informing him the difficulties the Admiralty would lie under the next year from the Act of Parliament appointing so many cruisers, there being at this time so many employed of those rates on other services, that there do not remain enough at home to answer the service.

“Admiralty called in.

“I acquainted the King that the ships at Rochfort are working upon” (*sic*).

“His Majesty acquaints the Admiralty with a squadron intended for the Mediterranean.

“His Majesty desires a scheme to be laid before him before he goes, how the Fleet should act in these seas in case the French put out no main fleet this summer.

“The Admiralty are put in mind of the convoy for his Majesty’s voyage.

“His Majesty orders Capt. Addans’ (*sic*) ship to be brought up. I acquainted his Majesty and the Board with my suspicion that the taking this ship was by collusion.”

*In Shrewsbury’s hand.*



## VILLIERS to SHREWSBURY.

1697, April [20-]30, n.s., Hague.—“It is with very great satisfaction that I understand by your Grace’s of the 26th past, that your health is better. I hope the air of the place where you are, and the season of the year advancing, may every day confirm it.

“Upon enquiry after the man whom your letter describes, I find the Pensioner had the like information with this circumstance, that the person has been with the French but once, which shows that there is care taken here to know what people frequent the French embassy, and upon this occasion I will have a very particular search made.

“The difficulties which the Imperial ministers made are now over, upon our promising to do our best to obtain that for them in the treaty which they insisted upon in the preliminaries; but we have new ones which we did not expect concerning the reunions made by the French since the treaty of Nimegue in the Catholic provinces. The Spaniard has given in a list of them, and we always understood that the French would give their answer, so that the Spaniard should know the contents of it before the entering upon the treaty; but they now refuse to give it in any other manner than some hours before the treaty be opened, and then only to the Mediator or Dutch plenipotentiaries. The reason they give that the Spaniard should not see it, is, lest they should make any objection so as to hinder the entering upon the treaty; but this a pure *chicane*, for they are assured that whatever their answer is, it would not have the effect they seem to fear.

“The King of Swede’s death does not interrupt Mons. Lilienroodt taking upon him the office of Mediator, and as such he is gone this afternoon to the French to try what accommodation may be made in the affair of these reunions. I fear we shall not come out of it with honour.

“I cannot give your Grace thanks enough for your kindness in relation to my own affairs. I have already found the good effects of your favour to me, and I always hope the continuance of it.”

R. 23, o.s.

## MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1697, [April 22-]May 2, n.s., Anvers.—“I am to thank your Grace for the honour of two letters of the 23rd March and of the 2nd April, which I received here but yesterday.

“I have told Mons. de la Tour that your Grace had made me so favourable an answer to the letter which I wrote concerning his business at the Hague, that I believed he had reason to expect and hope for good success. I added, that I was so much persuaded that it was the interest of all Europe to keep his Royal Highness from falling entirely into the French hands, that I did not despair of seeing the King and his ministers of the same

opinion at the Hague. I said no more to him; I perceived he was satisfied with this; but he hopes your Grace will make him some answer to the letters which he sent to the King and to your Grace, if they came safe.

"I received your Grace's orders about soliciting the Elector concerning the Association of the Six Circles, and I will go about it immediately. I am going this night to visit our camp by Bruxelles, and from thence I'll go to the Elector's camp to press his Highness, as far as I can, in a thing which is against his inclination and his own private interests.

"I do not doubt, my Lord, but all possible means are used for supporting our Army here, but I can assure your Grace that we are so far in arrear, and in debt, that both officer and soldier are put upon a dangerous trial. I fear our enemies will be more sensible of our necessities than our friends and Allies are; and though these last would not be persuaded to think it was time to treat, I fear the others will believe it is now time for them to continue the war. The King of Sweden is dead unseasonably. I hope the King will not bring any more battalions over hither, my Lord. I fear the Regency may have as much need of 'em in England as in Flanders.

[P.S.] "I sent Mons. de la Tour notice that his letters to the King and your Grace may be lost, and therefore he sends me the enclosed."

R. Ap. 28, o.s.

SHREWSBURY to VILLIERS.

1697, April 23, Hide Park.—"This morning I have your Lordship's of the 20-30, which I had not answered so soon, but to congratulate your being appointed one of the Lord Justices of Ireland, which his Majesty has just now commanded me to prepare a warrant for. The two joined with you are the Lords Winchester and Gallway.

"I have his Majesty's further directions to send you the enclosed paper, which is a state of a debt the King and the States General did engage to pay to the Prince of Danemarke upon an adjustment some years since made between the King of Danemarke and the Duke of Holstein, in consideration of some pretension the Prince quitted at that time, in order to facilitate the Treaty. This was negotiated between my Lord Nottingham and Mr. Dyckvelt, but though the States stand engaged to the King for the repayment of half this sum, yet the Prince of Danemarke would not resign his pretensions till his Majesty had engaged to his Highness for the whole. There may possibly be some occasion now to remind the States General of this engagement, but I have no orders to tell your Lordship to do so, but only that you put his Majesty in mind of it when he is on the place."

*Copy. Enclosure :—*

"State of the Prince of Danemarke's Debt."

"There was due to his Royal Highness the Prince of Denmarke for the debt which was owing to him by the Duke of Holstein,

according to the adjustment thereof at the Hague, in July 1691, three hundred and forty thousand rix dollars, which his Sacred Majesty the King of Great Britain was pleased to promise the payment of, upon the adjustment of the disputes that were betwixt the Kings of Denmarke and Swedland in the year 1689, about the re-settlement of the said Duke of Holstein, when his Royal Highness did resign over the mortgage he had upon some part of the said Duke's territories at his Majesty's desire, and upon his Majesty's promise to pay the principal sum that should be found due, and the interest thereof until the principal was paid.

	£	s.	d.
“The said 340,000 rix dollars at the rate of 5s. each rix dollar amounts ( <i>sic</i> ) to eighty five thousand pounds in ster[ling] money - -	85,000	0	0

“For interest thereon from the end of July 1691 to the end of March 1694, is two years and eight months, at 6 per cent. per annum, is	13,600	0	0
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	98,600	0	0
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“For interest of 98,600 <i>l.</i> from the 31st of March 1694 to the 31st of March 1696, is two years, at 6 per cent. per annum, amounts to	11,832	0	0
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	110,432	0	0
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“For interest of 110,432 <i>l.</i> from the 31st of March 1696 to the 31st of March 1697, is one year, at 6 per cent. per annum, amounts to -	6,625	18	4
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	£117,057	18	4”
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MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1697, [April 26-] May 6, s.n., Gand.—“I came here to desire his Electoral Highness to consent, and to forward the good designs of the Association of the Six Circles, etc., as your Grace did direct me. I found his Highness very ready and very willing to promote so good a work, and he said so much to me about it-as if it was a thing which he desired passionately to see accomplished. I perceive only one difficulty which remains with his Highness, which is about the command of the troops which shall be raised and maintained by the Circles. He is content, he says, to see 'em commanded at present by Prince Lewis of Baden, because he is Prince of the Empire, and a Prince of extraordinary merit; but he is Lieutenant-General of the Emperor, and it will not be fit that the Emperor should name one of his own officers to command the associated armies of the Empire.

“I shall this day have a larger conference with some of the Elector's ministers about this matter; of which I shall give your Grace a full account. I must not omit that I told his Electoral Highness that the King has no manner of interest in this business, but only as it relates to the common good of the



Empire and of Europe, &c., which has (*sic*) such an impression upon his Majesty that everything which contributes thereto is very agreeable to him, &c. To which his Highness answered, that he should endeavour to promote this design with so much more zeal, because it is agreeable to his Majesty.

“We are still camped here as we were, and the enemies begin to draw together. The Elector is yet in town here, having had a fever four days continually, which has weakened him a little, but at present it has quite left him.

“The last letters from the Hague make us believe the conferences will be opened in form tomorrow, or next day, at Ryswick. Mons. de Lillieroot does continue to act as Mediator. I believe there will be no interruption made by the death of the King of Sweden. Indeed, the Hollanders are properly the mediators; they act when the negotiators are as it were in committee, and Mons. Lillieroot resumes the chair to confirm what is agreed on. We have still some hopes here of a cessation of arms, which is the desire of the Spaniards.

“I sent to your Grace by last post a packet of letters from Mons. la Tour, of which I believe the originals were lost.”

R. 30 Apr.

#### SEC. BLATHWAYT to SHREWSBURY.

1697, April 27-May 7, Hague.—“Your Grace will see by the enclosed that the King has had a very good passage of less than twenty-four hours, and is arrived here this evening in perfect health.”

R. 3rd, 97; ansd. 5th May.

#### ULYSSES BROWNE to SHREWSBURY.

[1697], April 28.—Has most likely been misrepresented to his Grace. Wrote with some heat to Colonel Talbot, but did not intend it for his Grace's perusal. Has had the birth and education of a gentleman. He has met with discouragement, but has had some encouragement from the Lord Keeper and [the Lord] Privy Seal. Cannot express the discouragement in writing, and so wishes to see his Grace. Is desired from Sir William [Trumbull]'s office to procure bail. The design is to cover the Earl of Monmouth's shame with the loss of the writer's reputation. If he had complied with the Earl, he would have had friends and encouragement, but now he has none, and his enemies are powerful.

*On a slip of paper:* “Several letters relating to the business of Brown and the Earl of Monmouth, in 1696-7.”

#### THE EARL OF MONMOUTH and ULYSSES BROWNE.

[1697, April 28.]—“The Information of Ulysses Browne, of the Inner Temple, gentleman.”

This relates to an assault on the Earl of Monmouth, on the road near Chealsey, as he was going to his country-house at

Parsons Green, by Browne, his friend Col. Fitzgerald, and one Davis; to Browne's subsequent dealings with the Earl, and to a pretended design to carry off the Earl to France. The assailants first met at the house of Mons. Dubeau in St. Alban's Street, over against St. Alban's tavern. The guards of Chealsey interfered. The Earl afterwards said to Browne, "If it were such a man as Sir Stephen Fox, such a man I would rob with all my heart." The Earl's house in Arlington Street is mentioned; also Covent Garden, a new alley or street out of St. Martin's Lane into Castle Street, the Piazzas in Covent Garden, the outward gate, the neat-houses below Mill-bank, the outside of the town towards Marrow-bone, and Exeter Exchange corner.

Browne alludes to the supposed intention of Sir Peter Frazier to murder the Earl; also to the Countess of Monmouth, the Lord James Howard, Sir John Trant, Sir John Fenwick, the Marquis of Caermarthen, Mr. Kapell, the Earl of Ailsbury, the Lord Mongommery, the Lord Chief Justice Holt, "the Prince of Wales," her Royal Highness [Princess Ann], Col. Talbot, and others. Browne was apprehended by one Armstrong as a Proclamation-man.

7 pp., in *Browne's hand, closely written, and endorsed*: This information is fuller and more particular than my former. *Also endorsed by Shrewsbury*: R. Ap. 28, 97.

Also, the first draft of the same information (undated), with replies to objections by Lord Chief Justice Holt and Mr. Secretary Trumbull, and copies of Browne's letters to the Lord Chief Justice and to Sir William Trumbull, 10 March [1697], complaining of his imprisonment.

10 pp., in *Browne's hand, closely written*.

Also, many letters from Browne to Shrewsbury and others, in one of which he talks of settling in Flanders.

Also, several letters from Col. G. Talbot to Shrewsbury, relating to Browne.

#### G. BRIDGES to SHREWSBURY.

1697, April 29, London.—After he left the Duke this morning he met Sir Thomas Southwell, who said he would rather be a Commissioner of the Revenue in Ireland, as the Duke proposed, than Secretary. If the Duke will send a message for him, it will put his restless spirit at ease. Intends going to Avington on Monday with Lady Shrewsbury.

#### SEC. BLATHWAYT to SHREWSBURY.

1697, May [1-]11, s.n., at noon, Hague.—"We having no letters from England since our arrival here, there would be no occasion of troubling your Grace, were it not to give your Grace an account of the King's indisposition occasioned, I believe, by the great heats and crowd of business. His Majesty began to be out of order yesterday, and continues so at present, being somewhat feverish in the same manner as he was lately in England, which we hope may be without any further consequence. His

Majesty has nevertheless for this reason put off his journey intended for this day to Zuylestein until Monday next.

“Your Grace will have an account of what passed at the Congress from our Plenipotentiaries.

[P.S.] “As there may be any alteration in the state of the King’s health your Grace may be assured of having immediate notice of it by express.”

“Since the writing of this his Majesty finds himself much better and the physicians are without any ill apprehensions, nor do they prescribe anything more to his Majesty than opening a vein when his business will give him leave.”

R. 4.

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1697, May 1-11, Hague.—“I came hither to receive his Majesty’s orders; and am going back to Flanders. The King designed to go this day for Zulesteyn, and thence to Loo, but his Majesty was indisposed a little yesterday, did not sleep well this night, and has now put off his journey. I wish he may be well enough to go, as he designs, on Monday.

“The plenipotentiaries met on Thursday at Ryswyck in form. They visited the *pleinpouvoirs* of the French, of the Imperialists, Spaniards, and Hollanders. They made an act in form, by which it was declared, that no titles assumed by any prince should affect or prejudice another’s right. They adjourned till this day, and are now going to meet again. I could not perceive that the French made any difficulty, exception, or cavil, which might delay the negotiations one hour.

“We are told that the French will have three armies this year this way; one on the Meuse, another in Braband, the third in Flanders, under the Marshals de Villeroy, Catinat, and Bouff[1]ers.

“The King has told me that the ministers of Savoy shall be welcome here, and has given his orders about ’em to my Lord Pembroke and my Lord Villiers.”

R. 4, 97.

SHREWSBURY to GALWAY.

1697, May 3, Eyford.—“I was encouraged, by the discourse your Lordship and I had relating to Sir Tho. Southwell, to assure him I would make all the interest I could to get him made one of the Commissioners of the Revenue in Ireland, provided he would contentedly desist from his pretension of being Secretary. He has by my Lord Coningsby and Mr. Bridges assured me he shall be entirely satisfied, and would rather choose that employment than the other.” . . .

Copy.

SEC. BLATHWAYT to SHREWSBURY.

1697, May [4-]14, Zuylestein, Tuesday.—“By my letter of Saturday last I acquainted your Grace with the state of the King’s



health; since which time, after bleeding and other favourable evacuations, his Majesty has found a continual amendment, and setting out from the Hague yesterday, arrived here in the evening. His Majesty rid out this morning, eat his dinner very well, and is going abroad again this afternoon, so that, God be thanked, we judge his Majesty perfectly recovered. There is nothing of business offers."

R. 8.

SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1697, May 5, Eyford.—“I have received yours of the 27th April with the welcome news of his Majesty’s good passage and happy arrival in Holland. I was in hopes I might have had no occasion to give the King or yourself any trouble from this place, but it falls out that I cannot be silent without doing his Majesty a disservice, as well as breaking my own engagement.

“When my Lord Coningsby returned from Margate, I perceived he was extremely desirous that Sir Thomas Southwell should be Secretary to the Lords Jus[tices] of Ireland, and he pressed me so earnestly to speak about it that I could not avoid enquiring of my Lord Gallway how that matter stood, and found by him he had received such commands from his Majesty as made it not fit to press that pretension any further, but, at the same time, that the King was favourably disposed to gratify Sir Thomas Southwell in anything else in that kingdom which should be reasonable. My Lord Coningsby was possessed that Sir Thomas had a promise from my Lord Gallway, the prospect of which had hindered my Lord from soliciting his being a Commissioner of the Revenue in Ireland, which he hoped his Majesty was well inclined to grant him. Upon the whole matter I saw it was impossible Sir Thomas Southwell could be Secretary, and yet perceived the promise was so warmly insisted upon, and such dissatisfaction taken at the disappointment it had occasioned, that wishing to pacify all parties I did engage to use the small interest I had to endeavour that Sir Thomas might be one of the Commissioners of the Revenue in Ireland, upon condition he would quit his pretence to be Secretary. On these terms he has desisted, and considering how well qualified the gentleman is, how far my Lord Gallway and I am engaged (as I suppose he will acquaint his Majesty himself), and that nothing else could have hindered an unlucky division at the first setting out of these new Lords Justices, his Majesty will I hope be pleased to direct that he be now appointed a Commissioner there.

“I send you the enclosed extract of a letter from Mr. Hill, and desire it may be laid before his Majesty. It is an answer to what he commanded I should write, to press the Elector of Bavaria to forward the Association of the Six Circles.

“According to his Majesty’s command I have solicited my Lord Winchester to hasten his journey, and he has engaged to begin his journey the 18th of this month.”

*Copy.*

## SHREWSBURY TO MR. HILL.

1697, May 5, Eyford.—“A relapse into my old distemper has sent me hither, to try if air will make me capable of anything again. Since I have been quiet I am something better. I have yours of the 6th, n.s.; and by this post have given his Majesty an account of the Elector’s favourable answer concerning the Association of the Six Circles, though I doubt not but you will give him a more particular relation of it yourself, and of what you may have since learnt in discourse with the ministers of your Court.”

*Copy.*

## GALWAY TO SHREWSBURY.

1697, May 7, London.—“Je suis fort aise des bonnes intentions que vous auez pour Sir Thomas Southwell. J’ay eu ordre du Roy de vous dire, my Lord, et à my Lord Sunderland, et à M. de Montaignu les intentions de S.M. sur son sujet. J’en ay escrit depuis conjointement avec M. de Montaignu à Mr. Blathwait; my Lord Coningsby a fait la lettre, et nous l’auons signée l’un et l’autre.” . . .

R. 10.

## SHREWSBURY TO VILLIERS.

1697, May 8, Eyford.—“I am glad to hear the Treaty is opened without any appearance yet of affected difficulties or delays. I wish it may be happily concluded, and so soon, that you may see the end of it whilst you are spared out of Ireland.

“I thank your Lordship for the caution you give about the Prince’s debt. The person that spoke to me of it from the Prince did not mention it as if his Highness expected any present satisfaction, or thought himself at any time concerned to press the payment from the States, having his Majesty’s word for it, which he did singly depend upon, but he took himself to be obliged to put the King in mind of the engagement he was under, believing the conjuncture favourable for his Majesty to get the Dutch to put the part they have promised his Majesty to furnish in some way of payment, that the whole may not fall upon the King, as probably it will, without some care be taken before the Peace be concluded.

“I hope I am something better since I have got a little quiet here, but far from that state of health you so kindly wish me.”

*Copy.*

## SHREWSBURY TO SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1697, May 8, Eyford.—“I have your letter of the 1-11, and cannot be free from all the apprehensions imaginable till the next letters arrive, which I hope will bring us the good news of his Majesty’s perfect health, and that so much misery and slavery is [are] not intended for Europe as in all probability the loss of him would occasion.

“If his Majesty’s health may make it proper for you to speak upon so trivial a subject as I am going to write, I desire he may be acquainted that, I suppose in the hurry of business at going away, he forgot to leave order with Mr. Lownds to pay 200*l.* as a piece of charity he was pleased to promise to a friend of Mr. Guy’s and mine. Their (*sic*) wants make the thing so pressing that I cannot avoid giving his Majesty this trouble in an unseasonable time, to beg he will give you orders to write to Mr. Lownds to pay the 200*l.* either to Mr. Guy or my order, and that one of us may have notice of it.

[P.S.] “I would rather the money were ordered to Mr. Guy, because my being out of town will occasion a week’s delay unnecessarily. The person for whom this money is solicited had an audience of his Majesty, and a promise of so much of his bounty.”

*Copy.*

MR. HILL to SHREWSBURY.

1697, May 9-19, Anvers.—“I hope this will find your Grace deep in the country, where I hope nothing importunate or troublesome can find you. I now begin to fear that our campaign will go on faster in Flanders than the negotiations at Ryswyck. Our enemies have three armies this way. One is commanded by Bouflers, which assembles on the Sambre, and makes head to our Army, which is at present commanded by the Prince of Vaudemont, until the King comes up. Another is commanded by Mons. de Catinat, who observes the Elector in Flanders. The third is commanded by Mons. de Villeroy, who is at liberty to do what he will, either at Aath, Oudenarde, or Newport. He has at present actually invested Aath, but whether he will besiege or bombard that place only we know not; but I fear he may do as he will. The King’s horse were all marching towards Braband, but upon this motion of Mons. de Villeroy the Elector has stopped them, and they are gone back to Flanders. I am just going to Bruxelles, and to the Prince of Vaudemont’s camp. I hope your Grace will be well informed of all the steps which are made at Ryswyck. I will be sure to lose no occasion of telling your Grace what passes in the armies.”

R. 15.

SEC. BLATHWAYT to SHREWSBURY.

1697, May [11-]21, n.s., Breda.—“I am to acquaint your Grace that upon your Grace’s recommendation, and another letter from my Lord Galway and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, his Majesty has been pleased to gratify my Lord Coningsby with the making Sir T. Southwell one of the Commissioners of the Revenue in Ireland.

“The extract of Mr. Hill’s letter relating to the Elector of Bavaria has been laid before his Majesty.

“Your Grace sees that instead of a sudden peace, we are going into a new war.”

R. 15; ansd. 17.



## SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1697, May 17, Eyford.—“I have your letter of the 21st May, and am glad his Majesty has ordered Sir Thomas Southwell the employment we desired for him.”

“The news of Aeth appears very melancholy to me, not so much for the consequence of the place, as that it takes away all my hopes of peace; and what some letters from Flanders tell us is intended towards its relief makes me a thousand times more uneasy than if the town were quietly lost. God send good success, and all glory and safety to his Majesty’s person.”

*Copy.*

## MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1697, May 17-27, Anvers.—“I am very much obliged to your Grace for the honour of your letter of the 5th, because it gives me assurances of your growing health, which I hope will be improved daily by good air, and quiet.

“We are here in the nicest situation imaginable. Everybody desires or wants a peace, and those who desire it least do so only because others desire it more. Yet spite, or folly, hinders those gentlemen at the Hague from doing anything to purpose. The Imperialists are now every day intrigued in ceremonies and pretensions, which delay what is more essential in the mean time. Aath is besieged, and our King could not forbear running that way, though there is little appearance of doing anything for the relief of the place, but by risking everything. The enemies are very strong, having all their forces within their reach. We are strong also, the King and the Elector being joined; but I do not perceive that the King or his generals are inclinable to play off the fortune of Europe at one throw. I believe they will rather expect the issue of some projects which are now on foot at the Hague, between the French and the Holland ministers, about a cessation of arms, which is treated very privately only betwixt them.

“I have told your Grace formerly that the Holland ministers are the true and real mediators at the Hague. The Swede has the character, and does act at Ryswyck, where the Imperialists and Spaniards, with the ministers of Lorrain and Cologne, did give in their pretensions to the Mediator the last day of the conferences. There is enough in those pretensions alone to employ the Mediator and the respective plenipotentiaries till Doomsday; but I hope a little good sense will cut and pare off great excrescences.

“The King is in perfect good health, as ever I have seen him.

“I might have told your Grace that one great difficulty at the Hague is about the character and treatment of ambassadors, which the Imperialists refuse to give to the ministers of the several Electors. The last insist that the practice at Munster and Nimegue was decisive in their favour; the Imperialists reply that what was done at Munster and at Nimegue was upon an order of

the Emperor, in which was expressed *pro hac vice*, and will not treat the Electoral ministers as ambassadors now, unless they have another order *pro hac vice*.

“All the ministers were agreed with the Mediator that the guards by Reswyck should let pass none but those who came in coaches with six horses. The minister of Lorraine came, it seems, with two horses, and was excluded, till some minister with a better equipage come by, and took him up. I mention these things to show your Grace on what trifles the peace of the world is attending.”

R. 22.

HEN. GUY to [SHREWSBURY].

1697, May 18, London.—Received his letter of the 15th, and acquainted Lady Sunderland with its contents. She is greatly obliged by the kindness shown to her. “She entreats you to perfect the favour you have begun; for it is either in your own gift, or else in the King’s by your recommendation by patent; and that you would please to cause the warrant for him (with power to act by himself or his sufficient deputy, as it was to the last) to be signed. My Lady Pulteney says that she loves and wants guineas; yet she should not think that so good luck as to see you here in a condition that your friends might enjoy you again.

[P.S.] “The place is Secretary of Jamaica.”

R. 20; ansd. 22.

SEC. BLATHWAYT to SHREWSBURY.

1697, May 20-30, Camp at Iseringhen.—“In pursuance of your Grace’s letter of the 8th inst. I have moved his Majesty for directions, which I send by this post, to Mr. Lounds for the paying 200*l.* to your Grace’s order or Mr. Guy for especial service without account.

“We march tomorrow nearer the French, who press the town of Ath very close.

[P.S.] “My Lord Portland is gone to Brussels, being very ill of the gravel.”

R. at Grafton, 28.

SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1697, May 22, Grafton.—“The place of Secretary in Jamaica being void by the death of Mr. Har[r]is, I desire to acquaint his Majesty with my humble request that he will please to bestow that employment on a gentleman whose name is Babor (though not related to Sir John), with licence to act by deputy, as Mr. Harris and others have formerly done. It is a person not known to me, but recommended by such as can well judge of his qualifications, and whom I should be very glad to oblige. I the rather hope his Majesty will not deny me the recommending to this

place, because (as I am informed) it has seldom been refused to the Secretary of that province I have the honour to be in. The last possessor was a servant to Mr. Secretary Coventry."

*Copy.*

SEC. BLATHWAYT to SHREWSBURY.

1697, [May 24-] June 3, n.s., Camp at Promelles near Genap.—“I most humbly acknowledge the receipt of your Grace’s letter of the 11th instant, which shows the great apprehension your Grace was then under for his Majesty’s person, from the attempt that was designed to relieve Ath; which having been since judged impracticable as well from the badness of the weather as the superiority of the French in numbers, who had besides posted themselves so very advantageously as not to be attacked without the greatest hazard to us, it has been thought fit to separate the armies again, that with the Elector of Bavaria being returned to Flanders, as [and?] we are come hither to prevent any further enterprise of the enemy on either side until by our reinforcements from England and Germany we may be in a condition of acting offensively.

“This being the state of the war, your Grace will be best informed of what concerns the Peace from the Hague, where matters go on but slowly.”

R. May 31, o.s.

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1697, [May 24-] June 3, s.n., Anvers.—“I am here chained to my Lord Ranelagh’s oar, which makes me less useful to your Grace’s service than if I were at the camp, because the letters come from thence later than from hence, and many things may happen there, after I have wrote from hence. However, I will show your Grace how I think we are seated now.

“The King at a general council of war, after some days’ irresolutions, resolved at last to leave Ath to itself. So his Majesty marched one way, towards the Sambre, and the Elector at the same time into Flanders. The enemies did take their measures accordingly, and the Mareschal de Boufflers marched towards Charleroy, to observe the King, as the Mareschal de Villeroy did go to face the Elector. Mons. de Catinat continues the siege at Ath, which holds out better than was expected. The attacks are not very vigorous, either because they would spare their men, or would give time to the negotiators. Their greatest fire has been upon some sluices, which keep the ditches full of water, and I do not yet find that they are ruined. By the best accounts which I could see, the enemies did outnumber us, when they and when we were all together; but the King has sent for some forces from the Rhine, to which he has some right, and they are to come this way, unless the King will have regard to the mighty solicitations of Prince Lewis, who has sent to require ’em. The Germans complain already that we shall



hinder the said Prince from doing anything this campaign by taking away these troops from him. We are apt to believe he would do as little if he kept these troops.

“Tis sure the Imperialists do less than nothing at Ryswyck, where they drive all things backward. Most of the Allies have given in their pretensions, which would be just if Providence had been on our side for eight years past; but in the present situation of affairs they are ridiculous.

“I think it is not possible to make any kind of peace by such negotiations and such negotiators. Something irregular must be done, or the war must continue. I must needs say that it will be very difficult for us to continue it, for my Lord Ranelagh sends me very little succours; and we came so lean and hungry into the campaign that we must starve before the end of it.

“I do not find that the French have yet given passports to our packet-boats, as was once agreed on; nor have they done any the least act which may look like treating with England. I am sorry I cannot send your Grace a more pleasant landscape of our situation here, but I am used to draw as naturally as I can.”

R. 28 May.

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1697, [May 26-] June 5, s.n., Bruxelles.—“I can add nothing to the letter which I had the honour to write to your Grace last post. Our armies are all quiet in the same camps. Ath is not yet surrendered; the enemies have changed their attacks, and have destroyed the sluices, which kept the ditches full.

“The treaty of Ryswick goes on very slowly; I hope that at the Hague between the French and the Hollanders goes on faster. I told your Grace that the Imperialists and others had given in very large demands and pretensions. I now send your Grace a copy of the answer which the French have made to them.

“My Lord Portland is still here in town, but pretty well. He takes the waters for the gravel, but people who look for mysteries in every thing fancy 'tis spleen, chagrin, and mortification. My Lord Albermale (*sic*) is made General Major of the Horse, and his regiment is made a regiment of Fuziliers, and takes post of all the light horse. Mons. Dauverkerque is made General of the English horse here. I am going this moment to the Camp.”

R. June 3rd, o.s. *Enclosure*:—

[Answer of the French Commissioners.]

“Auant que de repondre aux propositions qui nous ont esté données tant par leurs Excellences Messieurs les Ambassadeurs de l'Empereur, que par ceux du Roy Catholique, nous sommes indispensablement obligéz de demander qu'ils ayent a declarer s'ilz veulent traiter sur le pied des articles regléz et accordéz le 10 Febr<sup>r</sup> dernier, et jnseréz dans le protocole de S. Ex. M<sup>r</sup> l'Ambassad<sup>r</sup> Ex<sup>re</sup> de Suede, en qualité de Mediateur, ou s'ilz veulent y renoncer.

“ Au premier cas nostre responce est, que leurs propositions ne sont pas receuables, et au second nous conuiendrons aisement que ces articles demeurent abrogéz et comme non aduenus, pour traiter tout de nouveau sur les matieres qui y sont contenues, comme s’jl n’en auoit jamais esté question.”

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

[1697, May 27-] June 6, s.n., at the Camp.—“ I did myself the honour to write to your Grace from Bruxelles last night, but cannot forbear to do it again tonight, hoping I do only write to your Grace.

“ I think we are here in an ill condition to continue the war, and in none at all to make any peace. By what I have learnt tonight all things at the Hague are at a full stop, as well as at Ryswyck. I am morally certain that the French would have made a peace three months since, but I fear the King and the States have had so much complaisance for the Imperialists that it is now too late. I look upon Ath as taken; if the French will afterwards make any new proposals at the Hague, they may begin again; at present nothing is to be done.

“ I find the enemies have here, in their three armies, 209 battalions, by which they can equal our two armies with two of theirs, and have a third at liberty to act. We expect 12 battalions from the Rhine, and eight from England, with which, and some small detachments, we must make up a third army. But I fear the King of Denmark is marching into Holsteyn, which will oblige the Lunebourgers to go home; and I fear the Elector of Saxe is now actually treating with the French by the ministry of one Mons. Roses, whom he has sent to Copenhagen to meet Mons. Bourepos.

“ My Lord Portland was truly mortified, and went to Bruxelles in despair and anguish. The Prince of Vaudemont has been to make him a visit to comfort him, and they say he is also to be made General of the Horse.

“ The Imperialists have replied now to the answer of the French, viz., that they are content now to treat upon the *préliminaires* which were agreed on. Such poor men there never were!”

R. 3<sup>d</sup>, o.s.

SOMERS to [SHREWSBURY].

[16]97, May 29.—About deferring the passing of the commission of lieutenantcy; the grant of the custody of Mr. Talbot; Mr. Beareroff’s application for the muster-master’s place vacant by the death of Mr. Harris; and Shrewsbury’s improvement in health.

“ Yesterday the Treasury made a representation to the Justices of the ill state of Mr. Palmes’s<sup>o</sup> office; that in the whole 26,000*l.* was wanting; and that his clerk Mr. Peters’s effects did not

\* Guy Palmes, one of the four Tellers of the Exchequer.

amount to above 17,000*l.*, and those they had got into their hands and had shut up the office. I do not see but the matter is inexcusable, but the transports of L[ord] Cham[berlain, Sunderland,] upon the occasion were above expression, and I doubt not it will admit of great occasion of triumphing over those who appeared so much concerned for continuing him in the office. . . .

“I discoursed with my Lord Orford upon what your Grace suggested as to the following the squadron under Mr. Chasteau Renaud with a detachment of our Fleet; and he seemed to wish it might be practicable by a possibility of furnishing a sufficient victualling for such an expedition. The King has ordered a squadron to be got ready for the Mediterranean with all expedition, which he says will be joined by a proportionable number of the Dutch; and the Admiralty have sent him a scheme of fourteen ships (nine of which will be of the number proposed for the line of battle), which they think proper for that service; but after all it will be difficult to get victuals in any time.

“The thoughts of peace begin to vanish with me, unless the coming down of the German troops put an immediate stand to the progress of the French, upon their taking Aeth.”

R. 31; ansd. the same day.

GI. [BURNET] BISHOP of SALISBURY to [SHREWSBURY].

[1697?] May 29, Salisbury.—“I return you the two papers put in the form in which you order it, with a new Introduction and those variations that seemed necessary. If any of those Memorials of K. James’s have been delivered to any of the Princes to whom they are addressed, so that they are now authentically his, then your Grace will see that I must alter the Introduction. . . . Be pleased to return it back to me either with your own *Imprimatur* as Secretary of State, or send it to my Lord Chancellor, that it may be licensed by their Excellencies, as your Grace thinks most convenient. . . . God preserve you and perfect you, so that you may be that for which I hope you were made, one of the patterns and wonders of the age. . . .

[P.S.] “I have writ to London to find out Mr. Bryan, whom I took the liberty to recommend to your Grace for the Charterhouse.” . . .

*Endorsed by S.:* R. 3rd June. Sent the enclosed papers the 5th to Mr. Vernon. Ans. about ten days after received.

SHREWSBURY to MR. HILL.

1697, May 29, Grafton.—“I have your letters of the 9-19 and 17-27 of May. I wish the delays that are by some affected at Ryswick does [do] not give our enemies an opportunity to show so much of their strength, that they may come to be of an opinion it is better taking towns in war than giving them up by a treaty. It was ever earnestly wished by me that they might be taken when they seemed to be in the humour, but such an Alliance as ours is a difficult and unwieldy body to govern in



order to peace as well as war. I was heartily glad to find by your last letter that no rash counsel would be taken to relieve this little place, which I cannot think of such importance as to make any alteration in the measures or inclinations of either side to an accommodation.

“I have found so much benefit by the warm weather that in a month I design to return to London.”

*Copy.*

PROTESTATION BY JAMES II.

1697, [May 29-] June 8, St. Germain.—Letters [patent] of James II., addressed to all Kings, Princes, and potentates, protesting against anything being done in the negociation of the Peace to the prejudice of his rights, and in recognition of the usurpation of the Prince of Orange. He declares, on the word of a King, that he had never made any league with France.

*French, 4 pp. Endorsed: King James's Protestation against the Peace.*

GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1697, June 1, Dublin.— . . . “Nous arriuasmes hier icy, apres auoir eu un passage fort heureux, et finimes toutes les ceremonies. Nous auons trouué my Lord Montrath et my Lord Drogheda aussy zelés pour le seruice du Roy, et la prosperité de ce Royaume, que s'ils entroient dans le Gouvernement, qu'ils quitent. Nous ferons les diligences possibles pour uous pouuoir rendre bien tost un meilleur conte des affaires que nous ne pouuons encore. Ce que ie uous puis dire, c'est que ceus qu'on appelle du parti de my Lord Kapel, déclarent assés qu'ils souhaitent un Parlement; les autres ne se déclarent pas encore, mais ie crois qu'ils ne seroient pas fachés de le diferer.”

R. 10; ansd. the 16.

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1697, June 1-11, Hague.—“I am here by the King's orders to try to borrow a little money, a very little, God knows, for the relief of our present necessities in the camp. I am not yet sure that I shall succeed, but I am sure that if I have no success the negotiations at Ryswyck will go on the worse for us and our Allies. I find those gentlemen very busy there, though they advance little. The great difficulty was lately, and is still, whether all parties will stand to the *préliminaires*. The Imperialists are unwilling to come to that resolution; but the French have declared so positively in their last answer to the Imperialists, that they will admit or suffer no demand or proposition contrary [to] or beyond those *préliminaires*, that I believe they will find it necessary to yield, especially since all the Allies are inclined to acquiesce therein. But because this way of contestation between the Imperialists and

French will either break off the treaty, or spend a deal of time in useless disputes, I think the Allies have now agreed to deliver in to the Mediator, every one, a paper of his last pretensions, or such demands as they must necessarily stand by. The Holland mediators will, I believe, file and pare these demands as much as they can, to make 'em reasonable and modest, and receivable by the French. If they are within the bounds of the *préliminaires*, and such things as our enemies are willing to grant, the Peace may soon be made, or sooner broke off.

“I cannot yet perceive any inclination in the French to come to the latter; but their superiority in the field, and their good success will certainly make 'em more positive. They keep us a little in awe in Brabant and Flanders, and we fear that Barcelone is now besieged, perhaps taken. The enemies have no great force on the Rhine, and they have no need of it, for the Imperial armies are not yet formed, nor the Prince of Baden yet in the field. We do believe that Prince has some extraordinary reason to be out of humour, and we are told that it is because the Imperial ministers do oppose his interests in Poland. They say there was great appearance of his being chosen King, until the Emperor's minister gave him a formal exclusion.

“I am sorry I can give your Grace no better a prospect of affairs here, which are also a little more confused by the resolutions which the King of Denmark has taken to go and demolish the forts which the Duke of Holsteyn had raised in his country. All the Princes who are in the great alliance have endeavoured to dissuade his Majesty of Denmark from that execution, but in vain; the death of the King of Swede, and the absence of the Lunebourg and Holsteyn troops, gives [give] that King too good an opportunity to do himself right.

“I must observe to your Grace that these gentlemen who are employed here about the Peace have so much the better of those who are employed in the field, that it is no wonder they make so little dispatch. Some of 'em seem very well pleased with their characters, and equipage, and representation, and appointments. Our own Excellencies at present fill the scene most, I think, and have the greatest cortege. One of 'em has a very good and proper equipage, which sits easy about him, and he seems to be at home. The same person seems well informed of what is doing, and does something himself; his house, his train, his table, and his behaviour is [are] all of a piece, and does [do] honour to his master and to himself.

“Another is a person of great honour and virtue, who supports his character as he ought, but seems loaded with it. He has a great train of volunteers, to whom he gives lessons of politics, of painting, or of mathematics. I believe his Excellency is a very good negotiator, but I believe he knows the disputes and pretensions of the Princes beyond the line, as well as of those who are now concerned at Ryswyck. Nothing can have so much the air and mind of a peacemaker, but I fear he may forget the days of conferences.

“The third seems most pleased with his character, which he no more puts off than his skin, and will wear it threadbare. His retinue and his equipage is [are] good, but, like clothes made in Long-lane, do not fit him, nor seem made for him. He has a wife, four secretaries, and six fiddlers; I know not which he will have most use of. I have not seen these Lords sit long enough to draw their pictures better.”

R. 9th.

SHREWSBURY TO MR. HILL.

1697, June 5, Grafton.—“Yours of the 6th from the Camp brings the most melancholy account of affairs that I have seen yet. I was always apprehensive our natural slowness in resolving, and the delays that are necessary before so many as compose the Alliance can be brought to determine, might defer the conclusion till the enemy would find it their advantage to change their peaceable inclinations. For my part I give over those hopes for the present, and turn my thoughts to the prosecuting the war, which I think we may be better able to do the next year than this, and if the King be well assured the Hollanders will not make a separate peace.\* I hardly believe the French will consent to one with the Imperialists or the Spaniards, since all they are to receive is to be given to them; and what security can they give, that when they are in possession of those places, they will not renew the war? They will be in a better capacity to do it, and it will plainly be their interest not to permit the French to destroy us or the Dutch. I grant some expedients may be proposed to obviate my objection, but none that I can think on without putting more confidence in one another than they seem disposed to.

“I do not flatter myself so far as to think this experiment more eligible than a peace, which would be so sweet to all parties after this tedious war that I persuade myself it would not soon be broken; but we must be contented and make the best of what we can have.

“I have found myself so much better by the country air and retirement that towards the end of this month I hope to be in a condition to return to London.”

*Autograph draft.*

SIR J. WILLIAMSON TO SHREWSBURY.

1697, June 8-18, Hague.—Congratulates him on his recovery. We have called upon the French to lose no more time, and to declare whether they mean as sincerely towards us in the main Article as they pretend in their Preliminaries.

R. 14. Ansd. 23.

SHREWSBURY TO SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1697, June 9, Grafton.—“Upon the receipt of your letter of the 20-30 May, where you say that by that post you had sent

\* Struck out:—if the King be well assured the Hollanders will not fail him.



his Majesty's directions to Mr. Lowndes to pay 200*l.* to Mr. Guy's or my order, I acquainted Mr. Guy therewith, and desired he would take care to receive the money, it being for a person he was equally concerned for with me; but Mr. Guy writes me word that Mr. Lowndes denies having received any such order, which mistake, wherever it lies, I hope you will be so kind as to rectify.

“Though I have ever thought myself so improper that I have very rarely presumed to recommend any divines, yet upon the death of the Dean of Yorke, having been applied to by Doctor Chetwood, who is the present Archdeacon of that place, and consequently has the better pretence to the promotion, I must do him the justice to desire his Majesty may be informed that, having lived near him these last seven years in Gloucestershire, I can of my own knowledge affirm that there is no person, whether clergy or layman, that in his discourses and actions has appeared more eminently zealous for his Majesty's cause and interest. I thought it necessary to give him this testimony lest what passed at the end of the late King's reign might still continue to do him a prejudice, which I think would not be reasonable, since there is a time that such misfortunes ought to be forgot; and besides, I know this was then pressed on him by my Lord Dartmouth in such a manner that it was very difficult to decline it. That he is a very ingenuous man and a good scholar everybody knows, and a very fine preacher.

“I am told Captain Tankard, Master of his Majesty's Fleet Hounds, is lately dead. If the King design to give that place to the man in England that is most fit for it, I would presume to offer Sir Charles Shuckborough, who is the only man in his Majesty's dominions that I believe has a pack of hounds that are truly bred of the old fleet northern kind, and understands the best how to make them hunt and run. He is extreme zealous in the interest of the Government, and solicited and brought up the Warwickshire Association, signed by many thousand hands, which was not expected from that country; but, having the repute of a Churchman and well affected, he has a great power among the loyal Church party there. I know he is very desirous to serve his Majesty in this station, and has sent to me, upon hearing of the other's death, to offer himself and his hounds to his Majesty's service.”

*Copy.*

#### SHREWSBURY to the LORDS JUSTICES OF IRELAND.

1697, June 9, Grafton.—“I was very glad by yours of the 31st of May to receive the account of your Lordships' safe arrival in Dublin. You will give me leave to take this occasion to thank you for the trouble you gave yourselves in passing by this place, which, I was very well pleased to hear by my servant, put you to no other inconvenience than arriving late at Newport.

“Towards the end of this month I design to return to London, where I may more regularly receive your commands.”

*Copy.*

## THE EARL OF ORFORD TO SHREWSBURY.

1697, June 10, London.—(*Mostly printed by Coxe, but he omits the following passages.*)

“As to what your Grace is pleased to say relating to Lord Normanby, I will venture to say not a Russell in England has ever spoke to Lord Chancellor in relation to the House (?), nor does in the least trouble their heads who becomes master of it. For my own part, was I to determine the difference by affection, I swear Lord Normanby should have it. ’Tis impossible he can use me worse than the Duke of Devonshire has done. Possibl[y] ’twill never be in my power to show him the sense I have of his behaviour, but if it does, I think I shall force nature to show a resentment for an injury done me some time past. Yesterday morning, before I received your Grace’s letter, I was to return a visit Lord Normanby designed me if I had been at home, but had not the luck to find him; which I am now very glad of, for when I see him, I will enter upon this subject, and I suppose may take the liberty to say you was pleased to write to me about it, and that what you said of me I will make good; by which I hope he will be at ease as to my concerning myself in favour of the Duke; and if there was occasion, which I know there is not, I would employ the little credit I have in the family to do the same, if it be with your inclination.

“I am glad to hear of your resolution of being in town shortly, where I believe you may be as free from company as in the country. I never saw the town so empty in my life. I confess my head, and heart, has [have] been long at Chippenham; and for the use I am of here I might be anywhere, but for form sake, till the Fleet be together, I don’t think of stirring, unless it be for six or eight days. If I can be of any use, ’tis upon that sheane (?) of the sea.”

R. 12. Ansd. 14.

## SEC. BLATHWAYT TO SHREWSBURY.

1697, June 10, Camp near Genap.—“I have received the honour of your Grace’s letter of the 22nd past, and humbly acquaint your Grace that upon the information thereby given the King of the death of Mr. Harris, late Secretary of Jamaica, with your Grace’s desire that he be succeeded in that employment by one Mr. Baber and permitted to act by deputy, his Majesty has been pleased to grant the same, as I will not fail by the next post to send Mr. Vernon a warrant for the Great Seal, by which those places are usually held.

“We are in great apprehensions of troubles in the north by the attempts of the King of Denmark against the Duke of Holstein; and we are assured of Barcelona’s being besieged by sea and land, which must either be followed by the loss of the town or a neutrality in Catalonia, as is most to be feared. The Lunebourg troops, consisting in 9,000 men, passed the Rhine on Thursday last and will be with us in few days, as those of Hesse, Munster,

and Holstein soon after, with which we may be able to form a third army, and to come up to some proportion with the French."

Re. 10, o.s. Ansd. 12.

PORTLAND TO SHREWSBURY.

[1697,] June [10-]20, Camp of Promelle.—Congratulates him on the improvement in his health. Has not been well for some time.

"Depuis la prise d'Ath les ennemis ne font pas encore la mine de vouloir rien entreprendre de plus. Les 5 regiments sont venus en Zeelande, et une partie des troupes qui viennent de l'Allemagne seront demain pres dici. Il semble que nous soyons comme dans le temps de siecles passez, ou les Roys alloi[en]t se rendre visite, car lon nous mande de Pruyse que le Czaer de Moscovie y est arrive dans le desseyen de venir voir nostre Roy. Si cela est, je vous souhaitterois pour quelques jours avec nous. Lon dit que cest un Prince bien fait, et qui a la sens bon.

"Nous avons ici journallement de la pluye, pendant que les dernieres lettres d'Angleterre nous marquent que lon en manque la extremement."

R. 19 [June], 1697. Ansd. 23 June.

SHREWSBURY TO SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1697, June 12, Grafton.—"I do with all duty return his Majesty my most humble thanks for the place he has been pleased to bestow on Mr. Baber at my recommendation. I have had some account that Mr. Cresset did think he could serve his Majesty more usefully, if his commission were enlarged to the Courts of Brandenburg and Saxe. I should not meddle in a matter that is not in my province, but relates to another office, but that having mentioned it in the winter, Mr. Secretary was then well disposed that Mr. Cresset should be gratified. How this may suit with Mr. Cresset's present engagements I know not, and therefore shall press it no farther than to give my opinion that Mr. Cresset does deserve encouragement.

"Having found myself much better since I have been here, I design to return to London towards the end of this month, where I may have occasion of giving you more frequent troubles."

*Copy.*

MR. HILL TO [SHREWSBURY].

1697, June 14-24, Anvers.—"I must thank your Grace for the honour of your letter of the 29th past, and I thank heaven for the good news which we do constantly receive of your Grace's recovery.

"I think there is nothing yet determined either for peace or war, but the ministers and instruments of both are constantly at work; but methinks, since our enemies have a superiority in the



field, they have so at Ryswyck also. I am persuaded that the Court of France are still desirous of a peace, but I believe the generals of the army would be glad to hinder it if they could. They have lately made a motion towards Anguien and Steinkerque, which obliged the King to march with all his army to Anderleck, to cover Bruxelles, and to be out of danger of being insulted himself.

“We have still hopes that the Hollanders will carry on their negotiations with the French at the Hague. I believe we shall have but little difficulty in what relates to England. The French seem content to promise in general terms never to assist any of our King’s enemies, but seem unwilling to renounce King James by name. However, they will remove him as far as Avignon. I wish he were there.

“I am now going to the Army, from whence I shall be able to give your Grace a better account of anything which happens.”

R. June 21, o.s.

#### SHREWSBURY TO GALWAY.

1697, June 16, Grafton.—“I do not question but the Lords Justices at London will direct an answer to be returned to your Lordship and my Lord Winchester’s joint letter to me of the 5th. I am very glad you find things on all sides so well disposed that you have named a day for the Parliament’s meeting to do business; one difficult point is over, I think, when that resolution is taken.

“What your Lordship says in yours of the 1st, of my Lord Montrath’s and my Lord Drogheda’s zeal for promoting the public good, is so commendable, and the example would be of so great use, that as I do not doubt but they will receive a very particular consideration from your Lordship, so I think the King himself, if they continue the same temper, should encourage them, and others hereafter to take pattern by them, by some especial mark of his favour.”

*Copy.*

#### SHREWSBURY TO WINCHESTER.

1697, June 16, Grafton.—“I conclude the Lords Justices at London will take care that your Lordship have an answer to yours and my Lord Gallway’s joint letter of the 5th, it having been laid before them to that end. This is only to acknowledge yours of the 1st, and to let you know I am very glad you find things so well disposed in Ireland as to encourage your meeting of a Parliament. I am confident it is very much for the interest of that country that there should be a Session before the winter, and much more easy for your Lordships to carry yourselves to the satisfaction of both parties, for this short time, than if it should be deferred six months longer.” . . .

*Copy.*

## SEC. BLATHWAYT TO SHREWSBURY.

1697, June 17-27, Camp near Bruxelles.—“I have received the honour of your Grace’s letter of the 9th inst., and do assure your Grace that his Majesty’s pleasure was signified by me to Mr. Lownds for the payment of 200*l.* to Mr. Guy or his order, which is repeated to him by this post.

“His Majesty has taken notice of the good character your Grace has given Dr. Chetwood, which may stand him in stead at another time, but it has so happened that his Majesty has last week, upon the recommendation of the Archbishop and others, disposed of the Deanery of York to Dr. Gale, the Schoolmaster of St. Paul’s.

“His Majesty agrees entirely with your Grace that Sir Charles Shuckborow is the fittest man in England to succeed Captain Tankard, and in case of his death your Grace may assure Sir Charles of that employment.

“I have by this post sent Mr. Vernon the warrant for Mr. Baber’s being Secretary of Jamaica, in the same terms as that of his predecessor.”

R. 24.

## MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

[1697,] June 17-27, Bruxelles.—“I must humbly thank your Grace for the honour of your letter of the 5th instant, and I must still thank heaven for the new assurances of your Grace’s health.

“I did tell your Grace in the last which I had the honour to write to you that the King was come hither to cover this town, &c. I must now add that this march is perhaps one of the best and most seasonable which his Majesty ever made. The enemies, who are still superior to us, were coming directly upon Bruxelles, not with an intention to bombard it only this time; they would have taken it or ransomed it. The King came to the ground where his army now is but just in time. Mons. Dop, who is General of the Drago[o]ns, came up to take the camp, and found 4,000 French horse in sight. This made him stop, and face about, till by good luck the Prince of Vaudemont camé himself, and made our men face again to the enemy, and march forward; upon which they found the enemies were retired. ’Tis well we had a Prince of Vaudemont, and ’tis well for us the enemies had not one.

“We have been hard at work since we are in this Camp, and have retrenched ourselves up to the eyes. We are also so posted as that we may march to the defence of any other place upon which our enemies may have any design, for they seem well resolved to make use of their superiority. They seem to threaten Namur, or Audenarde, or to break in upon the canal of Bruxelles, or to fortify themselves at Alost this winter, so as to cut off all communication between Braband and Flanders. ’Tis the Mareschal de Villeroy and the Duc de Bouflers who give us this employment here, whilst Mons. Catinat entertains the Elector;

and we are not without some apprehensions that Catinat may be on a sudden so inforced by detachments from their other army that he may insult the Elector.

“This seems to be our present posture, and if we can defend ourselves everywhere we shall be happy and successful enough. For my part, I am not so much afraid of the strength and number of our enemies as of our own wants and necessities. We are in no other danger in the camp where we now are.

“I can give your Grace no good account of what is done at Ryswyck, but I am pretty sure nothing is done or will be done, or can be done, by the ways they are in there. The Spaniards have received new orders to advance and forward the peace as much as is possible; the Imperialists still hang back. I believe the French and Holland ministers do still labour at it. Our King seems very desirous they may go forward, and the States I believe are as willing. It is not, my Lord, to make any separate peace, but to adjust and accommodate the interests and pretensions of all the Allies as well as they can. I hope they will succeed, for it is not possible to make war here without money.

“The King sent to make a compliment to our Electress, and to tell her he would come [to] see her, if he should not be troublesome. She took him at his word, and his Majesty will be forced to come to see her Highness tomorrow.”

R. 24.

J[OHN] METHUEN, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, to SIREWSBURY.

1697, June 22, Dublin.—“In hope this may find your Grace near London, I take leave to inform you of the state of matters here. The Parliament is adjourned till the 27th of July, and the country gentlemen are now pretty well satisfied to meet so soon, although at first they were a little discontented because of their harvest. Both Houses at their meeting, the 15th, gave us a great proof of their respect by forbearing at our desire to go on business about privilege, which was set and contrived on purpose to revive the parties.

“The greatest part of the Members of the House of Commons have been with me to give me assurance of their good intentions for the King’s service, and of their resolution of being advised in the methods of attaining it. I find a great number of them have some dependence on me, as Chancellor, and I am very much deceived if we do not succeed in what is expected, and if I am deceived, everybody of consideration have [has] conspired to deceive me. The parties seem much broken, and every gentleman treats for himself.

“We have the success we desire in the Council as to the Bills designed. That which is for confirming the Outlawries and Attainders pleases very much, because it seems to render private Acts or clauses for confirming particular grants unnecessary, from which they are very averse, but especially against my Lady Orkney’s. In the Bill for confirming the Articles of Lymerick, we have had great difficulty in the sixth article (*sic*),



which takes away private people's suits. The difficulty grew from our best friends, but we have found a way to have it as my Lords Justices did desire, and as they think it will please the King; which was done as soon as ever they pleased to concern themselves, and own what they desired.

"The people in general seem reasonable, and will be convinced when they see the Government intend the King's service only, and not their own. My Lord Gallway's prudence and application to business, and the Marquis his good intention and easy humour please all people, and keep them very well together; which gives them an advantage no Government here hath yet had.

"We hope to finish the Bills here the next week, and shall send them over to England as soon as possible. Having seen what my Lords Justices have written, I do not trouble your Grace farther until I hear that you are in a condition to endure it."

R. July 1st. Ansd. July 10th.

SHREWSBURY TO SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1697, June 23, Grafton.—"I have received a letter from Mr. Povey, desiring my recommendation to his Majesty that, upon the death of Mr. Cooling, he may now be received Clerk of the Council in ordinary, he being the eldest in extraordinary now attending the Board. I know nothing of the fact, but am sure that is what you can very punctually inform his Majesty of, and am very uneasy to be so often troublesome as I have lately been in meddling with places; but this seems so reasonable to me, and Mr. Povey's character so little to deserve any injustice or hardship should be done him, that if there be no other difficulty I am not acquainted with I conclude his request will not be denied.

"I must ask his Majesty's and your pardon for troubling you about Mr. Tankard's place, since I hear he is alive.

"About the middle of next week I shall remove towards London, where I shall be ready to receive any commands.

[P.S.] "I just now hear Mr. Tankard is dead."

*Copy.*

SHREWSBURY TO SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON.

1697, June 23, Grafton.—"My Lord, I was extreme sorry the last winter, at my return to London, to find your Excellency so much indisposed, not only because that, together with my own ill health, prevented my having any opportunity to give you thanks for your particular kindness in the last Session, but chiefly because I apprehended it might be a great obstruction to the business you are now upon, which, being of such consequence to the welfare of England, would be much advanced by your Excellency's presence. I have no dependence on the French sincerity, any otherwise than I believe they think it to their interest to have a peace; and if that cannot be obtained no other way but by including his Majesty, I am confident they are

sincere in their intention of swallowing that difficulty. How real they will be in their friendship afterwards I will not answer, but hope the nation will always be on its guard against any surprise. When it is not too great a trouble to hear how this matter proceeds, will be an obligation always acknowledged by, my Lord," &c.

*Copy.*

WINCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1697, June 26, Dublin Castle.—“I received the favour of your Grace’s of the 16th instant. . . . We have got with some difficulty the Bill passed the Council for confirming the Articles of Limerick, I believe to the King’s satisfaction; only we are to represent to the King the clause that a great many would have had to take away the Statute of Limitation, and so leave all suits open that cannot commence again, without taking away that Act. I hope by Wednesday next the Acts that we have to transmit to your Grace will be ready, and I hope you will get them dispatched in England, that the House of Commons may not want employment (after they have taken care of the money) whilst the Money Bills are transmitted to us again.

“Upon the advice I received from your Lordship I did what I could to have the Parliament as soon as possible, but for reasons that we sent you it could not possibly be sooner than it is, and I hope this Sessions will be for the public good.” . . .

Ans’d. July 9.

SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1697, June 28, Grafton.—“I have received yours of the 17-27 June, and hope Mr. Lownds will better observe your repeated order from his Majesty than he did the first.

“I am glad the King thinks Sir Charles Shuckborough so fit to succeed Mr. Tankard, who being now (as I am informed) dead, if his Majesty would please to dispatch what is necessary for the putting Sir Charles in that employment, he would save himself the importunity he will have from other pretenders. I will write to Mr. Vernon to send you over by this post a draft of such a warrant as is usual on this occasion.

“I shall be in town on Tuesday, the 6th of the next month.”

*Copy.*

SEC. BLATHWAYT to SHREWSBURY.

1697, [June 28-] July 8 Cockleberg.—“I have received the honour of your Grace’s letter of the 12th past, and have represented to the King what your Grace has been pleased to propose in favour of Mr. Cressett, whom his Majesty shows himself inclined to gratify in those particulars as any occasion shall offer, whereof I will not fail to give him notice for his government.

“ I humbly beg the continuance of your Grace's protection to Mr. Povey, who stands next to succeed Mr. Colins in the place of Clerk of the Council. He has at present some competition, but I no ways doubt of his Majesty's justice and favour towards him.”

Ansd. July 9th.

#### GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1697, June 29, Dublin Castle.—“ J'espere que cette lettre uous trouuera à Londres. J'enuoye aujourd'hui à M. Fox un projet pour le payement des troupes, suposant que le Parlement nous fournira la somme necessaire ; nous auons desia entre les mains de quoy payer trois mois, mais nous serons bien aise de sauoir uostre sentiment, auant que de nous engager dans le payement. M. Fox presentera nostre proposition a uos Excellences, et à la Tresorerie.

“ Les ordres que le Roy a donné auant que de partir d'Angleterre pour l'explication des Articles de Gallway, et les Bills qu'on prepare dans le Conseil, suiuant nos instructions, ont donné occasion à beaucoup de bruits, qui allarment les Papistes. Nous auons esté auertis qu'ils s'assemblent, et amassent quelque petite somme pour enuoyer des deputés en Angleterre, auprès du Roy, et auprès des Princes Catoliques, alliés de S.M., et de leurs ministres, afin d'obtenir la supression de ces Bills, et un changement dans l'explication des Articles de Gallway. J'espere, my Lord, que le Roy et les Lord-Justices laisseront les choses comme elles sont, et asseureront les deputés, s'il est uray qu'ils aillent uous trouuer, que l'on observera tout ce qu'on leur a promis. Uous uerrés bien tost un Bill pour la confirmation des Articles de Limerick. Sy les deputés se plaignent, j'espere, my Lord, que uous aurés la bonté de nous faire sauoir le sujet de leurs plaintes, et nous auons l'honneur de uous satisfaire.

“ M[y Lor]d Carlinfort sera compris dans l'Acte que confirme les *outlawries*, et perdroit le titre et les biens de son frere, qui fut tué à la Boine, s'il n'en est pas excepté. J'espere que le Roy aprouera son exception, mais nous uous prions, my Lord, qu'il soit le seul. Nous ne ferons rien sans uos ordres, que nous attendons.”

#### GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

[1697, July, beg.]—“ Je me donne l'honneur de uous escrire cette lettre pour auoir celuy de uos recomander particulièrement les interests de my Lord Dillon, que ie crois estre tres iuste dans ses pretensions, et dont ie prens la liberté de uous escrire, comme estant son ami particulier. Celuy qui aura l'honneur de uous rendre cette lettre ua exprés pour solliciter cette affaire. Il uous parlera aussy des sienes, my Lord, mais comme ie ne le conois pas sy bien que my Lord Dillon, ie ne uous parle pas de mesme de son affaire.”

*Endorsed*: Without date. R. 22 July, 1697.



MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

[1697,] July 1-11, Bruxelles.—“I had not time to do myself the honour to write to your Grace last post, or to send the enclosed, which is the last act which I have seen from Ryswyck. I like this new method very well, and hope it will end in taking the treaty of Nimegue and signing it again, only adding some few things to make it take in what is happened since. We are indeed more intent at present upon the interview which has been here, between my Lord Portland and the Duc de Boufflers, in an open field, where they had a conference of an hour, which may end in something.

“The election of the Duke of Saxe to be King of Poland does surprise everybody, and alarm some. His business was well managed, and it costs him nothing but his religion. The Imperialists will be more fierce upon this success; the French, I hope, a little mortified; and the Allies might be the better for it.

“The King grows gallant (*sic*) and popular. He was yesterday round the town at Bruxelles to see all our ladies, and tonight he goes to the Opera.”

Ansd. July 9th (1697).

PORTLAND to SHREWSBURY.

[1697], July 5-15, Camp of Coehelberg.—Is glad to hear of his expected return to London. Thanks him for his friendship.

“Jay parle au Roy au sujet de la Jarretiere vacante par la mort du C. de Peterborroug. S. M<sup>te</sup> ma ordonne de vous escrire que vous pouvez repondre aus lettres que vous recevrez apparemment de M<sup>r</sup> le Ducq de Niewcastel, que le Roy se tient engagé de la lui donner, mais que cela ne se peut faire qu'a son retour en Angleterre.”

Hopes to be able in a few days to send him word whether peace is likely to be made or not.

R. 15 [July], 97. Ansd. 16.

SEC. BLATHWAYT to SHREWSBURY.

1697, July [5-]15, Cockleberg.—“I have the honour of your Grace's letter of the 26th past, and do now send Mr. Vernon two warrants for Sir Charles Shuckborow, such as he has desired of me. I have read your Grace's letter concerning Mr. Povey to the King, who does not seem to entertain the least scruple of his right and fitness to succeed Mr. Coling, and would have been now determined by your Grace's favourable recommendation of him to give order for his swearing, but that, a[s] I have before acquainted Mr. Vernon, his Majesty expects some mention at least to be made of the vacancy from the Lords Justices. I humbly repeat my thanks to your Grace for this instance of your patronage, which Mr. Povey will always own with the utmost of his services.”

R. 15. Ansd. 16.

## PORTLAND to SHREWSBURY.

[1697,] July 8-18, Camp of Cochelsberg.—“Je crois que jamais de si grandes armées Chrétiennes nont estes si pres de lun lautre, et si longtemps, sans action; encore est ce le meilleur qui nous pouvoit arriver, considerant que nos ennemis sont superieurs, et que nous ne pouvons rien entreprendre. Lon veut que je negotie la paix, parce que jay eu deux entreveues avec le Mar<sup>l</sup> de Boufflers. Pleust a Dieu que je le puisse faire; assurément ji travaillerois de coeur et d'ame. Sa Maj<sup>te</sup> accorde au fils de M<sup>r</sup> Vernon la place de Clercq Extr<sup>e</sup> du Conseil. Jespere que celle si[ci] vous trouvera arrivé a Londres en parfaite santé.

[P.S.] “Nous sommes tres impatientes d'apprendre des nouvelles de l'Amerique. Par l'inquietude que les ennemis temoignent pour l'Esq<sup>r</sup> de Pointis, et mesme par ce que lon dit dans leur camp, lon doit croire quils ont quelque advis qui ne leur est pas favorable.

“Trois vaisaux de retour de la Comp<sup>e</sup> des Ind<sup>s</sup> Angl<sup>s</sup> sont arrivez a Cadix. Barcelona se defent fort bien.”

R. 15 [July], 97. Ansd. 16.

## MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

[1697,] July 8-18, Bruxelles.—“I hope this letter may find your Grace at Whitehall, if your health does allow it; if not, I hope the Government will yet bear with your absence.

“We are here very easy and very quiet, expecting the project of a peace, which the French are to give in at Ryswyck; and expect more impatiently the success of my Lord Portland's second interview with M. Boufflers, which lasted three hours. We believe that, so soon as the Mareschal's courier can return from Versailles, they may have a third conference. In the mean time the Allies at the Hague are disquieted at these meetings, and have desired such a satisfaction from his Majesty's ministers there as they were not able to give 'em.

“The last letters from Paris makes us fear that Barcelone cannot hold out long, since the enemies were at last lodged on the *contrescarpe*, though with great loss.

“The French were very sure of the election of the Prince de Conti, upon the first news which came, and ordered all demonstrations of joy to be made. At present they are less secure thereof.

“The King has been at leisure here to make two or three visits to the Princess of Vaudemont and the young Duchess d'Aremberg, and did stay at a ball which was prepared at Bruxelles in the Princess's gardens till ten o'clock at night. Some people have fancied the King did see that young Duchess with some satisfaction; others believe my Lord Portland saw her with more concern. 'Tis believed my Lord Arbermarle (*sic*) is not less busy, who seems to have great attention for the Countess of Arcos, an acquaintance of our Elector.”

R. 15, 97. Ansd. 16.

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

[1697,] July 8-18, Bruxelles.—“I had the honour to write to your Grace two hours since. I have now been informed that my Lord Portland desired the first meeting with Mons. de Boufflers; that he then told him that our King his master was unwilling to bear the burden of being thought an enemy to the peace of mankind; that he did now declare that he was ready to come to a good and a just peace, so soon as it was proposed, and agreeable to his Allies, &c. M. de Boufflers made many compliments, and expressed great veneration for our King and sent an account of what my Lord Portland said to Versailles.

“At the second meeting, Mons. de Boufflers said he had order from his master to assure him that the King was well pleased with what had been told him; that he had great reason to be assured of the sincerity of the Prince of Orange; and that he was ready to enter into such terms of a peace as should be reasonable; that he expected as firm a friend in the Prince of Orange as he had found a resolute enemy; that orders should be given to the French ministers at Ryswyck to proceed upon this foundation, and not to oppose the personal interests of our King. This I am assured, my Lord, was the substance of these two famous interviews. I should not know so much, but your Grace perhaps knows more.”

SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1697, July 9, London.—“When I came hither I found yours of the 8th. In a former letter I acquainted you with my thoughts relating to Mr. Povey’s pretention, supposing it to be as just as since my arrival here upon examination I find it. I conclude he will need no other friends than your relating only the state of the case to his Majesty; for though nobody will contest the King’s power of setting aside the eldest Clerk in Extraordinary and advancing a younger, or whom else soever he pleases, yet if it be practised without a cause it will be a great discouragement to all who shall hereafter serve in that station.

“In the last letter my Lord Gallway writ to me he thinks it necessary that the present Lord Carlingford should have an exception in the Bill that confirms the outlawries in Ireland, for that otherwise he would lose both his title and estate, and supposes this to be his Majesty’s intention. I conclude it to be so; however, if it be otherwise, upon your signifying his Majesty’s pleasure to the contrary, care shall be taken to stop it here.”

*Copy.*

SHREWSBURY to MR. HILL.

1697, July 9, London.—“I have yours of the 1-11, and am glad to hear any method is taken to shorten the proceedings at Ryswick. We here grow very impatient to know our doom, whether we must rejoice at peace, or prepare for war. Our



freshest news from Poland and Barcelona is very cheerful. I wish the last may continue. We are very inquisitive and ignorant of the occasion of the late interview between my Lord Portland and the Mareschal de Boufflers, and it is hoped the next letters may clear the mystery. For the present, people generally guess as they wish."

*Copy.*

#### SHREWSBURY to WINCHESTER.

1697, July 9, London.—"I came very lately to town, where I received the favour of yours of the 26th of June. I am extreme glad you have determined the Parliament shall meet so soon, and the more because I perceive you have all good hopes and a reasonable prospect that it will succeed to the advantage of the public and your own private reputations. . . .

[P.S.] "We have set aside Monday on purpose to examine some Bills in Council, in order to their being transmitted to your Lordship, and I hope they will arrive before the Parliament meet."

*Copy.*

#### SHREWSBURY to [METHUEN], Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

1697, July 9, London.—"I am extreme glad to find by your Lordship's of the 22nd of June that you have so good an opinion of the success of the Parliament. You can give me no argument more convincing of it than that many of the members have some dependence on you, since I am sure that will be made use of with such zeal and discretion as will turn to the public good.

"Monday is the first day we could get set apart to consider some of those Bills that lie now before the Council, and we hope then to transmit them for the employment of the Parliament at their first meeting. One Bill for the good of landlords, distraining stock on their tenants' grounds, is already agreed to."

*Copy.*

#### SHREWSBURY to LORD GALWAY.

1697, July 9, London.—"At my first arrival here I found your Lordship's of the 29th June, but deferred making an immediate answer to it till I had enquired and a little informed myself of the state of affairs. I understand Mr. Fox has not laid the project your Lordship sent him before the Lords Justices, so can give no account what their opinion will be when they see it.

"I am very certain any application that the Papists can make to alter or stop the Bills relating to the Articles of Gallway, &c., will have no effect here, nor I hope with his Majesty, since his Royal word will be made good to them, though not in such a sense as they would partially interpret it. If the Catholic Princes should be prevailed with to interpose, I believe there can hardly be time for their application to give any stop to it.

"I do not in the least doubt but it is his Majesty's intention my Lord Carlingford should be taken care of, and his title and estate preserved. I have acquainted Mr. Blaithwayt with what your Lordship proposes in order to it.

"Monday is set apart to dispatch in Council some of those Irish Bills which lie before them, and I hope they will come in time before the Parliament meets.

*Copy.*

#### WINCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1697, July 12.—"I am extremely glad to hear by the letters we received of the 6th from London that your Grace is come thither in perfect health again. . . . By the bearer we transmit to your Grace some Bills from hence. . . .

"Your Grace has so full an account (in our joint letter to your Grace, and that from the Council), with the Bills of all the particulars, that I will trouble you with no more; only as to my Lord Bellew, he did not come until this morning; so, his case being very reasonable, that his father's outlawry should be reversed, the King having pardoned him, if you think any of the provisoes reasonable, you will his."

R. 15. Ansd. 17.

#### GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1697, July 12, Dublin Castle.— . . . "J'ay pris aussy la liberté de vous recomander par une lettre particuliere les interets de my Lord Dillon; ie le fais encore par celley. Arthur French vous rendra conte de ses affaires, et des sienes propres; ie vous prie de luy accorder audience. My Lord Bellew vous parlera luy mesme des sienes."

R. 15. Ansd. 17.

#### JO. METHUEN to SHREWSBURY.

1697, July 12, Dublin.—"I shall not increase your trouble by entering into the particulars which you will be informed of by my Lords Justices, and by the letter from the Council. I desire your Grace would look on the Bills now sent as the last things of that kind with which the Protestants will be satisfied and the Papists will be out of all fear of worse; and I hope it must now appear to his Majesty that the Protestants of Ireland are more moderate than they have been represented to him. And I must do that justice to those that are my Lord Capell's friends (as they are still called) to assure your Grace not only of their zeal and readiness to the King's service, which never ought to be doubted, but of their reasonableness and moderation to that degree that since they now think themselves secure of fair dealing from the Government, they do not seem to expect the least partiality in their favour, and are content to serve the King in that way only in which they can be most useful,

leaving to the other party the honour of being most forward in proposing the methods of serving the King, and answering the expectations of the Government. . . .

“Those who were Sir Charles Porter’s friends seem to depend very much upon me, and have taken all the ways imaginable to assure me not only of their entire readiness in everything for the King’s service, but of their concurrence in everything that may establish a perfect quiet and union of the Protestant interest. . . .

“The Bill for confirming the Outlawries is very acceptable in itself, but much more so in hope that it may prevent the private Bills for confirming Grants, which the greatest part are very averse from, and it will be very happy if it may have that effect. So far is certain that it hath taken away the greatest occasion and pretence for them.

“The Bill for confirming the Articles of Limerick was framed otherwise as to the sixth article, and upon debate of leaving some actions to be brought after the 10th of April, there was a division of the Council, nine against four, to have the clause which is enclosed, whereby the sixth article is confirmed in the place of that which now stands in the Bill. . . .

“In case the Speech be not settled, I hope your Grace will consider that it was calculated for an Irish Parliament. The point of the Militia I was doubtful in, but there is this consideration, that the Parliament will settle it absolutely depending upon the King. The mentioning of the adjournment came from me alone, and I think there is not the least doubt of its giving offence, and the matter of the Sole Right must be obviated by all possible ways, and is not yet enough secured.

“The principal matter of the scheme of raising the money is now under our consideration, but cannot be absolutely resolved on until some Members come to town, and I shall reserve myself to give your Grace an entire account of that matter together.

“There continues a very good correspondence between the Marquis and my Lord Gallway, and they have success accordingly. My Lord Marquis really exceeds my expectation, and applies himself to business more than I could have imagined. My Lord Gallway cannot do that, because I expected so very much from him that it is a great thing when I say the truth that I am not disappointed. He is certainly an extraordinary man in every respect; and the country are generally satisfied and pleased with everything they do.”

R. 15. Ansd. 17. *Enclosures (?)* :—

1. List of the titles of eight “Acts” [Bills?].
2. Copy of a clause of an Act [or Bill] relating to the date of the beginning of the late Rebellion or war [in Ireland].

Mr. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1697, July 12-22, Bruxelles.—“It does me good to hear what a stock of health your Grace has brought up to town, for public and for private occasions.



“My Lord Portland and Mr. Boufflers had a third conference two days since, which lasted two hours and a half. I went with my Lord, who carried about 15 or 20 with him; Mr. Boufflers had near 300. We left our chiefs all alone; we mixed with all the French officers, who were very civil and discreet, and treated our King as we could desire. I sent your Grace an account of the two first conferences. The third was employed I believe about the personal interests of our King, the renunciation of King James and his adherents, and the restitution of Orange. Mons. Boufflers expected, I'm told, to have ended all those points at this last meeting, but they did not agree upon the terms; so we expect a fourth meeting. The King ordered a fair account of all these transactions to be given to his Allies, and they seem to be contented. However, all the plenipotentiaries at the Hague, the Mediator, and the French, all of 'em, are jealous that others should have the honour of the peace, which must nevertheless pass through their hands at Ryswyck. The French did give in their project there last Saturday. I have not seen it yet, but they say it is pretty reasonable. I'm told they have also given a day to the Allies to accept of it, which is to the 1st of September only.

“We are so quiet here, that I believe the King begins to think of leaving the Army; but I hope not.

“My Lord Albermarle (*sic*) was so eager to visit the Contesse d'Arcos here, that his Majesty thought good I believe to interrupt their commerce a little.”

R. 17, 97. Ansd. 20.

SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1697, July 13, Whitehall.—“We are not without impatience for the three posts which are now due, considering the important news of different kinds we may reasonably expect in the next letters. I shall take this occasion to put you in mind that his Majesty's directions were that my Lord Manchester should be going towards the end of the summer upon his Embassy. If that continue to be his pleasure, it may now be proper that I receive directions to prepare his instructions, and that his Lordship have notice to be putting himself in a readiness to begin his journey.

“Sir Robert Southwell mentioned to me with concern that since Col. Fletcher's commission was suspended by the Earl of Bellomont's, the Colonel might have notice of it by a letter from me, in such a manner as was proper for a gentleman who was not recalled for any fault committed, but because his Majesty thought it more for his service that his Government should be joined to New England; and in order to this brought me the copies of some letters my Lord Sunderland had formerly writ to Col. Dungan on the like occasion; but finding in those letters, which he desired should be a pattern for mine, that the King would take care of him and otherwise employ him for the future, I could not go so far without a particular direction from his Majesty.

“The Council have yesterday dispatched four Bills transmitted from Ireland, and they will be returned thither as soon as they can be put under the Great Seal; and I hope they may arrive in time to give the Parliament employment (with what others they have before them) at their first meeting on the 27th. There is one private Bill agreed by the parties; one to enable the subject to distrain corn and hay for rent; one to prevent Protestants intermarrying with Papists; and the last for suppressing all Friaries, Monasteries, Numeries, and other Popish Convents, and for banishing all Regulars of the Popish Clergy, all Archbishops, Bishops, Deans, &c., or any priests who exercise any jurisdiction. To this Bill a clause was added yesterday for vesting in his Majesty, his heirs, &c., all guilds, chantries, fraternities, or religious societies which still remain and are employed for supporting Popish superstition. The two last the Lords Justices in Ireland say the people there are very fond of; therefore they were the first dispatched here.

“I have just now the enclosed account from a person in Italy, whom I did more particularly employ whilst his Majesty’s fleet was in the Straits; I will give an account of it to Genoua, as he desires, and enquire of my Lord Gallway if he knows anything of such a person.”

*Copy. Enclosure* :—[Letter from M. Baal?]

June, 1697.—“Sir, At present I have only to acquaint you how I had the care, during my Lord Galway’s being at Turine, to be by him intrusted in some private concerns for the public good, in which I was not wanting in doing my part. The last was in being vigilant (by the means of a friend) on the proceedings of Count Bouzelli of Bergamo, who was to have assassinated our King by order of the French King, from whom he hath a yearly pension, and [is] protected by his ministers, in all these parts, in all his ill actions, by which he lives, and hath above 150 men at command, and is feared all over Italy; for nothing comes amiss to him, having killed many most treacherously, and some of good quality; for when he wants money, he gives notice to those whom he knows hath it, to send him such a sum; if denied, he is surely revenged on them. In fine, he is a fit instrument for the French King to act any villainy. He intended for England with the Venetian Embassadors, and [to] have taken his opportunity, but was hindered by the Venetians. I know not what care hath been taken of him since my Lord Galway is gone home, but he ought to be watched. The only place is Genoa, to have intelligence of him by means of the constant commerce with Bergamo; and besides, some of the Genoese nobility have men that constantly watch him, as [they] having not complied with him, he came once to Genoa with about 40 men of his gang to have killed a gentleman, but was discovered and put into prison, but by means of the French Resident got out, and was only banished.

“This Count Bouzelli of Bergamo is a tall man, big made, something inclinable to fat, black hair, and wears a great Spanish beard. It will be very convenient that a character be given of

him to those who attend his Majesty, for it is not unlikely but in this great Congress of Treaty he may be there, to lay hold of the first opportunity to execute his design; and an eye ought to be had upon the French Plenipotentiaries' retinue, if such a person be not amongst them.

“All which I thought it my duty to impart to you, that ye might give an account of it to those ye thought most proper.”

*Endorsed*: Copies sent 13 July, to E. Gallway, Mr. Blaithwayt, Mr. Kirke, at Genoua.

SHREWSBURY to the LORDS JUSTICES OF IRELAND.

1697, July 13, Whitehall.—“The Council met yesterday to consider of the Irish Bills which lay before them, and approved of the four mentioned in the enclosed paper, which will be sent back to your Lordships so soon as they can be got under the Great Seal. But on this occasion the Lords of the Council desire it may be observed to your Lordships, that the sending so many Bills together under one seal occasions a great delay here, seeing but one hand can be employed at a time to engross them; whereas, if your Lordships please to let only two or three come under the same seal, though more may be transmitted together under different seals, the dispatch will be much quicker.”

*Copy.*

SHREWSBURY to LORD GALWAY.

1697, July 13, Whitehall.—“Having received the enclosed advice from a person whose name I think is Baal, and was employed by your Lordship when you were at Turin, and by myself whilst his Majesty's Fleet was in the Straits, the contents of it are of such a nature that makes me trouble you with it, desiring that I may receive any light your Lordship can give me, to discover where this Bozelli is, and, if you are well informed, what sort of character he has, whether it be such as may justly render him suspected to take so villainous and desperate an employment.

“I heartily rejoice to hear you are in so fair a way of success in the Parliament of Ireland.”

*Copy.*

SEC. BLATHWAYT to SHREWSBURY.

1697, July [15-]25, Cockelberg.—“Your Grace has been pleased to continue your favour to Mr. Povey so effectually by the honour I have received of your Grace's letter of the 9th instant, that by this post I signify his Majesty's pleasure to the Lords Justices in mine to Mr. Vernon for his being admitted Clerk in Ordinary, and for Mr. Vernon's son's succeeding in Extraordinary; so that now Mr. Povey, having had so far the support of your Grace's countenance, will have the further occasion of owning your protection as our President in his being sworn at Council according to the directions his Majesty has been pleased to give.



“The King is so favourably inclined to my Lord Carlingford in relation to all his concerns in Ireland, that I have acquainted the Lord Justices with his pleasure, as I do now your Grace, that there be an exception inserted in the Bill that is to pass for confirming the Outlawries in that kingdom in favour of my Lord Carlingford, to all the intents and purposes mentioned by your Grace.

“We are extremely afraid of a general revolt in Hungary by the Emperor’s hard usage of the Protestants there. We are no less impatient for good news from Catalonia.”

R. 26, o.s. ; ansd. 27.

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

[1697,] July 15-25, Bruxelles.—“I am infinitely obliged to your Grace for the honour of your letter of the 9th, and for so good an assurance of your health.

“We are still here in the same situation that we were, but the enemies seem ready to make such a motion as if they had a design upon Audenarde. We did expect that the Mareschal de Boufflers would have given my Lord Portland another occasion to see him yesterday or today, and I cannot but be sorry that he did not.

“The French did give in their project of peace last week, which is in a manner the peace of Nimegue. I suppose it is sent from the Hague to your Grace. We are not mentioned in it anyways, but room is left for us to come in. The Imperialists will do all they can to obstruct the signing it. The French would have prescribed a day within which it must be accepted or refused, which, as I told your Grace, is the 1st of September ; but the Mediator prevailed with them not to put that into the project in writing, which would have been too hard ; but they left it solemnly with the Mediator, and charged him with it.

“The Imperialists have [defeated] the new rebels in Hungary. The Prince of Conti’s party does yet hold out in Poland, but the Elector of Saxe has still a superiority. Some Holland ships, arrived at Amsterdam from Curassau, say that De Pointy had attacked Carthagene ; that he had taken one fort, and plundered a fauxbourg ; that he had attempted another fort, from whence he was repulsed with [the] loss of near 1,500 men. The last letters from Paris speak of the taking of Barcelona with great incertitude. The little amorous intrigues which I mentioned in my last are quite over, and I must beg your Grace to forget ’em.”

R. 26. Ans. 30 July (*year not stated*).

OLIVER, LORD BARON OF LOWTH.

1697, July 15, Council Office, Dublin.—Certificate that he had entered his petition and claim to the Articles of Limerick, and been “adjudged within the same.”

Same date.—Certificate that Matthew, late Lord Baron of Lowth, was indicted in Michaelmas term, 2 Will. and Mary, for high treason committed in the county of Louth, &c.

## SHREWSBURY to PORTLAND.

1697, July 16, Whitehall.—Received his letters of the 5-15 and 8-18. . . .

“The French army’s being so much superior in number to those of the Allies in Flanders, if the enemy can be hindered from any further success, nothing better can be expected from the circumstances of this campaign, in which his Majesty’s conduct is confessed, by friends and enemies, both at home and abroad, to have equalled that of the greatest generals in any time. . . .

“We are a little puzzled what to think of the proceedings in Poland. The accounts we have from France are positive, and accompanied with many circumstances, of the election of the Prince of Conty, and that it was carried by a considerable majority. On the other side, the letters from Holland do not seem to treat that dispute as if it could end in anything favourable to that party, but continue to mention the Elector of Saxony’s election as undoubted; so that I hope the pretensions of the first are only set up that they may own their disappointment by degrees; and if that fails, and Pointi’s project also, as I begin now to hope it will, whatever the intention of the King of France was at the beginning of the summer, I do not despair but he may become sincerely disposed to a peace, which your Lordship knows I have long wished, and should be glad you might have the honour of concluding. Nothing can be done more popular in this nation, which is become but too fond of the case they propose to themselves by it; therefore it is high time his Majesty should be at a certainty what he may depend on, that in case no peace is to be had, the people may be no longer flattered with the hopes, but be prepared to carry on the war, as well as their circumstances will enable them.”

Refers to some provision to be made for Capt. Fisher.

*Copy, in a clerk’s hand, except the last paragraph, which is added by Shrewsbury.*

## SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1697, July 16, Whitehall.—“I have received yours of the 5-15 July, and am ashamed I have been the occasion of giving his Majesty so unnecessary a trouble as to sign the warrant for Sir Charles Shuckborough, since at my arrival here I find Mr. Tankard is yet alive, though the contrary was positively affirmed by several of his friends and relations in the country. However, I will be answerable his Majesty has eternally obliged Sir Charles by his kind intention.

“The Lords Justices have directed Mr. Vernon to signify by this post the vacancy there is of one of the Clerks of the Council by the death of Mr. Cooling. I hope, when his Majesty shall declare who shall succeed in ordinary, he will do the same for the extraordinary.”

*Copy.*

## SHREWSBURY to MR. HILL.

1697, July 16, Whitehall.—“I have your two letters of the 8-18, and am glad the thoughts of our Court are so at ease as to give the suspicions you mention. I wish they would reserve a little of their gallantry for our ladies, who will be apt to think they deserve as well as strangers, and have many of them been lost to our interest, because love does not flourish in the Court, as it did in the late reigns; and a partiality to foreigners of the fair sex may be as unpopular as any other that ever has been complained of.

“I am glad my Lord Portland’s interview tends to the driving things to a conclusion. This sort of uncertainty is neither advantageous to his Majesty’s interest at home or abroad. If we flatter ourselves much longer with pleasing hopes of a peace, we shall begin to think we are no more able to make the war. I confess I have for some time, and do still heartily desire a peace, but, if that cannot be obtained, do not despair but that we are in a much better condition to support the war this year than we were the last. I imagine the King of France has been expecting the event of the several considerable designs he has on foot abroad. If he succeed ill in them, we may find him sincere in his intentions for a peace; if not, we must hope for no immediate agreement, but prepare to defend ourselves the best we can.”

*Copy.*

## SIR J. WILLIAMSON to SHREWSBURY.

[16]97, July 16-26, Hague.—“By my last, which was of the 13-23, I presumed to trouble your Excellency with an imperfect abstract of the Project given in by the French, having at the same time transmitted an entire copy of the Project itself to Mr. Secretary Trumbull, to be laid before your Excellencies. On Wednesday last the Med[iato]r acquainted us, the Ambassadors of England, at the Conference at Ryswicke, with all that had passed between him and the French relating to their giving in that Project; by which we found that on Saturday, when they first presented it to him, it had in it a rubric (as he called it) or a kind of note in the margin, that unless the Allies should think fit to accept of the terms there offered before the end of August, that from thenceforth the King of France would not hold himself obliged to make them good; which Declaration the Ambassadors demanded from the Med[iato]r, to be made by him at the same time he gave in their Project; but that with much arguing he had prevailed with them to forbear a proceeding so harsh, and to suppress for the present any such Declaration, and that he had hoped they would have wholly laid it aside, but that this morning they had again renewed to him the said demand, and had further added, as by express order of their master, that the King will not be prevailed with to make any the least alteration in the conditions therein proposed; to this he, the Med[iato]r, had made what representations he could, but that the Ambassadors



persisted, and with much animosity (as he told us he had made his observation) peremptorily demanded his offices as Med[iato]r to make these two Declarations in their names to the Allies.

“On the other hand, it was in the same time observed that the Imperial Ambassadors were as high in their language upon the matter of the Project itself, and nothing less would content them but to have the whole rejected as unreasonable and unjust. And they had been trying privately how far such a motion from them would take place with the Allies. But not finding the least encouragement to so sudden and violent a proceeding, they let it fall, and for the present contented themselves, as the Spaniards also did on their part, to give the Med[iato]r as an answer for the French, that they were preparing their Remarks by way of answer to each Article of the Project, in which they would use all possible dispatch.

“With this account from the Allies the Med[iato]r returned to the French, and so ordered the matter with them, as that we heard no more for that day of their two Declarations; only they returned us an answer by the Med[iato]r, that it was well, and that they must repeat again that no time was to be lost in the finishing those Remarks. And thus that matter was left; since which we find several meetings have been held amongst the several Ministers of the Empire, as well among themselves severally as between them and the Emperor’s Ambassadors, to consider of the several parts of the French Project, as it concerns each of them respectively, the particular results of which are not yet known, nor is it thought that hitherto they have been able to come to any resolution in the thing. In the mean time an express has been despatched to Vienna by the Imperialists, though it does not look as if the French will have patience to wait his return, without expecting an answer to their Project, and in all likelihood will proceed to put in the two Declarations above mentioned, or at least that which relates to the term prefixed for receiving the conditions.

“The double election in Poland continues to be supported with equal obstinacy on both sides, though that of the Elector of Saxe seems much the more likely to prevail, especially if the provision of money, which is talked of, be made good, for that, and that only, as is judged, will at last carry it in that country.

[P.S.] “Since my letter closed, the Dutch Ambassadors acquaint us, that having had notice given them from the French Ambassadors that they, the French Ambassadors, had received from Court an answer to our Project, the Dutch had sent to take an hour tomorrow morning to go to Delft to receive it; so as by the next we may be able to give your Grace an account of what sort it is, and what we are to apply ourselves to.”

R. 26, o.s. Ansd. 30 July.

#### SHREWSBURY to the LORDS JUSTICES OF IRELAND.

1697, July 17, Whitehall.—“I acquainted your Lordships on the 13th of this month that the Lords of the Council had

approved the four Bills that lay then before them. The alterations their Lordships thought fit to make are inconsiderable. . . .

"I received on the 15th your Lordships' letter of the 12th of July, with several other Bills, which were the same day put into the hands of Mr. Attorney General to be considered, and on Tuesday next the Council will meet to receive his report." . . .

*Copy. Enclosure:—*

Schedule of amendments to the Bills, (1) "to prevent Protestants intermarrying with Papists," (2) "for enabling the subject for distraining corn and hay for rent," and (3) "for suppressing Friaries, &c."

#### SHREWSBURY to GALWAY.

1697, July 17, Whitehall.—"The Bills that are now sent have been dispatched with all possible expedition, and I hope will come time enough to be laid before the Parliament at their first meeting. I take this opportunity to acknowledge your Lordship's of the 12th. . . . The last Bills transmitted hither are under examination, and shall be returned as soon as the forms will possibly admit:

"I find the Lords here are so jealous of the honour of his Majesty's word, that I believe they will incline to let the clause for declaring when the war began in Ireland, remain as it is now, without that alteration which many in Ireland wish."

*Copy.*

#### SHREWSBURY to WINCHESTER.

1697, July 17, Whitehall.—To the same effect as the letter to Galway of this date.

*Copy.*

#### SHREWSBURY to [METHUEN,] LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

1697, July 17, Whitehall.—"By this express some Bills are transmitted, which I hope will come time enough to be laid before the Parliament at their first meeting. The alterations are very inconsiderable, as your Lordship will see by the enclosed paper. I take this opportunity to acknowledge yours of the 12th and to assure you that the Bills which came at the same time with that letter were that very day put under the consideration of Mr. Attorney, and all possible dispatch which the forms will allow shall be used to return them to you again. I can say nothing to the particulars of the several Bills, having not yet heard them read, only what I find by your Lordship and the Lords Justices' letters. The Lords here are so careful to do nothing that may call in question the honour of his Majesty's word, that as yet they do not seem inclined to make the alteration in the clause for declaring the commencement of the war, which several of the Irish Protestants desire; but that matter having not yet been fully considered, I speak now only by guess. I extremely rejoice that you find such a concurrence in all parties to intend the

public good. I do not question but it will be improved by your prudence, and that you will continue your endeavours, that the right understanding which is now so perfect between the two Lords Justices may be lasting."

*Copy.*

SEC. BLATHWAYT to SHREWSBURY.

1697, July [19-]29, Cockleberg.—"I have the honour of your Grace's letters of the 13th and 16th inst. His Majesty has been pleased to declare his willingness that my Lord Manchester be immediately dispatched, provided money can be got for the occasion, which your Grace will best understand from the Lords of the Treasury.

"His Majesty, having found no fault with Colonel Fletcher during his government, is pleased to allow of those favourable words, *of taking care of him and otherwise employing him*, which are not unusual in letters of revocation.

"The King has received information from many hands of the villainy of Comte Boselli, and particularly from my Lord Lexington, who has taken care to have him watched by the Emperor's Envoyé or Commissary in Italy; with whom his Lordship has personally concerted that matter, with the allowance and by the direction of the Emperor.

"Your Grace has been abundantly favourable to Mr. Povey, concerning whom and Mr. Vernon's son his Majesty's pleasure was signified by me to the Lords Justices by the last post. The King will be very soon going to Loo, there being no likelihood of any further action this campaign."

R. 26, o.s.; ansd. 27.

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

[1697,] July 19-29, Anvers.—"The last Saturday my Lord Portland had a fourth meeting with the Mareschal de Boufflers, who gave him in writing an account of such satisfaction and security as the French King will give our master. He did not leave his paper with my Lord, but gave him time and leisure to transcribe it. I have reason to believe the King was entirely satisfied, and that these Generals will need meet no more. They parted like friends. The rest is to be done now at Ryswyck. The world is now convinced that the war is no longer upon our King's account, and though the Imperialists do what they can to discredit the Project of Peace, which the French gave in the 26th, yet I hope the King or the States will one way or other persuade 'em to give in to it, before the end of August. The French are resolved to live upon us till then, and will eat up as much of this poor country as they can.

"We have some news here that the old King of Bantam has defeated the Hollanders, and regained possession of his throne. I am come hither upon my Lord Ranelagh's occasions."

R. 26. Ans. 30 July (*year not stated*).



## SHREWSBURY TO SIR J. WILLIAMSON.

1697, July 20, Whitehall.—“My Lord, I have your Excellency’s of the 23rd, with the enclosed heads of a project proposed by the French, and do agree that they are more reasonable than I expected. I shall impatiently wait the event, for things are now driven to so narrow a compass that a little time must certainly show how sincere the intentions are both of our friends and enemies to a peace. His Majesty’s affairs here require some certainty in that matter, especially if the war last, for people have pleased themselves so long with the hopes of ease by a peace that it will need some time to dispose them to such resolutions as will be necessary in that case, and I do not doubt but they will cheerfully take when they are convinced they cannot be avoided without ruin.”

*Copy.*

## SHREWSBURY TO SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1697, July 20, Whitehall.—“The Council having sat all this afternoon upon the Irish Bills lately transmitted from Ireland, they could go through but one—that for confirming the Outlawries. I have here enclosed sent you a copy of the notes I took at the Council, which are some of the principal heads of the Bill. The Lords having made few amendments, only added a proviso, to preserve his Majesty’s power of pardoning the lives of such of these persons outlawed, or who shall hereafter be outlawed, as he may see cause; and likewise to the six provisoes recommended by the Council of Ireland, and of which Mr. Vernon has sent you a copy, they have joined the same for my Lord Baltimore and Mr. Feilding. It was moved that a Bill of Association like what passed here should be recommended to the Council, and I suppose that will be ordered on Thursday, when the Lords meet again to go through with the remaining Bills. I desire the enclosed may be delivered to his Majesty.”

*Copy.*

## SHREWSBURY TO MR. HILL.

1697, July 20, Whitehall.—“I have yours of the 22nd, and by the same post have seen the project the French have given in, by which I hope the peace is more likely than ever. What sort of engagement they will make not to assist King James, or what they have to ask for him, or his followers, does not appear in that paper, where nothing on that subject is mentioned; but presuming those matters are previously agreed elsewhere to his Majesty’s satisfaction, I look upon the peace as almost infallible; at least we shall soon see the event, and the enemy cannot much longer cover their deceit, if there be any at the bottom; but I wish, and I believe, that they are fond of peace, and then we need not question but they will be sincere to their own interest.”

*Copy.*

## SHREWSBURY to the LORDS JUSTICES OF IRELAND.

1697, July 20, Whitehall.—“ The Council have been taken up all this afternoon with the consideration of the Bills lately transmitted by your Lordships, and have gone through and agreed to that only which is for confirming the Outlawries ; the others will be considered on Thursday, and in the meantime this will be transcribed. The alterations made are very few ; they have inserted the six clauses proposed by your Lordships and the Council of Ireland, for the saving my Lord Carlingford, &c., and to those persons they have added my Lord Baltimore and Mr. Feilding, who, having both warrants for the reversal of their outlawries, would notwithstanding have fallen under the rigour of this law without such a proviso. They have also added a clause to preserve the King’s power of pardoning the lives of any persons offending against this Act.

“ It was proposed that it should be recommended to your Lordships that a Bill should be prepared for associating in the same manner, and under the same penalties, as is here in England ; but this being mentioned just at the rising of the Council this evening, when it was very late, and everybody sufficiently tired with attendance, I cannot positively say I had directions to signify it to your Lordships, but it met with so universal an agreement that I conclude I shall on Thursday.”

*Copy.*

## GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1697, July 20, Dublin Castle.—“ J’ay receu ce matin les deus lettres que nous m’aués fait l’honneur de m’escire ; ie repondray incessamment à la derniere, pour uous tirer de la peine que uous peut donner l’auis de M. Balls. Ce Conte Bouselli est le plus mechant homme du monde, capable des plus mauuaises actions ; il en a commis beaucoup. Il est condané à estre pendu à Milan, bani de Uenise, de Genes, et ce me semble des estats du Grand Duc. Les Venitiens ont ordoné de l’assassiner. La derniere fois qu’il estoit a Uenise, il estoit chés l’Ambassadeur de France, ce qui obligea le petit Conseil à se seruir de cette uoie indirecte pour s’en deffaire. L’Ambassadeur decouurit cet ordre, et le fit sauuer la nuit. Sa retraite est dans les estats du Duc de Mantoue, dans un chateau assés fort. Il est fort craint dans toute l’Italie.

“ Quelques gens, aussy gens de bien que luy, ont offert de l’assassiner, mais ils demandent une somme considerable ; et quelques personnes assés considerables, combatus entre la peur et l’auarice, et peut estre n’ayant pas assés d’argent, ont voulu engager lo Roy à payer cet assassinat, pour lequel on demande, sy ie m’en souuiens, uint mille pistoles. Ils m’ont fait donner des auis en diferents temps ; i’ay auerti le Roy, my Lord Portland, et M. Blathwait, parce que c’estoit dans le temps que S.M. estoit à l’Armeé. On m’a tousiours dit qu’il auoit uoulu se metre dans l’équipage des Ambassadeurs de Uenise pour passer en Angleterre, et en suite qu’il auoit ordre de passer en France, pour se rendre de la en l’landres.

“I’ay tenu pendant un an des gens seurs à sa suite, un homme à Genes, et un autre à Ligourne, qui le connoissoient. I’ay engagé un homme qui a de grandes habitudes en Italie, qui est ordinairement à Milan, et quelques fois à Venise, pour estre tousiours instruit de ce que fait ce Conte. I’ay lié sa correspondance avec M. Blathwait, par ordre du Roy, parcequ’il est aupres de sa personne à l’Armée, ou il y a le plas à craindre d’un pareil homme; et pour uous dire ma pensée, ie crois, my Lord, que dans le fond il n’y a rien à craindre, et que celuy qui uous donne l’auis ueut se rendre necessaire, pour tirer quelque argent. Cependant, comme il ne faut rien negliger dans une affaire de cette consequence, ie me suis laissé tromper pendant que i’ay esté en Italie, et i’ay pris toutes les precautions que i’ay cru praticables. Cela a enflé mes bills d’extraordinaire dans les contes que i’ay rendus. Ie uous renuoye le memoire, ne sachant pas sy c’est un original ou une copie.

“I’oubliois à uous dire, my Lord, que ne uoulant pas entrer dans le dessein d’assassiner le Conte, i’ay pourtant uolu sauoir les sentiments du Roy, qui aprouua le refus que i’en auois fait; et estant à Londres, ie luy fis uoir la lettre par laquelle on me faisoit la mesme proposition, et il m’ordona de declarer positiuement qu’il ne uouloit en aucune maniere auoir part à cette execution. Uoila, my Lord, ce que ie puis uous faire sauoir sur cette matiere.

“A l’esgard du projet pour le payement des troupes, que i’ay enuoyé à Mr. Foxe, ie crois que la Tresorerie s’en reserue entierement la connoissance, mais il seroit à propos que ces M[ess]rs. se donassent le temps de l’examiner, et de nous faire sauoir leur sentiment.

“Ie crois que les Papistes augmenteront bien leurs plaintes, lorsqu’ils sauront que l’on ueut chasser les moines de ce païs cy; et sy cela est possible, il faudra quelque proclamation ou autre piece publique, qui regle le nombre des prestres qui seront tolerés dans le Royaume. Cette piece est difficile à metre au iour. On croit que ce seroit une liberté de conscience, et qui excederoit beaucoup la toleration. Cependant, my Lord, nous penserons icy, et chercherons tous les expedients possibles pour cela, mais ie doute fort que nous puissions reussir; et apres les difficultés icy, ie crois, my Lord, qu’il y en aura aussy en Angleterre. Mais ie crois qu’il n’y a rien de meilleur pour nous, que d’auoir un nombre de prestres fixe, conus par le Gouuernement, et que le mesme Gouuernement entre dans le detail de leurs appointements. Ie soumetts le tout à uostre iugement.”

R. 24th (*sic*).

VILLIERS to SHREWSBURY.

1697, July [20-]30, n.s., Hague.—“I have the honour of two from your Grace of the 13th and 16th. I do not doubt but that you are informed immediately from the Army, that [the] point relating to his Majesty is adjusted between the Mareschal de



Boufflers and my Lord Portland; and though King James is not to be named, yet the article is expressed in such terms that all the world will see that he is chiefly designed in it, and that the King of France is so strictly obliged not to encourage any cabal, or favour anything that may disturb his Majesty in the quiet possession of the Crown, that without an open violation of his word he never can be able to do us any mischief of this nature.

“Our business therefore is looked upon as done, and we have orders to concert such methods as may best conduce towards bringing the Germans to a speedy conclusion. My Lord, there will be so many difficulties found in effecting this, that I am afraid the peace will be retarded longer than we could wish; for it is certain that the Imperialists do not really design a peace, and must be constrained to accept it. His Majesty will be quickly at Loo, and his being so near us, I hope, will very much contribute to the dispatch of our affairs.”

R. 26. Ansd. 30 July.

SIR J. WILLIAMSON TO SHREWSBURY.

1697, July 20-30, Hague.—“My last was of the 16-26, since which I have received the honour of your Excellency’s of the same day, for which I return my most humble acknowledgments. The apostill I took leave to add in my last, as to the answer said to be come from the French Court to our Project, proved a mistake in him that gave that information to the Dutch Ambassadors, for upon their going to demand it from the French on Saturday morning, they were answered that it was not yet arrived, but that they expected it every day; so as we suppose it will not be long before we hear from them upon that matter, especially considering that, by what we are informed of the two last conferences between my Lord Portland and the Marshal de Boufflers, our main point with France is in a manner adjusted to the King’s satisfaction; so as that all the rest of our business, which consists in eight or ten Articles of that Project, of ordinary and common form, cannot have much difficulty in them. And thus it has pleased God, while we here are losing our time in formal meetings and conferences at Ryswicke, that the King, by a most wise and happy counsel taken in the Camp, has done our work to our hands; and happy it is that it was done there, for in all likelihood, according as we found the humours of the three French Ambassadors, and considering the nature of that point in question, it would scarce have ever been done here.

“This adjustment of our great point is not yet openly owned by us here, though we find it has taken wind, and is in the general discourse of the town as a thing done, or as good as done. So as your Grace, till you hear it further spoken of, will please to make your own use of it, though we have reason to believe your Excellencies may have had the knowledge of it by the time this comes to your Grace’s hand, directly from the King himself.

“The Spanish Ambassador, the Baron de Tillemont, has been with me this morning, and could tell me all the particulars of

this matter, and that all was agreed between my Lord Portland and Mons. de Boufflers as to that article; and told it me with great satisfaction, as the only means to hasten this whole negotiation of the Peace, to which I find the Spaniards are resolved to concur with all imaginable diligence, and be ready to help (as soon as their own affair is finally settled) to bring the Emperor to the same reasonable temper. So as, by the blessing of God, things seem from henceforth to be in a fair way of settlement, and that in a short time.

“The greatest difficulty is foreseen on the part of the Emperor and Empire. That is, the first for particular respects will insist as to Lorraine, and the body of the Empire, for their own safety, seem resolved not to leave Strasbourg in the French hands. But when all’s done, the reason and interest of the whole must govern and determine all particular considerations. Only in the manner and circumstances of doing it a consideration of decency and good manners is to be used. And that seems to be the point now that we and the Ministers of this State are more particularly concerned to have in our eye.

“God Almighty continue to direct all for the best, and ever preserve your Grace in this happy state of health we are told, to our great joy, you now enjoy.”

R. 26. Ansd. 30.

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1697, [July 22-] Aug. 1, Bruxelles.—“I have just time to thank your Grace tonight for the honour of your letter of the 16th. The King would leave us after tomorrow, but the Elector is come hither from Flanders, and would fain command this army so soon as the King goes away; but his Majesty’s intention being to leave the command thereof to the Prince of Vaudemont, and of the army in Flanders to the Elector’s care, we are all puzzled how to satisfy ’em all.

“My Lord Portland has another compliment from Mr. Boufflers, and they are to meet again tomorrow.

“The peace does go forward as much as I can perceive. My Lord Albemarle is gone away already; he goes by the Hague, and so to Loo.

“The enemies have posted themselves so as to eat as much as they can of this country securely.”

R. July 29, o.s., 1697. Ansd. 30 July.

SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1697, July 23, Whitehall.—“Having had no letters from Flanders since my last, this only is to acquaint you that yesterday the Bills for confirming the Art[icles] of Limerick, and that for barring the Remainders and Reversions dependent or expectant on Estates Tail forfeited to his Majesty, passed the Council. These two, with the other for confirming the Outlawries mentioned in my last, are the three public Bills of the greatest

moment that have come from thence, and will now be transmitted thither, as soon as they can be transcribed and put under the Great Seal. In these two last there were no alterations made worth his Majesty's knowledge. That for the confirmation of the Articles seems very full, and without exception, unless the Irish will find fault with the day determined for the commencement of the war, viz. the 10th of April, but all impartial people think that is the most reasonable, and it was so directed by his Majesty. A great many honest gentlemen in Ireland desired the clause marked A, instead of that marked B, but when they were told by the Lords Justices there, that would not sufficiently make good his Majesty's word, but leave so many doors open to suits for damages that it was in a manner doing nothing for the quieting people's minds, which was his Majesty's design, as well as it had been his promise, they in the Council who pressed it and were the majority, presently desisted, and submitted all to the King's pleasure, and accordingly sent over the Bill, and it is now passed here in the words of the clause B."

*Copy.*

VILLIERS TO SHREWSBURY.

1697, [July 23-] Aug. 2, n.s., Hague.—“I have the honour of yours of the 20th past, and am glad to find that your Grace thinks the French Project so reasonable. I wish we could bring our Imperialists to the same belief of it. Tomorrow they intend to give in their remarks upon it. I do not expect, my Lord, that they should be anywise conclusive, but at last we shall be obliged to compel them to do that which they will not otherwise understand to be for their good. The King is expected at Breda tomorrow night; his Majesty has ordered me to wait upon him there; I hope it is to receive his further orders towards hastening our negotiation. The honour I have in bearing a part of it is very much augmented by your Grace's favour and good wishes to me in it, and I shall always serve with the greatest satisfaction whilst I have the continuance of your Grace's protection.”

R. July 29, o.s. Ansd. 30 July.

SIR J. WILLIAMSON TO SHREWSBURY.

[16]97, [July 23-] Aug. 2, Hague.—“My last was of the 30th past, since which I have received the honour of your Excellency's of the same day. What I writ imperfectly to your Grace by the last ordinary of the success of my Lord Portland's conferences with Mons. de Boufflers is since that time become the common and open news of this place; and we ourselves, having been called upon by the Imperialists for an account of that report, have frankly owned to them, and so we have to all our Allies, that the great point of our business, the Article of not assisting King James, has been in a manner agreed with the French to his Majesty's satisfaction; that other points of the Peace may have been spoken of at those conferences, but that we know of



none, not so much as any other of our own, that have been settled or agreed on. Nay, some that nearly concern us, as the restitution of Orange, &c., we are assured are not settled. This we are forced to speak the more largely and fully in, to take away the jealousy we find the Imperialists possessed with, as if the King had in effect consented with France as to the conditions of the Peace to be made with the Emperor and Empire.

“ We are now pressing forward, as on the one hand the French to adjust the remaining Articles of our own Project, so on the other hand the Imperialists and our other Allies to finish their Remarks by way of answer to the Project given them by France, which we are told was [were?] perfected yesterday morning by the several ministers of the Princes of the Empire, and would the last night be given in to the Imperial Embassy for their consideration and concurrence, so as that it might be transmitted by the Mediator to the French, at least tomorrow morning. This is what was thought fit last night, at a meeting held at the Pensioner’s between us and the Ambassadors of this State (where happened likewise to come in the two Spanish Ambassadors), to be pressed upon the Imperialists this morning by my Lord Pembroke and Mons. Dyckvelt, as in our joint names. And these diligences towards that Embassy are thought the more necessary, for that Mons. Heemskerke, the Minister of this State at Vienna, writes them word in his last despatches that absolutely the Court there is not for a peace at present; whereof the Pensioner some days since gave us notice, and therefore concluding that all our cares are to be turned that way.”

R. July 29, o.s. Ansd. 30 July.

#### SEC. BLATHWAYT TO SHREWSBURY.

1697, [July 25-] Aug. 4, Breda.—“ The King having been always busy or in motion since the honour I have received of your Grace’s letter of the 20th past, I have not been yet able to lay before his Majesty your Grace’s notes concerning the Irish Bills, nor the several papers I have had from Mr. Vernon, upon which some directions may be expected by the next post. I did not fail to present to his Majesty your Grace’s letter of the same date.

“ The Czar is coming into Holland, and if he desire to see the Army, his Majesty will make another turn thither to gratify his curiosity. I am writing to Mr. Secretary to know from the Merchants what advantages in trade we may endeavour to obtain from the good nature of the Czar on this occasion, our neighbours enjoying much greater than we do in his dominions since our privileges have been taken from us, which happened upon the death of King Charles the First, which the Muscovites pretended to resent from the nation.”

R. July 29, o.s. Ansd. 30 July.

#### SHREWSBURY TO SIR JAMES HOUBLON.

1697, July 26, Whitehall.—“ I have acquainted the King with the information you sent me about Count Bouzelli, and have

given directions for a further enquiry to be made concerning him. I desire likewise you will write to your correspondent at Genoua, to encourage the person who gave the said information still to have a watchful eye over the said Bouzelli, who I find is a man of a very ill character, and as he hears anything material and fit for his Majesty to know, to send hither an account of it."

*Copy.*

#### SHREWSBURY TO PORTLAND.

1697, July 27, Whitehall.— . . . "Captain Fisher has been with me to tell me that he thinks he has a fresh opportunity of being serviceable to his Majesty; that he has an acquaintance of some consideration (whose name he refuses to tell me, and I am as unwilling to know), who offers to go in person into France, and has such interest and recommendations that he will not only be able at his return to discover what are the present measures and designs at St. Germain's, but will settle a correspondence, to be informed of them hereafter. I told him I could give no orders in such a matter as this, without his Majesty's particular directions, which if your Lordship at your leisure will please to take, and transmit to me, they shall be obeyed to the best of my capacity." . . . (*The rest of this letter is printed by Coxe.*)

*Copy.*

#### SHREWSBURY TO SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1697, July 27, Whitehall.—"I have yours of the 25th and 29th. This morning Mr. Povey was sworn Clerk of the Council in Ordinary, and Mr. Vernon's son in Extraordinary.

"I have enclosed sent you an extract of what my Lord Gallway writes about Comte Bouzelli, and I have endeavoured to have him observed by the person who gave the first account from Genoua.

"The Bill for confirming the Outlawries, and that for barring Remainders, was [were] this evening sent for Ireland. That for confirming the Art[icles] of Limerick had been likewise dispatched, but for the defect that was at last discovered, and of which you will have a full account from Mr. Vernon. Those who are the best acquainted with the Irish gentlemen's inclinations apprehend the ill consequence of this; for if the Bill be transmitted as it now is, it may possibly not so exactly agree with all that was promised under the Great Seal, as his Majesty's strict justice would incline him to wish. On the other side, if the addition be made according to the amendment in that instrument, it may prove very prejudicial to his Majesty's interest. Most people apprehended the Bill will be rejected, but if it should not, all concur that the estates of many notorious offenders will be covered, and nothing more certainly contribute to alter the good disposition of the gentlemen of Ireland, who without some such unlucky accident seem now perfectly well inclined to serve his Majesty and the public interest. But his Majesty will have a

better account of this when the Lords Justices of Ireland shall give their reasons why this additional clause was omitted in the Bill, and no notice taken or reason given for it in the several letters they have writ."

*Copy.*

SHREWSBURY to the LORDS JUSTICES OF IRELAND.

1697, July 27, Whitehall.—“ You will receive by this messenger the Bill for confirming the Outlawries, and that for barring the Remainders. The third public Bill for confirming the Articles of Limerick is respited for the reason Mr. Vernon will give your Lordships more at large by command of the Lords Justices here.

“ I shall only add that by direction of the Council I am to recommend to your Lordships the case of my Lord of Lowth, whose petition I here enclose. It appears that though his father might die in rebellion during the late war, he has not yet been attainted, but that this present Lord, his son, has enjoyed his title and estate, as being justly comprehended within the Articles of Limerick. But by this Bill now transmitted there being a power left to attain all persons dead in rebellion, if any process of that kind should go out against the late Lord, within the time limited for such prosecutions, this present Lord would lose that honour and estate he was in possession of at the surrender of Limerick, which would be so great a hardship, and so manifest a breach of those Articles, that I am directed to recommend it to your Lordship's care that no such process be permitted to go out against the late Lord Lowth as may be prejudicial to his son's inheritance.

“ Upon Thursday the Council have appointed to take into consideration some of the other Bills now lying before them.”

*Copy. Enclosure:—*

Petition of Oliver, Lord Baron of Lowth, to the Lords Justices of England in Council. His father, Matthew, died unattainted (&c., as above). Prays to have a proviso in the Bill for confirming Attainders.

SHREWSBURY to [METHUEN,] LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

1697, July 27, Whitehall.—“ By this express you will receive the Bills for confirming the Outlawries and barring the Remainders. That for confirmation of the Articles of Limerick had likewise been transmitted at the same time, but that upon some notice given and a more strict enquiry, it is found that the words which his Majesty thought fit to add, upon the pretence made that they were omitted by mistake or surprise, are left out in this Bill you have sent over, and consequently all which his Majesty has promised under the Great Seal is not made good.

“ For your further understanding in this matter, I have enclosed a copy of this last clause of the warrant for ratifying the said Articles. We here are very sensible that this addition might be overlooked upon your apprehension that it



would be much disliked by the gentlemen in Ireland, and possibly occasion the miscarriage of the whole Bill. But having heard nothing from the Lords Justices, your Lordship, nor the Council of Ireland, but that this Bill was entirely agreeable to the Articles passed under the Great Seal here, and finding so material a difference, the Lords Justices and Council here thought they could do no otherwise than respite their consent till they understood from Ireland what were the motives for omitting these words (*and all such as are under their protections in the said counties*), in which so many people are concerned.

“Mr. Vernon, by direction from us here, will write this more at large to the Lords Justices. I shall therefore only add, that I hope they will be very plain in their answer, and I do not question but whatever they shall represent as necessary for the King’s interest, and particularly for the success of the present Sessions, will very readily be agreed to here.

“This is a very busy day, and the messenger is just a-going, and I want time to say so much to the two Lords Justices separately, and I did not think it proper to be put in a letter I write to them jointly upon my Lord Lowth’s case; your Lordship will oblige me, to communicate this at your leisure to them.”

*Copy.*

#### WINCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1697, July 27, Dublin Castle.—“I received the favour of your Lordship’s of the 17th, and I am very glad that you have sent us some Bills from England, and do find that these Bills will be very acceptable to the people here. And we are extremely obliged to your Lordship for getting them dispatched so soon. As to what you mention of the Lords being very careful of maintaining the King’s honour, with submission I think it entirely preserved, that being the day the King gave in his proclamation for their laying down their arms; and a reason that made us name that day was because the House of Commons, in my Lord Capell’s time, desired it might be the 10th of April. . . .

“This day we opened the Parliament, but the House of Commons were but thin, there being but few Members come to town, by reason of a report that was industriously spread that we intended to adjourn them for a fortnight; but we took all the care we could to let everybody know that our intentions (*sic*) was that they should proceed immediately on business. . . .

[P.S.] “There is one Mr. Lowther dead at the Bath, that was a Commissioner in the Revenue here, which place I don’t doubt but a great many will put in for. Mr. Savage says that formerly the Chancellor of the Exchequer was a Commissioner of the Revenue, which is the reason that his salary is but 200*l.* per annum. I believe our old friend Sir H. Vane would accept of being a Commissioner of the Revenue. Whatever is done, I suppose the King won’t do it until the Parliament is over.”

R., 4th Aug.

## GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1697, July 28, Dublin Castle.—“Je ne vous puis exprimer combien nous nous sommes obligés de la diligence avec laquelle nous aués ordonné le retour des Bills; cela fait icy un fort bon effect. Nous auons tousiours de tres bonnes esperances d'un bon succes; nous uoyons pourtant que les animosités ne diminuent pas. Quelques uns sont peut estre bien aises de se seruir de la passion des autres, pour se rendre plus considerables; mais i'espere, my Lord, que nous detournerons ces petites brigues.

“Hyer, my Lord, M. de Winchester et moy vous rendimes conte de l'ouuerture du Parlement. Les deus Maisons s'ajournerent iusques à uendredy. Les Comunes ordonerent au *Speeker* avec toute la Chambre de nous uenir faire un compliment sur nostre auenement au Gouvernement, et de preparer une Adresse pour nous remercier de la harangue. Je crois qu'elle contiendra une assurance positieue de l'exécution de tout ce que nous auons demandé.”

R. Aug. 4.

## SEC. BLATHWAYT to SHREWSBURY.

1697, [July 29-] Aug. 8, Loo.—“Your Grace's letter of the 23rd, as well as that of the 20th past, has been read to his Majesty, who approves of all that has been done in Council and by the Lords Justices upon the Irish Bills mentioned by your Grace; and what his Majesty has thought fit to direct further thereupon is now laid before their Excellencies by my letter to Mr. Vernon.”

R. 3d, o.s. Ansd. the same day.

## SHREWSBURY to SIR J. WILLIAMSON.

1697, July 30, Whitehall.—“My Lord, I have four of your letters to acknowledge, the 26th and 30th July, and the 2nd and 6th August, all n.s. It is very comfortable to perceive that every letter gives better hopes of peace. It must ever be owned, to his Majesty's great glory, that he has contributed more to it, by own [one] seasonable step of his own, than would have been effected in many months by the ministers of all the Princes of Europe. Such a work as this cannot be accomplished without some difficulties; but these which remain seem to me so much more easy than those which are already overcome, that I cannot doubt but it will end to his Majesty's satisfaction, and the establishing him safe and glorious on these thrones.”

*Copy.*

## SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1697, July 30, Whitehall.—“I have your letter of the 4th of August, n.s., from Breda. I shall give my Lord Manchester notice to prepare for his journey, having already understood the Treasury will be ready to supply him. I find it is very earnestly pressed by my Lord, and by Mr. Mountague in his behalf, that

he should have an allowance for a Secretary of the Embassy, they looking upon it as a sort of diminution that he should be retrenched what my Lord Fauconberg formerly had upon the same occasion, and what is generally the custom in the like cases. I submit it to his Majesty whether he will not gratify my Lord; the expense will be but forty shillings a day for a small time, and perhaps such a person may be more necessary in Venice than in another place where they are not so exact in ceremonies.

“His Majesty having commanded me the last spring, when several grants were to be passed for lands in Ireland, to assure Col. Wolseley that nothing should be done to his prejudice, I have received the enclosed paper from him, by which it appears some of the lands he has in possession are already passed, and others are a-passing. He therefore desires me to remind his Majesty of his gracious promise, and to petition him that he may have a grant or long lease of such as are left.

“Major-Gen. Trelawney, having understood that the Lords Justices here do not think proper to proceed on the warrant his Majesty signed before his leaving England, for the putting the Militia of Plimouth under his command, expects from me (the warrant remaining in my office) that I should acquaint his Majesty that no proceeding has been upon it. It is a justice I cannot refuse the Major-General, though at the same time I am confident the Lords have very good reasons for their reply; and I myself am sensible that whenever that is adjusted, it will want his Majesty’s own power and authority, to which both will submit, and to anything less, neither.”

*Copy.*

#### SHREWSBURY to MR. HILL.

1697, July 30, Whitehall.—“I have received yours of the 25th and 29th of July, and the 1st and 5th of August, n.s. The intrigues you mention in the first I shall easily forget, because I had difficulty to persuade myself they were sincere, but the town is full and fond of the news. This I assure you, I am ever careful what I repeat out of your letters, lest it might be guessed from whence I have it.

“After the compliments and assurances that have passed between the two Kings, I look upon the peace as infallible. If the King of France had not been sincere in his desire of one, he would never have permitted M. le Mareschal de Boufflers to have gone so far as the settling of articles, which it had been easy for him to have avoided; and if he, the King of England, and the States resolve to agree, one must say, the rest of the Allies must. I am glad you have succeeded in renewing the peace you were employed in; a breach there would be of the last ill consequence to both. I hope ere long the subject of that strife will be at an end. Having had a relapse of my disease, I dare not write long.”

*Copy.*



## JO. METHUEN TO SHREWSBURY.

1697, July 30, Dublin.—“Having seen what my Lords Justices have wrote to your Grace, I do not trouble you with anything of the Parliament, save that the party of my late Lord Chancellor, and in particular the gentleman your Grace saw in our company, show all the desire imaginable to revive the faction in the House, but we hope to prevent it. I have enclosed the scheme of the money, as it appears to me; what changes we may make before the time of using it, I will inform your Grace, begging that you will please to show it to my Lord Chancellor [Somers], if you think it proper, it being impossible for me to write another this night, and not daring to trust anyone to copy it.

“Upon the comparing the Bill for banishing the regular Clergy, I find we are quite undone by the clause added for vesting in the King the concealed lands of Guilds, Chantries, &c., since that clause concerns abundance of Protestants, and in the form it is penned will destroy the settlement of Ireland, by breaking into the Act of Settlement and Explanation; many of those concealed lands having been forfeited, seized, and sequestered, and granted by that Act in small parcels to adventurers and soldiers. There seems no remedy but to send over a new Bill without that clause, but I shall be able to give your Grace a better account next post. The Bill being so very acceptable, it is a very great disappointment.”

R. Aug. 6th.

## VILLIERS TO SHREWSBURY.

1697, [July 30.] Aug. 9, n.s., Hague.—“Whilst I was at Breda I found the King still in the mind that our negociation should be put to a conclusion. My Lord Portland’s journey to the Hague was for the same end. In his visits to the Imperialists and Spaniards, he gave them an account of what passed between him and the Mareschal de Boufflers, and told them that the King would have them come very soon to some determination in the whole affair; but he surprised the Imperialists in telling them that his Majesty was of opinion that it was for the interest of the King of Spain to take an equivalent for Luxembourg. As well the Imperialists as the other German Ministers are remonstrating to us the ill consequence of leaving Luxembourg in the French hands, but this is referred to his Majesty, who certainly knows the interest of these countries better than any man, and if he pleases to have an equivalent taken, it will avail but very little what our Germans can say to the contrary.”

R. 3rd, o.s. Ansd. the same day.

## SHREWSBURY TO MANCHESTER.

1679, July 31, Whitehall.—“Having received an answer from Mr. Blaithwayt that his Majesty is desirous your Lordship should be dispatched as soon as the Treasury can supply you with money, and understanding from Mr. Mountagu that you will meet with no delay there, I thought myself obliged to give you this notice,

and at the same time to acquaint you that by the last post I presumed to lay my reasons before his Majesty, why I thought your Lordship should be allowed a secretary of the embassy to attend you in this journey. If in anything else I can be useful, I desire you will command.

[P.S.] "Since the writing this I have received your Lordship's of the 29th, and shall write as you direct about Mrs. [Mr.?] Meeres, by the next post."

*Copy.*

#### SHREWSBURY to SIR G. ROOKE.

1697, July 31, Whitehall.—"I have received yours of the 25th, and am very sensible that the want of provisions has rendered ineffectual all the service one might otherwise expect from the Fleet this summer. The relief of Barcelona would have been an action of great advantage and reputation; and, considering how well they have defended themselves, might have been done in the manner you mention, if want of victuals had not made the detaching such a squadron for so long a time impracticable.

"I return you many thanks for [your] concern and good wishes for my health. I was in hopes it had been better confirmed than I now find it to be, having had lately a relapse into my former distemper."

*Copy.*

#### THE PROPOSED PEACE.

[1697, July.]—"Conditions on which the French King consents to make a Peace with the Allies."

*Abstract, 4 pp. folio; enclosed in Williamson's letter of 23 July, n.s.*

#### IRISH BILLS.

[1697, July.]—"The Case of the Roman Catholic Subjects of Ireland."

This relates to the Bill for the confirmation of the Articles of Limerick and the Articles of Galway, and the Bill of Attainder of all who aided King James; to which Bills certain objections are made.

*1 p., closely written.*

#### THE ARTICLES OF LIMERICK.

[1697, July.]—"The Case of Limerick Articles, in reference to the Bill of confirmation."

*Begins:* "Upon execution of the said Articles these words were casually omitted, viz., and all such as are under their protection in the said counties."

*½ p.*

## SEC. BLATHWAYT TO SHREWSBURY.

1697, Aug. [2-]12, Loo.—“ I have the honour of your Grace’s of the 27th past, and once more return my humble thanks for your Grace’s favour to Mr. Povey.

“ His Majesty has seen what your Grace and my Lord Galway write of Bouzelli. His Majesty thinks all is done concerning him that is proper.

“ Mr. Vernon has given an account from the Lords Justices of the clause omitted in the Bill for confirming the Articles of Limerick, and of the difficulty there is either way ; whereupon his Majesty has determined to respite the signification of his pleasure until their Excellencies receive information from the Lords Justices of Ireland of the cause of the omission.

“ Your Grace receives from the Hague an account of what passes there relating to the Peace, which is now in a very fair way of being agreed, and more apparently so since the declaration of his Majesty’s opinion concerning Luxembourg.

“ The Czar goes directly from Cleves to the Hague, where he will be lodged in the King’s house.”

R. 8th.

## SHREWSBURY TO VILLIERS.

1697, Aug. 3, Whitehall.—“ I am glad to find by yours of the 9th which I have just received, that his Majesty resolves not to suffer this negociation to cool, which seems near a happy conclusion. I am not able to determine whether Luxembourg or the equivalent be best ; I do not so much as know what is proposed for the equivalent ; but I am certain the King is so good a judge what is most advantageous for that common cause of Europe, which he has so gloriously supported for many years, that since a deference is necessary to agree divided interests, it can nowhere so reasonably be paid as to him, who will I hope make use of it, to obtain a speedy conclusion, which is most earnestly wished by all his friends here.”

*Copy.*

## SHREWSBURY TO THE LORDS JUSTICES OF IRELAND.

1697, Aug. 3, Whitehall.—“ I have received your Lordships’ letter of the 24th, and immediately enquired after the Bill you there recommend for the relief of Poor Prisoners, but find that it was rejected by the Council here on the 28th of November, 1695.

“ This afternoon has been spent in considering the rest of the Bills lying here. That for translating the Archiepiscopate See of Tuam to Gallway was agreed to some days since. The three private Bills of Stopford, Barry, and Barton are passed, but upon this occasion I am directed by the Lords Justices and Council to acquaint your Lordships that the ancient custom has ever been, that all such persons as have a desire to have private Bills passed in Ireland, should first petition the King in Council



for leave to offer such a Bill, and his Majesty's consent has always been the foundation for that Bill; by which means time is given to all parties to apply, and not to be surprised by too hasty proceedings, which they do not doubt but your Lordships have at this time prevented by your care in transmitting no private Bills without first hearing all the parties concerned.

"The Bill for Tithes was under consideration, but some objection was made to it, as thinking it very severe to confirm a law made in the reign of Henry the Eighth for imprisoning the Quakers, which, though in force in England, has very rarely been put in practice, by reason of its severity. Their Lordships have it therefore under their thoughts to make some alterations, and it will be further debated the next Council day.

"The Bill for the relief of subjects against dormant Judgments has likewise been considered, but it appearing to be of a nature that has sometimes been endeavoured, but never could pass in a Parliament here, I am directed to acquaint your Lordships that the Lords Justices and Council do desire that this Bill may have a further consideration in Ireland, and that my Lord Chancellor with all the Judges do consult, and give their opinion upon it, it seeming to several of the Lords to be of a very dangerous consequence."

*Copy.*

#### SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1697, Aug. 3, Whitehall.—"Just as I am going to write I receive yours of the 8th, n.s., from Loo, which requires no answer. If when I see Mr. Vernon's letters there be any occasion, I shall add to this trouble. In the mean time I am desired by my Lord Manchester, that his request may be laid before his Majesty in behalf of Mr. Meeres, that he may succeed Mr. Davenant, now dead, who was lately admitted an Exempt in the Yeomen of the Guard. Mr. Meeres bought this employment, and was in possession of it at his Majesty's first coming to the Crown, and was then removed upon some unjust representation, as my Lord Manchester is now satisfied. The King will remember how much trouble the contest between these gentlemen gave him the last winter, and how far my Lord Manchester did then espouse the interest of Mr. Meeres, as did also my Lord Tankerville. There is now an opportunity of restoring this gentleman, if his Majesty be so disposed. Just now my Lord Tankerville has been with me to recommend the same business in his own, Sir Scroop How, and several other honest gentlemen's names."

*Copy.*

#### GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Aug. 3, Dublin Castle.—"Nous vous renvoyons le Bill pour la suppression des couvents, et pour chasser les moines: la lettre du Conseil vous instruira mieux des raisons que ie ne pourrais faire.

“ Je m’expliqueray dauantage sur le Bill de la confirmation des Articles de Limerick. Je uous auoue, my Lord, que j’ay tousiours compris que ce qu’on apelle l’additional article n’est point du tout agreable au Parlement, ny au Conseil d’Angleterre : c’est pourquoy ie n’ay pas seulement proposé d’en parler. D’ailleurs la lettre du Conseil uous expliquera plus au long les importantes raisons qui font souhaiter que cette clause ne soit pas ajoutée. J’y ajouteray seulement qu’il faut bien prendre garde que cette difficulté ne fasse pas perdre ce Bill, qui est de tres grande consequence pour ce Royaume ; car sy le jour du commencement de la guerre n’est pas fixé par un Acte du Parlement, rien n’est certain dans le Royaume. Sy l’additional article est compris dans l’Acte, beaucoup de terres confisqueés et mesme donneés par le Roy seront disputeés, et par consequent cet article sera contesté, et peut estre fera rejeter le Bill. Cependant, sy V. E.\* croyent l’honneur du Roy en quelque maniere engagé dans la confirmation de cet additional article, on peut le faire ajouter au Bill : nous ferons ce que nous pourons pour faire passer l’Acte, qui ne troueroit point de difficulté sans cet amendement.

“ Je dois encore ajouter, my Lord, sur le premier Bill, qu’il est de grande consequence de nous l’enuoyer sans la clause qui y a esté ajoutée, et qui ne passeroit pas icy. Sans cela, on croira dans ce Royaume que ce Bill a esté envoyé pour leur en donner l’esperance, et les engager à faire ce qu’on souhaite d’eus, et que la clause y a esté ajoutée afin de le faire perdre. Uous iugés bien, my Lord, que dans le train que sont nos affaires, une telle mefiance y feroit un fort grand tort. Je soumetts le tout à uostre prudence.”

R. 13.

#### GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Aug. 3, Dublin Castle.—“ Permettez moy de uous recomander my Lord Folliot, et ses interests ; il ua luy mesme porter en Angleterre un Bill pour ses propres affaires. Ce Bill, ayant esté examiné dans le Conseil, est acompagné d’une lettre signée par ce corps. Je ne crois pas qu’il trouue de difficulté ; cependant ie uous prie de luy acorder uostre protection.”

R. 15. Ansd. 21. *Seal of arms.*

#### WINCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Aug. 3.—“ My Lord Chancellor communicated your Grace’s letter to us, and we called a Council upon it, to which letter I refer ; but to your Lordship I will say that I think those additional words are as much a part of the second Article as any, if they had been inserted at first, but I question how they were obtained. But his Majesty knows best how far he thinks his honour engaged, and likewise I don’t question is informed how they were got ; and no doubt [is] to be made but it will be much

\* The Lords Justices.

for the interest of the Protestants here; and I believe the Parliament, if they do pass it with those additional words, it would go down very hardly. Tomorrow the House goes into a Committee to vote a Supply, and we will quicken them all we can, and do hope things will go well."

R. 13. Ansd. 14.

JO. METHUEN to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Aug. 3, Dublin.—“I have the honour of your Grace’s letter of the 27th past, and your Grace will receive the answer of the Council, and my Lord[s] Justices’ own thoughts. The very truth is, that those words were overlooked in the first drawing of the Bill by my Lord Chief Justice Hely, and never insisted on by any one of those Lords in the Council that usually look very sharply for everything of that kind; but in the long debate about the penning of that Bill, I was forced to draw it all over again, and saw very well the omission, but being fully satisfied that it was of very evil consequence here, and believing likewise, by what I had observed in the House of Commons, that the words would be ill looked on in England, I was prepared to oppose them; but nobody giving me any occasion, I would not mention it in the letter from the Council.

“I believe the Bill will be much more acceptable without those words, and that there will be some inconvenience in putting them in; but coming from England, and being put in out of regard to the King’s honour, I am very confident the Bill will pass, although the words are inserted. In case the words of the letter of the Council should be thought a little too strong, I beg your Grace to excuse it to the Lords Justices, it being of absolute necessity in respect of four or five of the Council, who are continually catching hold of every occasion that may favour an interest different from what is thought the interest of the Protestants. If therefore your Grace please to endeavour that we may have the Bill without the words, if not, then with the words inserted, as soon as possible.

“The adding the clause of the Guilds and Chantries to the other Bill was very unfortunate, and besides, the delay hath taken off from our credit, and made it believed that there are ill agents in England; but if we can obtain the Bill as now sent, with speed, we shall regain our credit, and people will be generally pleased.

“We have been in great danger of relapsing into parties and factions as bad as ever, which keep us perpetually on our watch. It began by Mr. Savage heading a party to turn Mr. Solicitor Broderick out of the chair of the Committee of Elections before he came to town; to do which he made a very reflecting speech against Mr. Solicitor, which was not seconded, but we contrived to put Mr. Mouldsworth in the chair. Upon Mr. Solicitor’s coming to town all was in a flame, but by the good management of my Lords Justices, who interposed strongly with Mr. Savage, we thought the matter settled. But this day, upon the motion for a Supply, when the House was willing to go presently into



a Committee to vote a Supply unanimously, then a party was made by the same persons to put Mr. Thomas Broderick out of the chair for money, which perfectly hindered the business, and made it be put off till tomorrow, when I am very confident it will be done *nemine contradicente*; but how we shall govern the matter of the chair I cannot so well tell. All parties do their utmost to persuade us that nothing of this either can or will hinder the King's business; on the contrary, they persuade me it may be managed the better; which although I am apt to believe, yet I see it so secure if things remain quiet, that I would not willingly hazard anything.

"In all these matters the truth is, that party which were my Lord Capell's friends are at present much more moderate, more governable, and more at the dispose of my Lords Justices, and certainly more entirely for the King's service; the others are the aggressors in everything. I hope this will be the last letter wherein I shall mention anything of this matter to your Grace, but my thoughts are so full of it that it was hard not to trouble your Grace a little, for which I beg your pardon. The zeal of the House of Commons appeared in refusing to admit Mr. Sanderson, who was expelled for not taking the Association, although he was chosen again, and there was much to be said for him."

R. 13. Ansd. 14. *Enclosure* (?):—

A lengthy paper, headed: "The state of the money to be expected from the Parliament of Ireland."

*Begins*: "The Establishment of Ireland amounts to near 240,000*l.* a year. The net produce of the Revenue, before the Aids granted the last Parliament, never amounted to 190,000*[l.]*" The debt on 30 June, 1697, was 309,711*l.*

*In Methuen's hand.*

SIR J. WILLIAMSON TO SHREWSBURY.

[16]97, Aug. [3-]13, Hague.—(*The first portion of this letter is printed by Coxe.*)

"Mons. de Quiros, the first of the Spanish Embassy, is gone to Flanders, to argue (as is supposed) with the El[ecto]r of Baviere the point of the equivalent for Luxembourg, in which it is supposed the El[ecto]r had sent him peremptory orders to consent, and to which he himself in his own judgment was enough resolved; only the Spanish methods must be pursued—to be pressed to do what already they desire and are resolved on.

"We have this morning, at the desire of the C[ount] Terlemont, the other Ambassador of Spain, had a meeting with the Ambassadors of this State; in which that Ambassador stated the points in difference between Spain and France, together with the last answer or Remarks given in by him and his colleagues as to the French Project, in which there seems nothing but what will be without difficulty adjusted. He made his principal business to be to know of us and the Ambassadors of this State, clearly and plainly, whether we were resolved to make peace. The question appeared to be proposed by him with a very good and kind meaning; but the terms being as they were, could not have

a direct answer made to them. It was therefore said for all answer (and he went away well satisfied with it) that, considering the present state of things, and the condition of the Allies, we continued in the opinion (that it seems had been often and often declared among these Ministers these eight or nine months) that it was very necessary for the Allies to make the Peace, without saying particularly what we would do. To which he replied that the King his master, on his side, would be of the same opinion, and that no fault should be in them to do it with all expedition."

R. 8. Ansd. 18.

SHREWSBURY to the LORDS JUSTICES OF IRELAND.

1697, Aug. 5, Whitehall.—“I am glad to find by your Lordships’ letter of the 27th July, that there appeared at the meeting of the Parliament such a disposition in the Members to promote his Majesty’s service and the good of the kingdom; and I make no doubt but your Lordships’ prudence will keep them in this good temper, which is so necessary for the despatch of the public affairs they have before them.

“Being informed that the packet-boat which had on board the letters from hence of the 20th of the last month is taken, I here enclose a copy of the letter I troubled your Lordships with by that post.

“I thought to have sent your Lordships some account about the Bill of Tithes, but the Lords of the Council are yet come to no resolution concerning it.”

*Copy.*

SHREWSBURY to WINCHESTER.

1697, Aug. 5, Whitehall.—“I have your Lordship’s of the 27th, and am glad the Bills you had then received arrived in time, and were likely to be agreeable to the gentlemen of Ireland, whose good disposition I hope will continue to the finishing what may be necessary for the good of the nation. I wish we had not met with great difficulties about the Bill for confirming the Articles of Limerick. . . .

“What I mentioned of the Lords here being very careful in maintaining the King’s honour, had no relation to the 10th of April, a day which nobody here had any exceptions to, nor to anything else that was then observed in the Bill, but to that clause only which was proposed by some at Council, and was sent over by your Lordships for our consideration, to be inserted instead of another clause, if it were thought agreeable to his Majesty’s honour.

“Your Lordship will have understood that Mr. Lowther’s employment is disposed of by his Majesty for the replacing Mr. Carlton, who in most people’s opinion had hard measure before, in being removed. I should be very glad to serve the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but if I am not misinformed, the way he has begun to take will do him more prejudice than his friends can do him good. If he give occasion to mistrust that

he is fomenting instead of allaying animosities, I hope your Lordship will use the authority you ought to have over him, and advise him better. . . . The last vote of the first day of the Session does not leave me without doubt that some ill humour is breeding, which, if not carefully prevented in time, may disturb and spoil the whole business."

*Copy.*

#### SHREWSBURY TO GALWAY.

1697, Aug. 5, Whitehall.—“I am very glad to find by your Lordship’s of the 28th that the first Bills were dispatched from hence in time, and to your satisfaction. Those for confirming the Attainders and barring Remainders will I believe be with you as soon as you could reasonably expect them. That for the Articles of Limerick had received the same dispatch, but for the difficulty which you will have been informed of in former letters, and upon which we are now expecting your answer. It is impossible that such a number of men should meet as compose a Parliament, but some, either by interest or inclination, will be disposed to disturb business; but when one reflects that what is asked is in order to their own safety and advantage, one cannot suspect there will be many of that mind, and I hope all things will end as happily as you expect, though the last resolution of the 27th July seems to lead to an enquiry that may occasion some heat.”

*Copy.*

#### WINCHESTER TO SHREWSBURY.

1697, Aug. 5, Dublin.—“I writ to your Lordship last post, and yesterday the House of Commons voted a supply, and have sent to us for the state of the Revenue and Debt, and the deficiencies of the last Aids, which we have given directions to be done today; and on Saturday they are to go into a Committee of the whole House, at which time I hope they will vote the quantum what they will give, which I will be sure to give your Grace an account of.

“Here had like to have happened an unlucky business at the beginning, which I was afraid might have set the two parties on foot again, which was (I suppose your Grace knows that Tom Broderick was in the Chair in the House for Money, and the Solicitor [Alan Brodrick] in that for the Committee of Elections) that Mr. Savage and his party were for removing them from both Chairs, and did remove Mr. Solicitor, and Mr. Savage did say something that was reflecting on Mr. Solicitor; so I was extremely concerned what might be the consequence of this, but with much ado I made them friends.

“But still there was another difficulty about Mr. Tom Broderick, who was in the Chair for the Money, and Mr. Savage’s friends had a great mind to put him in the Chair; but I prevailed with Mr. Savage on my account to be out of the House, and so proposed Mr. Solicitor, who was chose without a division;



and now they promise to go on together in the King's business, and I will be very watchful to endeavour to keep them friends, if I can. Mr. Savage does promise me that he will make everything as easy as he can. If he does continue to do so to the end of the Sessions, I believe he will very well deserve your remembrance of him to be a Commissioner of the Revenue.

"Here are people that do endeavour to blow the coal, but I hope we shall get over it all. I hear that Mr. Annslow and some others has [have] a mind to propose to make a fund of the forfeited lands not already passed, and that he will mention particularly the grant that my Lord Portland has of my Lord Clenkarty's estate, and that they had some thoughts of asserting their right of making Bills, and not only heads of Bills, which would bring the Sole Right in question again; but I don't question but we shall prevent both these things."

R. 13.

#### GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Aug. 5, Dublin Castle.—"Depuis que ie ne (*sic*) me suis donné l'honneur de uous escrire, nos affaires ont pris une meilleure face. Mardi les esprits estoient assés eschaufés entre les deus partis, sur le chaire du Comité pour les subsidés; mais desque nous leur auons fait conoistre la dangereuse consequence de leurs diuisions, ils ont cherché les moyens de les faire cesser, et leur zele pour le seruice du Roy les a obligé à quitter leurs animosités, quoyqu'ils fussent assés eschaufés. My Lord Chancellier Methuen uous en rendra un meilleur conte que moy, car en uerité c'est luy qui a eu le plus de part dans cet acomodement.

"Je crois que nous sommes hors des aprehensions que ces factions nous ont causé, mais ie crains encore quelques autres difficultés, contre lesquelles nous trauaillerons à mesure que nous le[s] rencontrerons. Samedi sera la grande journée marquée pour uoter le quantum. Nous auons enuoyé auiourdhuy, selon l'Adresse, l'estat du Reuenu, celuy des debtes, et le produit des dernieres taxes. Je me donneray l'honneur de uous rendre conte Samedi prochain de ce qui aura esté resolu dans la Maison des Communes; aparament my Lord Winchester et moy auons cet honneur conjointement."

July [Aug. ?] 7.—"Nous ne uous escrirons pas auiourdhuy, my Lord, conjointement. La Maison des Communes en Comité a remis à Lundy la declaration du quantuin; les membres n'auoient pas eu le temps d'examiner tous les papiers qu'on leur a remis, et quelques uns ont demandé de nouveaus esclaireissements.

"Les pirates nous prirent hyer encore un paquet-bot, qui portoit deus malles, qui ont esté ictées à la mer. Un uaisseau de guerre de uint quatre pieces de canon reuenant d'Angleterre arriua par hasard hyer matin; il se mit aussytost à la poursuite de ces trois pirates. Nous n'en auons pas encore de nouvelles; il nous a deliurés de leur ueue. Nous enuoirons nos lettres desque le vent le permettra, mais nous garderons icy les Bills, iusques à ce nous puissions faire escorter le paquet-bot. . . .

“Renuoyés nous, my Lord, le Bill de la confirmation des Articles de Limerick, avec les clauses qu’il vous plaira ; mais sur tout enuoyés-le nous, et que ce Bill ne soit pas perdu.”

Re. 13.

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

[1697, July 26-] Aug. 5, s.n.,<sup>o</sup> Bruxelles.—“I must humbly thank your Grace for the honour of your letter of the 20th past, and tell you that the last Friday my Lord Portland had another meeting with the Mareschal de Boufflers. All things passed between ’em with the greatest marks of friendship and sincerity imaginable, and with great expressions of the esteem and confidence which the French King has for ours. All which they had transacted before was now confirmed ; and whereas my Lord Portland had said our King would refer himself entirely to the generosity and justice of the French King for the restitution of Orange (which had been debated in the former conferences), Mons. de Boufflers said his master was wonderfully pleased with that mark of the King’s confidence, and would give orders about that matter to our King’s entire satisfaction. And whereas my Lord Portland had recommended the interests of the Prince of Vaudemont to the King of France, as one for whom his Majesty had a particular friendship, &c., Mons. Boufflers did now answer that his master was pleased also with that act of our King’s, and would show how glad he was to do everything which might be agreeable to the King of England, whose friendship he would purchase at any rate. Besides these and other such articles, Mons. de Boufflers assured my Lord, that his master had given very positive orders to his Ministers at Delft to go on frankly and sincerely to a conclusion of the treaty.

“I have now seen, my Lord, the paper which my Lord Portland did copy at the precedent conference from the original which was showed him by the Mareschal de Boufflers. It is an article to be inserted in the treaty of peace *verbatim*, by which the King of France for himself and his heirs does swear not to molest the King of England (that is K[ing] W[illiam], who is to be named in former articles), in the possession of any of his dominions, nor to assist any of his enemies directly or indirectly, nor to foment or abet any party in England which would disturb the quiet of his government, &c. This article is all in general terms, but very full and comprehensive. Our King did spare the French King the shame to renounce King James by name ; but my Lord Portland told ’em the King of England and the nation did positively expect that they would remove King James farther off ; to which I think they have made some kind of promise.

“The Lord and the Mareschal parted at last like very good friends, whose masters were to be so also, and my Lord went away with the King to Breda, from whence he was to go to the Hague, after Mr. Boufflers had given him leave so to do, as having no more work for him. I hope, and I believe, the King will not let things cool. The Imperialists are still froward, but they must and will come to.

\* This is out of order ; it should have been inserted at p. 508.

“The King and our Elector had a dangerous adventure just at his Majesty’s departure. The Elector had got it in his head to command this army here, so soon as the King left it. The King resolved to leave us to the command of the Prince of Vaudemont. That provoked the Elector, who grew mad with jealousy, as if the King had preferred his subaltern officer to him. He insisted to command the army which lay near the capital of a country of which he was Governor. The King was equally firm to give the command of his army to his own Generals, and not to the Governor of the Spanish Low Countries, &c. The Elector was angry three days, and came not near the King. I had the honour to go backward and forward very oft. At last the Elector came to take leave of the King, and after a little chiding, they parted very good friends. The Elector stays here a while, because of his sore eyes, and the Prince of Vaudemont comes to take the word of him; but the Elector is not to meddle with the detail of our army, but is to go back to Flanders, to command the army there.

“We and our enemies are all very still, up to our eyes in dust; and so soon as the Imperial couriers and the Spaniards can come back, I believe we may reckon the peace is made.”

R. July 30, o.s., 1697. Ansd. 30 July.

#### SEC. BLATHWAYT to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Aug. 5-15, Loo.—“Upon the representation made to the King by your Grace’s letter to me of the 30th past for a Secretary of the Embassy to be allowed to my Lord Manchester, his Majesty does agree to it, so that your Grace may be pleased to give the necessary orders therein.

“His Majesty has likewise considered what is mentioned by your Grace relating to Colonel Wolseley, and is pleased that your Grace do assure him of his Majesty’s granting his request with respect to the lands in his possession contained in the list I received, which are not already passed or passing to others.

“I shall not be able to signify his Majesty’s pleasure to your Grace in the business of Major-General Trelawney before the next post, but so much your Grace may be confident of, that his Majesty would be very glad of some determination before his return into England.”

R. 10.

#### SIR J. WILLIAMSON to SHREWSBURY.

[16]97, Aug. 6-16, Hague.—“My last to your Excellency was of the 3-13, and till we hear that your last return of illness is gone off, I make much doubt whether I ought to trouble your Grace with the accounts of what passes here, especially considering that what by my station I am obliged to write to Mr. Secretary Trumbull will be laid before your Excellencies.

“We see plainly that now the Imperialists, finding that there will be a Peace, and that the principal parties seem agreed to hasten it all that’s possible, conclude it to no purpose longer to



use any arts (as it is not unlikely but hitherto they have done) to delay it, and therefore have given into (*sic*) this way of personal conferences with the French at Ryswicke, which is what they peremptorily refused to agree to some weeks ago. And as to the points themselves in which they have any considerable interest to be difficult, we think they will all be reduced to that one of the equivalent for Luxembourg; for, as to that of Strasbourg, plain it is that they much rather wish an equivalent should be taken, though they dare not say so. And as to this of Luxembourg, the opposition of the Princes of the Empire continues very high, though we find daily that they are more tractable in it, and in a manner prepared, when they have done and said what they can, to yield to the necessity of the conjuncture.

“All that we have to say in it is, to convince them that whatever the King our master’s mind is in this, or indeed, in whatever else can come in question relating to the general and common interest of the Alliance, in what part soever of Europe the thing lies upon which the question arises, [it] cannot be suspected to be grounded upon any other consideration than what is best and most conducing to the preservation of the peace and liberties of Europe from the ambitious designs of the common enemy; and that in this point of Luxembourg especially, his Majesty, as head of this State, ought to be considered as most concerned, and consequently the most proper judge of the reasons for or against the equivalent in question. And these representations, with a little patience, will we hope qualify that mighty heat this matter at first raised in them.

“We are arguing with the French about the rest of our Articles, in which nothing appears of much difficulty, only as to that of Hudson’s Bay business (which at the bottom is a brangle [brawl] of private interest of trading companies) we are left without the necessary informations of fact, much more without clear and full proofs of what is said as to the original right, upon which all will turn. And as to the late King James’s Queen’s jointure, which the French stick hard upon, to be made good to her, it is a point of that delicacy that we are not willing hitherto to entertain it as any matter of our present business. If she have by law a right, she [is] to enjoy it; if not, we are not here empowered to stipulate any for her. And so we endeavour fairly to stave it off from being received as any part of what we are here to negotiate. However, it seems to be of use, if Mr. Secretary can do it without noise or observation, to get an account of all that matter, how it stands—what settlements were to be made by the marriage articles, if any? what of any kind have been made on her? and how far, according as the Law now stands, those that have been made will take place? &c. A private knowledge of this, if we could get it in time, might be of good help to us, to stave off this point, which, as we think, cannot so much as be treated on openly by us, without inconveniencies that will follow.”

R. 10. Ansd. 18.

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1697, Aug. 6-16, Hague.—“ I have received the honour of your Grace’s letter of the 30th July, but with great sorrow to find that we must still be in pain for your Grace’s health. I am ordered down hither to negotiate some money for our army, but I am very glad to find the negotiations of peace so far advanced that I do now believe it cannot fail. The King does all he can to press it forward; and since the Pentionaire is made first Ambassador and *plenipotentiaire* for the States, it does go faster. The present difficulty is about accepting or refusing an equivalent for Luxembourg. Our King has declared himself in favour of the equivalent, which is to be a barrier towards Flanders, though his Majesty has a very good part of his patrimonial estate in the pays de Luxembourg. The Imperial and Spanish ministers make all the opposition which they can, and the ministers of the three ecclesiastical Electors cry out murder. They say they are abandoned by the League, and are put under the yoke of France, if Luxembourg is left to the French. The Imperial ministers have thought fit to have a conference and an interview with the French; and this day they met at Ryswyck. I wish these gentlemen may find their account in negotiating with the French themselves, since they mistrust their friends, but I fear the French will not yield much more than they have proffered.

“ The Czar of Moscovie is expected very quickly here or at Amsterdam. He would gladly see our King at Loo, but the King seems to be afraid of him there.

“ I might have told your Grace that our King does press to conclude the peace upon the restitution of Luxembourg, so soon as an equivalent for it is adjusted; by which means Luxembourg is to be restored to Spain, unless the French and Spaniards do think fit to make a bargain for the same place, which they may do when the peace is signed.

“ I believe our Elector at Bruxelles was so jealous of the attention which my Lord Albemarle had for his mistress, that his Highness saw her with more indifference than was usual. She and her friends endeavoured to persuade the world that her design was only to captivate a person who was so near our King that she might thereby do service to the Elector.”

R. 10 Aug. Ansd. 21.

SHREWSBURY to the LORDS JUSTICES OF IRELAND.

1697, Aug. 7, Whitehall.—“ I have received your Lordships’ letter of the 31st July, and laid it before the Lords Justices, who very well approve of your having left it to the House of Commons to prepare the heads of the Bill for an Association, as being in their opinion the best method, especially seeing the Commons so unanimously, and with so much zeal and affection to his Majesty’s person and Government, agreed to a vote for that purpose. As to the direction your Lordships desire about adjourning or proroguing the Parliament, the Lords Justices think the former most convenient, because it can at any time be

changed to a prorogation, whereas a prorogation cannot be altered; and therefore they direct your Lordships to make an adjournment, when you think fit to end this Session. But in the meanwhile, if you please to acquaint the Lords Justices [in London] with the reasons that induce you to look upon a prorogation to be more for his Majesty's service, they will consider of them, and, if they see cause, change the present opinion they affect of this Bill; but they think it will be less liable to exception, if it be not in the same words, but otherwise expressed. Such a Bill transmitted hither will be returned again with little loss of time."

*Copy.*

SHREWSBURY to [METHUEN], Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

1697, Aug. 7, Whitehall.—“I have received your Lordship's of the 30th July, with the enclosed state of the money to be expected, and have communicated it to my Lord Chancellor, my Lord Chamberlain, and some other of the Lords Justices, who extremely approve thereof. I have understood from other hands that the person you mention in your last is more disposed to revive factions than he promised he would be, when we spoke to him. I writ to the Marquis the last post on that subject, thinking it could do no harm, though I doubt it will produce little good.

“I am much concerned that the Bill for banishing the Regular Clergy is spoiled by the clause added here. I am confident the person who proposed it in Council was far from having that design, but I perceive the consequence was not thoroughly understood, neither by him, nor by us who admitted it. The opinion of the Lords Justices here is, that in case the Bill miscarry on that account, another be immediately transmitted hither, omitting that clause to the same, [and they] will send your Lordships directions accordingly.

[P.S.] “The enclosed copy of my letter to your Lordships of the 20th July was intended to be sent you by the last post, but happened to be then omitted.”

*Copy.*

SEC. BLATHWAYT to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Aug. [9-]19, Loo.—“I have read to the King your Grace's letter of the 3rd instant relating to Mr. Meers succeeding Mr. Davenant as Exempt of the Yeomen of the Guards, wherein his Majesty has been pleased to make no other answer than that the business may stay until his return into England.

“There is another his Majesty would as gladly have determined, which is that of Major-General Trelawney; in order whereunto his Majesty, taking notice of the expressions of your Grace's letter of the 30th past, is desirous to know from your Grace what the chief obstructions are to the progress of the warrant which remains in your Grace's office for the dispatch of that business.

“We are in great expectation of a better account of Admiral Nevil's success against Pointi's squadron.”

R. 15, o.s. Ansd. 21.



## WINCHESTER TO SHREWSBURY.

1697, Aug. 10, Dublin.—“ In our letter tonight we have given your Grace an account what was done today, and how unanimous the House was in giving the Supply today. I must on this occasion tell your Grace that I do think a great deal if not all this matter being carried thus is owing to Mr. Savage being so kind to me as to submit himself to follow my advice and directions; so I hope, when anything happens, I hope (*sic*) you will be so kind [as] to think of the service Mr. Savage has done this Session in the King's affairs.

[P.S.] “ The vote the Committee made will be reported tomorrow, and on Thursday I hope they will go on Ways and Means.”

R. 19. Ansd. 21.

## GALWAY TO SHREWSBURY.

1697, Aug. 10, Dublin Castle.—“ Nous vous rendons conte de ce qui s'est passé aujourdhuy dans la Chambre des Comunes; i'aiouteray seulement que cette somme n'est donnéé que pour payer les debtes, et que sy nous la sauons bien menager, ie crois que nous pourons payer le tout. L'on n'a pas encore parlé des fortifications, ny des barraques; ie crois qu'ils donneront pour les barraques, mais ie ne leur trouue aucune inclination pour les fortifications. L'on ne songe plus à l'apropriation; ie crois que c'est à cause que nous n'auons iamais parlé contre cette condition; ie ne crois pas qu'on la propose. Le uote a passé dans la Comité sans aucune oposition; nous n'auons menagé ny gagné personne, et n'auons employé aucun des partis. Chacun se uante que sy nous auions rendu le conducteur, nous aurions cinquante mille liures de plus. Je n'en crois rien, mais quand cela seroit, je crois qu'il est plus du seruice du Roy d'auoir cent cinquante mille pieces par un uote unanime de toute la Maison, que d'en auoir dauantage par la majorité, après un long debat, qui rend un autre parti entierement oposé en tout au seruice du Roy. Conseruez moy l'honneur de uos bonnes graces.”

R. 19. Ansd. 21.

## SIR J. WILLIAMSON TO SHREWSBURY.

[16]97, Aug. [10-]20, Hague.—“ Since mine of the 16th I have the honour of your Excellency's of the 3rd, and should be sorry in that unlucky return of your illness, under which we are told your Grace yet continues, that I should be any occasion of increasing the trouble writing must needs give you; and therefore, till your Grace find something to command me, please not to trouble yourself with answering any of my letters.

“ The term set by the French at their first giving in their Project, and which they have taken several occasions since to repeat to the Allies, drawing so near, they, especially the Imperialists, seem to affect a mighty diligence in pursuing the

new method agreed on, of personal conferences with the French at Ryswicke; upon occasion of which a great discontent is discovered among the ministers of the several Princes of Germany here, whom it seems the Imperialists will not suffer to intervene as parties in this negociation, but insist that it belongs to the Emperor's prerogative and dignity to transact the whole matter for them.

"This domestic matter, added to the grief they are under in the business of the equivalent for Luxembourg, puts them into very ill humour. One of them, viz., the Elector of Brandenburg, has another dissatisfaction, which is, that hitherto the French have refused to give a power to their Ambassadors to treat a peace distinctly and particularly with him, which is a point he mightily presses; and to which it is answered that in the powers given to treat with the Emperor and Empire, &c., as their powers already received and allowed by the Assembly do run, he the Elector of Brandenburg is included, as being a principal member of the Empire. This does not at all satisfy his Ambassadors here, to a degree that they have very warmly pressed us, and the Ambassadors of this State, as a matter we are severally bound to by our treaties with their master, to procure them such a power, or otherwise not to proceed further in our treaties. We on our part answer that there is not in our treaty any such obligation, only not to treat without their consent, which we say we had. And as to the States, they make answer, that they have expressly told the French the obligation they are under to procure them, the Brandenburgers, a power to treat, and that they can receive no other answer from the French, but they understand this to be abundantly complied with by the general power already furnished for treating with the whole Empire. And thus the thing now stands, but with infinite discontent to the Brandenburgers, who threaten no less than to enter a solemn protestation against what shall be done.

"I do not see much more worth your Grace's trouble at present; and indeed, if there were, the pain I am in (as I write this) from a fit of the gout that has seized me, would scarce give me leave to say it."

R. 15, o.s. Ansd. the 18.

#### SHREWSBURY to MANCHESTER.

1697, Aug. 12, Whitehall.—"I did not omit to lay before the King your Lordship's desire to have a Secretary of the Embassy to go with you to Venice, and by the last post I received an answer from Mr. Blathwayt, that his Majesty has been pleased to agree to it, and I have accordingly given directions for Mr. Stanion's privy seal to be prepared, whom I understand from Mr. Mountague your Lordship has pitched upon for this employment. I pray your Lordship's excuse that I do not write this in my own hand, which the return of my illness makes uneasy to me."

*Copy.*

## SHREWSBURY to the LORDS JUSTICES OF IRELAND.

1697, Aug. 12, Whitehall.—“ This evening the Bill for the better payment of Tithes has been agreed to in Council with these following alterations. That part of it which confirms the Statute of the 27th of Henry the 8th is left out, as being thought too severe, and for that reason seldom of late put in execution here in England. That clause also which confirms the Statute of the 33rd of Henry 8th is likewise omitted, Mr. Attorney General having informed the Council that that Bill was now in force in Ireland, and it would therefore be of no use to confirm it by a new Act. That which now remains in the Act to be transmitted is the confirmation of an Act of the 2nd of Edward the 6th, to which the Lords had once an intention to have added the Bill lately made here for recovery of small Tithes, but upon examination found some things which they knew not how rightly to apply to Ireland, and therefore apprehended some mistake in the addition might lose the Bill, for which reason they chose rather to pass it in the manner it will now be sent.”

*Copy.*

[SHREWSBURY] to the GRAND DUKE [OF TUSCANY].

1697, Aug. 12, Whitehall.—Announces that Sir Lambert Blackwell is going to reside with the Grand Duke as the King's Envoy extraordinary.

*Copy, French; with a copy of a letter on the same subject to the Commander Del Bene.*

## SEC. BLATHWAYT to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Aug. [12-]22, Loo.—“ Having not the honour of any commands from your Grace by this post, I have only to acquaint your Grace that as the King has declared his pleasure that a Secretary of the Embassy be appointed to attend my Lord Manchester, so Mr. Stannion is the person his Majesty does approve of for that employment; which I would not delay signifying to your Grace, being informed by Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer [Charles Montagu] of his being the person proposed by your Grace to his Majesty.”

R. 21.

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1697, Aug. 12-22, Loo.—“ I was forced to come hither upon some of my Lord Ranelagh's business, and I am going back in haste, but I have just time to send my humble duty to your Grace. The King is in good health, hunting and shooting, as happy as the day is long. His Majesty seems more earnest now, and more pressing, to have an end of the negotiations at Ryswyck, in proportion as the time of his return to London does advance. His Majesty seems only to apprehend that the French should fall back a little upon the taking of Barcelona, and the good success of Ponti, who has certainly ransomed and plundered Carthage so much at his leisure, that after having loaded all



the silver and merchandises there, he carried away a hundred brass guns, and having got clear of Neville, as the French say, is expected every day at home with all his booty. If the French do not fall back, I believe the ministers of the King and of the States will sign by the 1st of September, and the rest must follow.

“The King is very much alone here, which seems to make one great part of his satisfaction. All the foreign ministers were desired to stay at the Hague, unless they had any pressing business with his Majesty. I only find an envoy here from the Elector of Saxe, who has sent to advise the King of his election to the Crown of Poland. I am going back tonight to the Hague, and thence to Bruxelles as fast I can.”

R. 21. Ansd. 21.

SHREWSBURY TO SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1697, Aug. 13, Whitehall.—“Having had the misfortune to fall into a relapse of my former distemper, which continues so violently upon me that I am advised both by friends and physicians to leave the town and return to the country, where I received so much benefit in the beginning of the summer, I must desire the favour of you that his Majesty may be acquainted with my circumstances, and may be assured that it is the most sensible part of my affliction, that being in a post where attendance is so necessary, I am thus forced to neglect his service.

“You will by this post receive from Mr. Vernon the copy of the Lords Justices’ and Council of Ireland’s letter upon the Bill for confirming the Art[icles] of Limerick. It is not hard to guess how the Protestant and English interest there wish his Majesty should decide the matter; I shall therefore not take up your time in enlarging on what you will find in that letter, but only add that my Lord Winchester, my Lord Gallway, and my Lord Chancellor have all three in several letters pressed very earnestly the speedy dispatch of the Bill, which they think very necessary for the quieting of Ireland, because a day is therein fixed for the commencement of the war.

[P.S.] “The Lords of the Council having judged Mr. Nelson’s fault occasioned by imprudence and not malice, and having a consideration of his past sufferings, and that he made his folly no secret to yourself nor my Lord Villiers, though too late, they yesterday ordered his discharge, with a severe reprimand.”

*Copy.*

SHREWSBURY TO WINCHESTER.

1697, Aug. 14, London.—“I have received your Lordship’s of the 3rd and the 5th, and being obliged to return into the country upon the same unfortunate occasion that carried me there the last time, I am just now stepping into the coach, and have only time to acquaint you that the Lords here, thinking it very improper to determine so nice a point as the adding or not

adding that clause in the Bill for confirming the Articles of Limerick, many of them being unacquainted in what manner the words in dispute came to be a part of those Articles, they did last night send the letter from your Lordships and the Council of Ireland to be laid before his Majesty, who, being informed of the difficulty as soon as it was discovered here, does expect to see your Lordships' thoughts upon it before he will determine anything in the matter. As soon as his Majesty's answer is received, everybody is so convinced of the necessity of dispatch, that you may be certain the Bill will be immediately transmitted to you in the manner his Majesty shall direct.

"I am extreme glad to hear Mr. Savage has been so reasonable. If he will be advised by your Lordship to show moderation, there is no question but everybody will join to recommend his service to the King; to my small power I shall be very ready. If some indiscreet heats cannot be prevented, it is much less indecent that they should proceed from persons not immediately in his Majesty's service."

*Copy.*

#### SHREWSBURY to GALWAY.

1697, Aug. 14, London.—"I am extreme sorry it is my misfortune to be forced to leave this place at a time that my duty obliges me to a more constant correspondence with your Lordship than my absence in the country will well permit, but my distemper is returned upon me with such violence that I am forced to retire, and try if the same course and air, that did me good in the beginning of the summer, will set me up against winter.

"Yesterday I received your Lordship's of the 3rd and 5th, with a postscript dated the 7th, and, being now just going into the coach, have time only to tell you that the Bill for banishing Regulars will certainly be sent from hence in three or four days. You may depend upon it, it will be returned to you in the time I mention, and in the manner you desire. Everybody was unanimous in agreeing to the Bill before, but it seems it was spoiled with the thoughts of making it too good. That for confirming the Art[icles] of Lim[erick] cannot possibly receive the same dispatch; it is judged too tender a point to determine without his Majesty's direction, who best knows in what manner he was prevailed with to add the words now in dispute, and consequently how far he thinks the honour of his word concerned.

"The Lords Justices here acquainted his Majesty with the difficulty, at the same time that your Lordships were writ to about it, and have received his Majesty's answer that he could come to no resolution till he had seen your Lordships' reasons; by which it is so plain that he does not expect the question should be decided by any but himself, [that] all that the Lords here could do was to send over to him yesterday a copy of the letter from the Council of Ireland, and press the dispatch of his

Majesty's answer ; and as soon as that is received here, the Bill will be sent to you without any delay, in the manner his Majesty shall order, everybody being satisfied of the necessity of this Bill, and of its being dispatched as soon as possible.

“Your affairs in the Parliament appear to be in so fair a way that I hope there is little question but they will succeed to your desire. If some few troublesome interested spirits can be governed, the generality (*sic*) mean and will act well.

“The Admiralty have been acquainted with the privateers that infest your coast, and I hope will take care to prevent it for the future ; it would have been very ridiculous to have had the Bill for confirming the Attainders carried to St. Germain's.”

*Copy.*

SHREWSBURY to [METHUEN,] Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

1697, Aug. 14, Whitehall.—“The Lords here, having acquainted his Majesty with the difficulties that arose upon the Bill for confirming the Art[icles] of Lim[erick], have received for answer, that he expects to see what will be represented by the Lords Justices of Ireland, before he will come to any resolution ; so that it is at present not properly in our powers to determine how far his Majesty will expect that the last clause may be made good ; but what has been writ by the Lords Justices of Ireland and Council, by this night's post, will be laid before the King, and his commands, as soon as received here, will be immediately executed and transmitted to you.

“The Bill for banishing Regulars is now under Mr. Attorney-General's [Sir Thomas Trevor] inspection, and will be considered at Council on Tuesday ; and so little objection can be made to it, if it be of the same nature with the former, before it was altered by us, that orders having been given to have it ready engrossed, I hope it may be sent away that evening ; but your Lordship may depend upon it, that there will be no delay nor obstruction to the hastening that Bill, which everybody seemed to like.

“I am glad to hear by your Lordship's, and by other letters of a fresher date, that matters are likely to succeed so happily, and that some things which might reasonably have given a rise for heats are smoothed over. My Lord Gallway very generously acknowledges the principal share of this good service to your Lordship's great industry and prudence, which you will believe I am extreme glad is confessed due to one I have so particular an esteem for. I cannot but be rejoiced to hear that our old friends behave themselves with such moderation, zeal, and goodwill, which I never suspected they would want.

“Being obliged by a very violent relapse to return to the place where I last saw you, I write this just as I am going, and with the haste that may be expected from a man that knows not how long his journey may be ; but whilst I am upon this earth, I shall be, with a real kindness and respect,” &c.

*Copy.*



## WINCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Aug. 15, Dublin.—“I received the favour of your Grace’s of the 5th this morning, and hope you have received our answer concerning the additional Article of Limerick. They were mighty fond of the Bill for confirming the Outlawries, and when it was given them, they said it was the best Bill they had given them since the Act of Settlement; and they read it immediately, and seemed so fond on it that they appointed it a second reading in two or three days; and at the third reading some were against the Bill, and a great many to put off the third reading for two or three days, but it was carried for the reading that day by 33. A great many that were for putting off the third reading for two days say they did it not as being against the Bill, but only that they might have time to look over the Bill to see whether there was ground for the objections that was [were] made against the Bill, it not having been committed at the second reading, as it used to be.

“The Bill is now with the House of Lords, and there it was read as soon as it came up, and a second reading was moved for Monday, but it was carried not to be until Thursday; and a great many of the Bishops and my Lord Draughhedaugh were possessed with a notion that the Princes[s] was mightily against this Bill, and that this Bill would confirm my Lady Ortney’s grant, and that a great many Protestants would suffer by this Bill. But the Commons are making heads of a Bill to take care of the last matter (though of all the instances I have heard mentioned, I don’t think any of them are prejudiced by this Bill); and as to the first mistake, we will set the Bishops right against Thursday.

“Your Lordship sees how uncertain these gentlemen of the House of Commons are, so that I shall not depend on anything until it is done, and fear the Sessions will not be so easy as was hoped; yet as to the main matter, which is the Supply, I hope they will go a great way on Tuesday, which day is appointed to go on with the heads of the Poll Bill, which was begun yesterday, and the giving of 2s. a head was agreed on, and they seemed in their discourses to be resolved to give it for two years. And for finishing the Supply voted, we have all the assurances imaginable, which now I confess I cannot give entire credit to it until it is done.

“As to what your Lordship mentions of the last vote of the first day, what you seem to apprehend from that is I suppose the Bill of *Habeas Corpus* being stirred again. It was not in the list that they sent to us to enquire what was become of several Bills. I have been afraid of its being mentioned, but as yet it has not, but I had an item given me tonight that Mr. Molsworthe had some thoughts of mentioning it; so I have acquainted my Lord Chancellor with it, who will speak with him tomorrow morning.

“My Lord, as to what you are so kind as to write about Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer [Philip Savage], I take [it] as one of the greatest marks of your friendship that you was so kind as to promise me; and in a former letter I have given your Grace an account how at the beginning of the Sessions he had a mind to have shown that he had a good interest, and to

have carried matters by a majority of his own friends, besides the feud between him and the Brodericks, but as he begun that, by my persuasion he cemented that matter again; and I said to him but last night all that I could think how I should resent it if he did not keep his word with me in promoting the King's business, and in quieting all disputes or heats that might happen as much as in him lay, to which he has given me all the repeated assurances imaginable, and I hope he will keep his word, but I will answer for nobody in this country; but if he keeps his word to the end of the Sessions, I hope you will continue your good intentions towards him, as you shall judge he will deserve; for though Mr. Carleton is I think very justly put into Mr. Lowther's room, I hear there is like to be another vacancy in Mr. Eveling's room. I am sorry I can give your Grace no better account of affairs here at present, but hope that all will do well yet.

[P.S.] "I am extremely concerned to hear that you have any return of your spitting of blood, and hope it has left you before now, and that you will have no return of it any more."

R. 26. Ansd. 30th.

#### GALWAY TO SHREWSBURY.

1697, Aug. 17, Dublin Castle.—"Je suis tres sensiblement touché du mauvais estat de uostre santé. . . . Le Bill pour confirmer *the attainders* a passé dans la Maison des Comunes, avec quelque difficulté, et en trouue dauantage dans celle des Seigneurs. Tous ceus qui s'y sont oposés, et qui s'y oponent, auouent qu'on ne pouuoit iamais proposer un Bill plus auantageus pour la nation. Nous uous auons rendu conte, my Lord, de l'Adresse que la Maison des Comunes a resolu de nous faire; nous la receurons demain, et uous l'enuoirons, avec la reponce. Ce Bill est arresté à la Chambre des Seigneurs, par les Euesques, à qui on a persuadé que le don de my Lady Orkney est tacitement compris dans ce Bill.

"Cependant, l'affaire de l'argent s'auance lentement, mais elle se fera; il faut laisser apaiser le mouuement causé par quelques mal intentionés, à l'ocasion de ce Bill, receu dans le comencement avec un grand aplaudissement, et fort negligé à present. Ieudi est le iour apointé pour la seconde lecture de ce Bill. I'espere pourtant qu'il passera; ce seroit un grand malheur pour ce païs cy sy ce fantosme faisoit perdre ce Bill.

[P.S.] "La demande des Bills dont les *heads* ont esté presentées à my Lord Capell, n'a pas eu de suite; ie sais pourtant que le dessein n'en estoit pas bon; i'espere qu'on ne parlera ny d'*Habeas corpus*, ny de *Reights*."

R. 28. Ansd. 30.

#### SEC. BLATHWAYT TO SHREWSBURY.

1697, Aug. [17-]27, Dieren.—"Upon my laying your Grace's letter of the 13th instant before the King, his Majesty has been pleased to show a very great concern for the return of your Grace's indisposition, and thinks it very necessary that your

Grace do use all those methods and remedies that are judged most conducing to your recovery, which all your Grace's servants and the public have the greatest reason to wish for.

"I have acquainted Mr. Vernon that his Majesty agrees to the leaving out the clause which gives so much offence in the Bill for confirming the Articles of Ireland.

[P.S.] "Enclosed is one from the King."

R. 23; ansd. 25.

#### SHREWSBURY to PORTLAND.

1697, Aug. 18, Eyford.—Further remarks on the proposed insertion of the King's name in the Article, and on his (the writer's) inability to give strict attendance on his office, owing to ill-health. Has, after consulting the Lord Chancellor, allowed Captain Fisher to send to France one who, he says, is "a gentleman of good sense and credit among that party."

*Autograph draft. Partly printed by Core.*

#### GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Aug. 19, Dublin Castle.—"Je suis sensiblement touché du mauvais estat de uostre santé. . . . Quelque necessaire que uous soyés dans les affaires, il faut uous en priuer pendant un plus long temps. Il vaut mieus que le public soufre pendant une année entiere, que de uous exposer à des rechutes qui enfin deuiendroient dangereuses.

"Nous uous auons rendu conte des opositions que le Bill qui confirme les *attainders* a trouué dans la Maison des Comunes, et depuis dans celle des Seigneurs, parceque les Euesques se sont imaginés que ce Bill n'auoit esté enuoyé que pour confirmer le don que le Roy a fait à my Lady Orkney. Ce Bill a esté lû aujourdhuy pour la seconde fois dans la Maison des Seigneurs, apres auoir passé dans celle des Comunes. Il sera lû demain pour la dernière fois, apres auoir esté examiné en Comité de toute la Maison; et malgré les bonnes intentions de quelques uns, ie crois qu'il passera sans diuision, mais ce ne sera pas sans harangues.

"Nous uous enuoyons l'Adresse, que nous receumes hyer. I'ay examiné aujourdhuy les *heads* du Bill suplemental, qui nous furent présentés hyer par le *Speaker*; il est entierement pour le Colonel Hear, qui a trouué moyen de faire son affaire une affaire generale. Nous le porterons demain au Conseil, et tacherons le metre en forme, qui le rende utile au maintien des droits de les sujets Protestants.

"Les Comunes ont fait un assés grand progrès ce matin dans l'establissement d'une *poll tax*, qu'ils ueulent donner pour deus ans; tout git à present à combien cette taxe sera estiméé.

"Nous uous remercions, my Lord, de la protection que uous aués donnéé au Bill que nous uous auons renuoyé pour le banissement des moines.

"Nous attendrons avec patience les ordres du Roy sur la confirmation des Articles de Limerick. Depuis ce que i'ay ueu le debat de ecluy qui confirme les *attainders*, ie ne me fie plus à



mon jugement. Peutestre que l'additional Article le facilitera, au lieu de luy nuire. Nous le recevrons tel que le Roy le iugera de son service, et ie suis persuadé qu'il passera.

"I'aprehende seulement la trop haute estimation de la poll tax, et après cela peu d'inclination à fortifier Limerick.

"Nous auons à present une fregate de vint quatre pieces de canon, qui ua bien à la voile ; qui n'aura d'autre occupation que celle d'escorter nos paquets ; ainsy i'espere que nous n'en perdrons plus."

#### WINCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Aug. 19, Dublin.—"I received the favour of your Grace's of the 14th, and am most extremely concerned at the relapse you have. . . . I am glad your Grace is satisfied with Mr. Savage's behaviour; he does very well now, and forwards the King's business. . . .

"Yesterday we had an Address from the House of Commons, with heads of a Bill for saving the estates, rights, titles, and possessions of Protestants from being prejudiced by an Act intituled, an Act for confirming several Outlawries, &c., which after we have modelled a little here at the Council, we shall send it into England. The Lords read today the Bill for confirming the Outlawries, &c., the second time, and the Bill is committed, and they go upon it again tomorrow. They passed today the Bill to prevent Protestants intermarrying with Papists. The House of Commons went a great way today in the Poll Bill, and I hope another sitting will finish it ; and I hope things will go well yet, notwithstanding the well wishers to the contrary."

R. 28. Ansd. 30th.

#### SHREWSBURY to GALWAY.

1697, Aug. 21, Eyford.—"Yours of the 10th I have received. Your joint letter of the same date having been laid before the Lords Justices, I shall not pretend to answer that from this place. I think your Lordship much in the right, to prefer an unanimous consent for the promoting the public business, before a little more money, carried with a bare majority. I was ever of opinion that his Majesty having the good fortune, that his interest and the people's exactly agree and are the same, it was not for his service to foment parties ; for since he has nothing to ask but what it is for the common good, an assembly of uninterested moderate men will never oppose his demands, and nothing but the heats and animosities of a faction, whose violence will often carry them against their reason, can ever disturb his business.

"I doubt his Majesty may be dissatisfied if the fortifications are not provided for. I make no question but you will do what is possible to get that command complied with, and then, if it cannot be done, patience is the only remedy.

"I was out of town before my Lord Folliot brought your Lordship's letter, but I have recommended his case to the Lords Justices, and hope he will not fail of success and dispatch."

*Copy.*

## SHREWSBURY to WINCHESTER.

1697, Aug. 21, Eyford.—“I have received your Lordship’s of the 10th. I shall not pretend, from this place, to answer your joint letter, which has been laid before the Lords Justices.” Refers to Mr. Savage’s “commendable carriage.”

*Copy.*

## SHREWSBURY to MR. HILL.

1697, Aug. 21, Eyford.—“I owe you my thanks for yours of the 6-16 and 12-22. I cannot but be in pain till I hear what the truth of this news of Pointy is; I mean, what he has got, and then, whether that, with the success at Barcelona, will make any considerable change in the King of France’s inclination to a peace. This hour that I am writing is very near that which the French have fixed as their last, and beyond which they looked upon themselves no longer obliged to stand to the proposals they have made. If that time be not prolonged, nor the matter concluded, we shall soon see whether they will be glad to lay hold on a pretence to break. I am apt to think, if we could adjust our difficulties, and be ready to close at this term they have set, it would have been too shameful for them so plainly to recant. A little time will clear all doubts.”

*Copy.*

## THE PROPOSED PEACE.

1697, [Aug. 22-]Sept. 1.—Declaration [by the French Ambassadors] of the withdrawal of the offers originally made by the King of France to the Emperor and the King of Spain, because they had not been accepted before the end of August, on which understanding they were made. He now offers different conditions.—This Declaration was delivered to the Mediator.

*French, 4 pp., enclosed in Villiers’ letter of Sept. 3, n.s. (Vol. 8, No. 66.)*

Another copy of the same. *French, 3 pp., folio, enclosed in Williamson’s letter of Sept. 3, n.s. (Vol. 10, No. 72.)*

A third copy of the same. *French, 4 pp. (Vol. 22, No. 53.)*

## MR. HILL to SHREWSBURY.

1697, [Aug. 23-]Sept. 2, s.n., Bruxelles.—“’Tis with infinite sorrow that I have received the ill news of your Grace’s relapse, and the necessity which carries you back to the country, but I must be glad to think there are remedies in the air, and that your Grace can have health for the pains of fetching it.

“I cannot tell your Grace so well what was done at Ryswyck two days since, as you will be told from the Hague; but I send you the enclosed decree of the Holy Inquisition, by which your Grace may see how the King is treated by his most Catholic Allies, and what he may expect from such a bigoted nation.

“I think I have told your Grace, this summer, that my Lord Portland was sick with chagrin, [and] was ready to retire quite from his Majesty’s service, and presence, to make more room for a younger officer. The same disquiet and the same resolutions are in his Lordship still. He has been held by the King, who cannot think to part with him, and is yet held, as it were, by force; but whether he will be held after the peace is signed, I cannot tell. This is yet, I believe, a very great secret, my Lord, and I say it only to your Grace.”

*Endorsed*: ‘R. 2nd, o.s., 97, but not the Inquisition mentioned in the letter. Ansd. 8.

[SIR] H[ENRY] D. COLT to [SHREWSBURY].

1697, Aug. 24, London.—Sends two letters from a gentleman employed by him. Mentions Mr. Robins, a counsellor-at-law, one Chalenor, and Lord Peterbrow.

R. 26. *Enclosures*:—

1. Copy of a letter from ——— to [Colt?], dated Aug. 22, '97.—“Sir, About the beginning of July last I had some talk with Mrs. Scott, relating to the intended escape of Sir John Fenwick, and she told me that my Lord S[underland?] was with him some time before he left London, and that he had a private pass under my Lord’s own hand.

“About the beginning of August I was with Mr. Gibbs, who justified all that Mrs. Scott had said, adding that my Lord S——— was with him two hours, and that he gave Sir John Fenwick a pass as aforesaid.

“August the 20th I was at Dover with Capt. Robarts, where he told me that my Lady Midilton desired him to procure a vessel for the transporting of one Capt. Alexander and a friend of his for France, but he afterward understood that by Capt. Alexander was meant Capt. Waw, and that his friend was Sir John Fenwick.

“My Lady Middleton farther told him that my Lady S[underland?] had dined with her the day before, and that my Lord S——— should be at her house on the 2nd of June, on which day she desired him to come there for farther directions. He went as appointed on the 2nd of June to Cardigan House in Lincoln’s Inn Fields, where he saw my Lord S———, Sir John Fenwick, and Capt. Waw. He also said that my Lord S——— spoke to him there, and that he knew him very well. Robert[s] sometime afterward was taken up for farthering the escape of Sir John Fenwick, and brought to be examined before my Lord S[hrewsbury?] and his dog Vernon (as he called him), but Sh[rewsbury] appeared very uneasy because Vernon was by, and to every question that was asked about Sir John Fenwick, Robarts answered several times, ‘You know, my Lord, that I know nothing of the matter.’ In a day or two after Robarts sent his daughter to know the reason of his confinement, and my Lord Sh——— told her that her father was not so civil as



he should have been in his language, intimating (as he thought) that he had been too plain in saying that his Lordship knew that he knew nothing of the matter. This to the best of my memory is the exact truth of what was told to

“Your most obedient servant.

[P.S.] “Pray, Sir, be careful of exposing this, for I am told by Capt. Lewin that a great man gave him notice that a person was employed by the Government to betray their party, and that he heard that the said Lewin had been several times in town to confer with him; so he sent this to caution him from engaging himself farther, for his name was already given up to the Lords Justices.”

2. Copy of a letter from ——— to [Colt?]; undated.—  
“Sir, Since I saw you last I was at Dover, where it was proposed to me how the Castle and town should be delivered to his Majesty’s enemies, and a scheme is given me how it shall be done, and by whom.

“Several others have told me that a great number of men, horses, and arms are ready to assist King James; (viz.) some have engaged a number of butchers, other[s] gardeners; one assures me from Norfolk that 4,000 are ready, and will be active at the least notice.

“Men of note do desire me to carry over and lay these matters before King James; they desire me to assure him how resolved they are to endeavour his re-establishment, and they expect me to bring directions what method they shall take farther, they having already procured a vessel that will transport me to France; therefore I desire you will be pleased to let me know what more I shall do.”

#### VILLIERS TO SHREWSBURY.

1697, [Aug. 24-] Sept. 3, n.s., Hague.—“I have the honour of a letter from your Grace of the 18th August from Eyford, but am heartily sorry for the occasion of your going thither. I hope you will quickly let me know you have found the benefit you expect from it, which I can assure you is the best news I can hear from England.

“I thought I might have sent your Grace word that the business was concluded, but the unreasonableness of the French has put an ill delay to it. The Spaniards, Dutch, and we were ready last Saturday to sign, if the French would have given a convenient time to the Imperialists to come in, but this they have refused, and gave in a new Project last Sunday, with the equivalent for Straesbourg, which I send enclosed.

“The step that his Majesty has thought most proper to make on this occasion is to declare against the equivalent, as well to show his dislike to the proceeding of the French, as to let the world know that he will not leave his Allies except he is forced to it by their own wilfulness. It is a good deal their fault to have brought things to this pass, and what the King does now is more for his own reputation than that they deserve it.

"I am told that there is no danger in making this seeming resistance, for if the French persist in their keeping of Straesbourg, our friends here will have power enough to persuade us to comply; so that I hope there is no greater hazard in this business than the loss of some time, and that I may yet tell you before winter with how much truth and respect I am," &c.

R. 2nd, o.s. Ansd. 8. *Enclosure; see Aug. 22.*

SIR J. WILLIAMSON TO SHREWSBURY.

[16]97, [Aug. 24.] Sept. 3, Hague.—"At the same time that I found myself obliged, by an unlucky fit of the gout, to ask your Excellency's pardon for the omission of my duty, at least for some posts, your Grace has had the goodness to honour me with your letter from Eyford of the 18th past, which I had little reason to expect your Grace should give yourself the trouble of in the tender condition your health is in.

"As to the state of the General Peace, that part which remains unsettled, which is what relates to the Emperor, Empire, and Lorraine, can have no very clear account given of it, so different appear the parties to be in what they severally aim at. All insist still to have Luxembourg given up by the French, and no equivalent hearkened to. But this seems otherwise resolved on by those parties that have more interest to judge in it.

"As to Strasbourg, how strong soever were the inclinations of the PP. of the Empire to have it restored, and how cold soever were the desires of the Emperor as to its restitution, there seems an end put to all that matter by the expiring of the term within which France had limited the acceptance of their offer. And accordingly the French Ambassadors, the very next day after the term expired, to wit, on Sunday, the 1st Sept., delivered in a solemn Declaration, in the name of the King their master (a copy of which I here enclose), by which your Grace will see (what we had all along foretold the Imperialists and the Allies would be the consequence) that, the term fixed being expired without the Allies declaring their acceptance of the conditions, the King declares himself absolved from his offer, and accordingly that for the future he will not be obliged to render Strasbourg at all, but an equivalent, &c. And thus he leaves them, only adding, as a mark of his desire of the Peace, that in consideration of his keeping Strasbourg, he will be content to give the Spaniards up Barcelonne.

"In this condition the negotiation stands, and a further delay of twenty days, that is, to the 20th Sept., is granted by the French, to finish the Peace on this foot."

R. 2nd, o.s. Ansd. 22. *Enclosure; see Aug. 22.*

SHREWSBURY TO SIR HENRY COLT.

1697, Aug. 28, Grafton.—"Your caution in not exposing what related to me without my consent I am sensible was meant kindly, and therefore I am obliged to you for it; but, God be thanked, I am so perfectly innocent in this and all other

matters where my fidelity to the Government can be charged, that I make it my most earnest request that this or any other information which may come to your hands may be laid immediately before the Lords Justices, without losing so much time as is necessary to give me notice before of it, for I desire to conceal no action of this nature from their examination and knowledge.

“I do not return you the two papers, because I understand they are copies only, but once again entreat you not to omit laying before the Lords Justices at their first meeting the letter of the 22nd of August.”

*Autograph draft.*

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1697, [Aug. 29-] Sept. 8, s.n., Bruxelles.—“I am to thank your Grace for the honour of your letter of the 21st past, and I am very glad to hear that your bleeding has so much diminished.

“In my last I did myself the honour to tell your Grace what we were doing here. Ever since all things at Ryswick are at a stand; the ministers do meet only at the instance of the Mediator, but do nothing. The Spaniards complain of the complaisance which we have had for the Imperialists, and say it will be the same thing again the 20th instant. I find my Lord Portland has sent a letter and a compliment to the Mareschal de Boutlers, and I expect his Lordship here tomorrow, in order to have another meeting with the said Mareschal, by which means perhaps all the wheels at Ryswick may be set at work again. In the mean time the French make war as hard as they can. The Mareschal de Choiseul is marched directly towards the Prince Lewis of Bade, and we are a little in pain for our friends. In Flanders the Mareschal de Catinat had gathered all his force, and designed to march all night by the moonshine, and to fall upon the Elector at daybreak. The Mareschal de Villeroy was come with 2,000 choice horse and about 6,000 foot, to be at the sport. The Elector had advice just in time to get into the retrenchments of Bruges, where we hope he is safe.

“We are very much in pain for the Imperial affairs in Hungary. The Turks are come over the Save; they are marching to Transilvania and the upper Hungary too, and will meet little resistance in either place. The Emperor’s army is weak and ill provided. I wish they do not find reason to repent of their obstinacy at Ryswick the 31st past; and I wish we may not be forced to repent of our generosity and our complaisance for them for ever.

“Pointy is got home with six ships and ten millions; he came into Brest the 29th past. The Prince of Conti is gone from Paris, to embark at Dunkerque the 5th instant, and some advices say he is sailed with Du Bart, for Dantzic. The Elector of Saxe is strengthening his party all this while in Polande, and in all appearance that controversy will not be decided but by the sword.”

R. 6th, n.s. [o.s.] Ansd. 8.



MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1697, [Aug. 30.] Sept. 9, s.n., Bruxelles.—“I had the honour to write to your Grace yesterday. Since then, I have seen my Lord Portland, who is come to meet the Mareschal de Boufflers again. I believe his Lordship will complain of the conduct of the French ministers at the Hague; for it was agreed between the Mareschal and my Lord that if England, Spain, and Holland should accept the conditions offered and sign the peace, a certain term should be allowed to the Imperialists and the rest of our Allies to come in, upon condition that if they did not come in within the time appointed, the peace should still remain to those who had signed. Now it seems at (*sic*) the 31st of August the French ministers at Ryswyck would allow no such time to our Allies, who were not ready to sign, for want of orders. It was for that reason that the King would not suffer his ministers to sign, because the French had broke their word with him, in not allowing to his Allies what they had promised. It seems also that the French ministers have done and said several things at Ryswyck which make people believe they do not in earnest desire a conclusion of the peace. My Lord Portland will either obtain orders to the French ministers to renew the treaty, or will see that they have a mind to break off. This is all I can tell your Grace at present.”

R. 9, o.s. Ansd. 8 Oct.

SHREWSBURY TO GALWAY.

1697, Aug. 30, Grafton.—“I was much surprised to understand, by your Lordship's of the 17th and 19th, that a suspicion has been raised that the Bill of Outlawries was modelled with a covert design of confirming my Lady Orkney's grant. I could never hear a reasonable ground for such an imagination; it is possible there may be more weight in the other objection they are providing against, by the Bill the Commons have addressed to your Lordships to transmit hither, and to recommend to his Majesty; and it is but just that the right of every particular unoffending Protestant should be secured, when the chief end of the Act was to promote the Protestant interest.

“I wish some Bill that would effectually encourage the linen manufacture were in such forwardness that it might be perfected this Session. It would be of great advantage to England as well as Ireland, and unless something be now done to show the Parliament here that the Irish will turn their industry to what may divert them from the woollen trade, that is what the English are so jealous of, the next Session the Irish will certainly receive a mortification on that subject, what was done at the end of the last being intended as a fair warning to them.

“I am extreme glad that you are in so fair a way of overcoming all the material difficulties of the Session. Upon this occasion I must acquaint you that soon after the meeting of the Parliament, I took the liberty to acquaint my Lord Winchester

with what I had understood of Mr. Savage's behaviour, and how different it was from what he had promised, and that I thought his Lordship was indispensably obliged to advise him better, and, if he found him incorrigible, to withdraw his countenance from him, that he might not make use of that support to do mischief.

“ My Lord in his answer confessed Mr. Sa[vage] had run into some heats at the opening of the Session, from a desire to show that he and his party were both able and willing themselves to do the King's business, but upon his expostulating with him, he had promised for the future to act with all moderation, and as much as he could to prevent reviving animosities, but to endeavour an unanimous concurrence for the dispatch of the public business; and he hoped, in case he acted this part, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would deserve his Majesty's countenance, and particularly to be one of the Commissioners of the Revenue, which those in his employment usually had been.

“ I answered in general terms, that no question could be made but if his carriage during this Session were agreeable to his Lordship's advice, that after the conclusion of it, the King would have a just regard to his recommendation, and that I should assist in the manner he would command me. Every letter since has been filled with encomiums of this gentleman's services, which though I have not seemed to doubt, because I thought it not convenient to discourage or exasperate him, yet by the accounts I have received from others, I have but too much reason to suspect my Lord Win[chester's] partiality upon this occasion. However, by these preludes, it is plain the King will be attacked for some mark of favour to Mr. Savage, and I shall be pressed to promote his pretention, which would certainly be most reasonable if people were satisfied he has acted as is alleged; but on the contrary, if he has done all the underhand mischiefs he can, and only not appeared because it was evident it could have no effect, it would be so discouraging to others who have served well, to see this man distinguished by his Majesty's countenance, that I am sure I will have no share in promoting it.” . . .

*Copy.*

#### SIREWSBURY to WINCHESTER.

1697, Aug. 30, Grafton.—“ I have received your Lordship's of the 15th and 19th, and am much surpris'd it could be imagin'd that the Bill for confirming Outlawries, &c., was so modelled as to strengthen my Lady Orkney's grant. When I saw her in London, I did not find she had that opinion of it, nor can I conceive what ground there is for the pretence. As to the other part, which they are taking care of, by the heads they have prepared and have addressed to your Lordships upon, it seems reasonable, in case any innocent Protestant would have been prejudic'd without such a provision, which I am not able to judge of.

“ I hope Mr. Savage will manage himself so prudently, with the help of your Lordship’s assistance, throughout the Sessions, that the account you will be able impartially to give of him will effectually recommend him to his Majesty’s favour, in which I shall give assistance as you shall then direct me. I thank your Lordship for your concern about my health, which, though my bleeding be stopped, is in a posture I do not much like. My shortness of breath is so troublesome when I should rest, that I pass the nights very uncomfortably, and gives me cause to suspect my lungs are faulty.”

*Copy.*

#### WINCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Aug. 31, Dublin.—“ I received the favour of your Lordship’s of the 21st. . . . We are preparing a Bill for confirming the Outlawries, &c. (with another title), to comply with what the Lords would have left out, which is, that inquisitions should go out in any future rebellion, and they would have a saving clause for Protestants; and we intend to insert the substance of what the Commons desire in their supplemental Bill. There is a Committee of Council sitting this evening upon it, and will finish it, and tomorrow at Council we will have it read and order it to be engrossed; so shall transmit it into England by the end of the week.

“ Here was a very unlucky thing started, and which the House were very warm upon; which was, that a clause might be inserted in the Poll Bill, that the money should continue to go as it did during the continuance of the Poll; which I thought was a thing that the King would never allow of, as a thing that touched his prerogative, but it could be got off no way but by their making an Address to us that we would lay before the King their desire to have the coin continued, current as it is now, during the continuance of the Poll tax; and they have ordered a Committee to draw up such an Address, and tomorrow they go on to make a valuation of the Poll, which I have all the reason in the world to believe that it will be computed pretty moderately, which I shall think so if they compute it at 100,000*l.* for the two years (which time they have already agreed to give it for); and if they will give us the additional duties for two years, and a penny more on Tobacco, I shall think the funds for the 100,000*l.* very good. There are several that do compute very wide and would make this Poll to amount to the whole sum, and a great many are out of the way with their computations; but I hope the medium will be, as I tell your Grace, 100,000*l.* This Mr. Savage does assure me most of his friends will come into this (*sic*), so on Thursday I hope to give you a good account of this matter.

“ Mr. Savage is I dare say very hearty in this matter, but there is such an animosity between him and the Brodericks that they can never be right together; and last night at Council there was a little warm words passed, which I was very sorry for,



and I did take more upon me than else I would to blame Mr. Savage ; it was about one Gargrave ; I fear I mistake the name, but it is one that my Lord Chancellor Porter maintained, and Brigadier Ousley has a custodium of the man's estate ; and some other little words because the Act of confirming the Outlawries was not committed in the House of Commons, as if it was done and pressed hottly [hotly] by some people. I did correct Mr. Chancellor in the Council, and he owned his indiscretion, and begs (*sic*) pardon at the Council, and said he did not mean any reflecting words ; and was with me today to beg pardon for offending me, both as in the station I am in, and in particular I being so kind to him ; and begged of me to believe that he does mean everything for the good (*sic*), and will do everything towards it, and will promote this of the money, and has got a great many that will come in with him to the computation we think reasonable ; and if it proves so tomorrow, and that the money matter goes on, I hope those little private peakes won't be minded. I hope this will find you on the mending hand.

[P.S.] “The Committee I hear has gone through the Bill, and have agreed, all that died in rebellion before the 3rd of October, 91, are to be enquired after, and all that are or went into France without the King's leave are attainted, and all the other clauses for future enquiries are left out, and a general saving for all Protestants.”

R. Sept. 13. Ansd. Sept. 25.

#### GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Aug. 31, Dublin Castle.—“I'ay receu une lettre que uous m'aués fait l'honneur de m'escire du 21. de ce mois. Je suis bien aise, my Lord, que uous aprouuies nostre sentiment sur les premieres propositions du Parlement. Une telle assembleé ne peut pas estre pendant toute une seance dans un mesme temperament.

“Nous auons trouué beaucoup de dificultés sur le Bill confirmant les *attainders* ; nous uous en auons rendu conte. Nous traueillons à en faire un autre, pour le mesme sujet, dans lequel nous metons toutes les clauses pour lesquels les deus Maisons ont tesmoigné quelque inclination ; nous rejetsons aussy toutes celles qui ne leur ont pas agréé. Avec tous ces soins ie ne sais sy ce Bill reussira ; trois ou quatre partis diferens se ioignent contre ce Bill.

“Celuy qui confirme les Articles de Limerick uient d'arriuer, sans l'additional clause. Nous ne pouons rien iuger de son succès ; cependant nous le garderons iusques à ce que les Bills pour l'argent soyent finis ; nous esperons que ce sera demain. Uous aurés sçeu que l'on auoit proposé d'ajouter une clause, pour engager le Roy à maintenir la monoye comme elle est, par laquelle, en cas de rabais, le Roy seroit obligé de receuoir l'argent sur le pied qu'il est à present. Après un long debat, recomencé trois fois, cette proposition est tombeé, mais

nous n'auons pas pu empecher celle de nous presenter une Adresse à ce sujet. Je ne crois pas que ce soit un grand mal, et il me semble que des sujets peuuent tous iours représenter à leur Souuerain ce qu'ils croyent conuenir à leur estat present; cependant nous ferons ce que nous pourons pour faire tomber demain cette proposition.

“L'Adresse doit estre raporteé du Comité à la Maison, qui a aporté tous les retardements possibles, afin d'auoir le temps de preparer des *heads* pour des Bills que les Comunes souhaitent, dont il y en a de fort bons, et ce me semble pas un qui puisse deplaïre en Angleterre.

“Aprés cela, ie tacheray à auoir dequoy bastir des casernes, et fortifier Limerick. Les casernes plaisent extremement; les fortifications de Limerick ne choquent pas; mais rien ne peut plaïre avec la proposition de donner de l'argent. Nous auons affaire à des gens mefians, qui ne nous conoissent guere; avec le temps nous establirons mieus nostre reputation, et une plus grande confiance.

“Je suis bien aise d'apprendre, que uostre santé est meilleure.”

#### SEC. BLATHWAYT to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Sept. 2-12, Soestdike.—“I have the honour of two letters from your Grace of the 21st and 25th past. What your Grace writes of M[ajor]-G[en.] Trelawnie's warrant satisfies his Majesty so far as to respite any further proceedings upon it until his return into England.

“Your Grace will judge the Czar to be very capricious in that after he had desired to dine with the King and accepted the invitation for the next day, he should excuse himself immediately after his Majesty was gone from Utrecht, upon the great crowd of people there had been at the interview, which he feared would be no less the next day.

“My Lord Portland is gone to have another conference with the Maréchal de Boufflers at the Army.”

R. 9th.

#### MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1697, Sept. 2-12, Bruxelles.—“I waited yesterday on my Lord Portland, to meet the Mareschal de Boufflers, between this town and his camp, at a place called Tubise. They were four hours together. My Lord complained that the French ministers at Ryswyck did not do as we expected they should do, after the assurances which the Mareschal had given my Lord of the sincere intentions his master had to end the war; that they made such difficulties about signing the peace at the end of August, as if they endeavoured to hinder it till the time was expired which was prefixed, that so they might be at liberty to fall off from the first plan, and impose new terms upon the Allies; that the English, Spaniards, and Hollanders, being ready to sign, and engaging to induce the Imperialists to sign

also in a very little time, or else to leave them to themselves, were astonished to see that they were not allowed to sign upon those conditions; that upon the 1st of September the French ministers gave a new project, very different from the first, and upon a new foundation, different from the *préliminaires* upon which the Allies consented to treat, viz., the restitution of Stratsbourg; that this new project does very unreasonably tie the restitution of Barcelona to the cession of Stratsbourg, and does ridiculously allow but twenty days for Spain to induce the Empire to consent to the accepting of an equivalent for Stratsbourg, and to adjust all the other difficulties.

“I believe the Mareschal was convinced that such a conduct as this was not agreeable to the professions which he had made to my Lord of his master’s sincerity to end the war, and seemed very sensible that he had been made use of to persuade us into what his master never intended. My Lord did afterwards let him know that England and Holland could not abandon themselves and their Allies, nor submit to a peace, but upon the *préliminaires* first agreed on, and tried to bring the Mareschal into some engagements to procure new orders from his Court to enter again upon the first negotiation, and to allow more time. I fancy the Mareschal came coldly into this, and seemed unwilling to be employed any more, leaving all to the conduct of the ministry. I am persuaded that the French did all desire an end of the war, at the beginning of the year, but the success of this campaign, and the proofs they have of their superiority everywhere, have altered their inclinations.

“The Allies are now very much in disorder at the Hague. The Emperor and the Empire are for renewing their alliances and continuing the war; the Spaniards are for ending the war upon any terms. England and Holland seem uncertain; ’tis neither safe nor honourable to abandon their Allies, and be hectorred or tricked into a peace; neither do they seem resolved to break off quite. The French emissaries at Ryswyck give out that they will allow some more time beyond the 20th of September, but give no hopes of the restitution of Stratsbourg, though the equivalent which they now offer was refused by the Imperialists and the Empire. My Lord Portland goes back to the Hague tomorrow, and so to Loo, to give an account of his journey. Some bold folks would have the Allies set a day to the French ministers either to return to negotiate upon the *préliminaires* first agreed on, or else to be gone home. This would be glorious, if the French should submit to that, or if the Allies were in condition to carry on the war with vigour.”

R. 9th [Sept.]. Ansd. 8 Oct.

#### WINCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Sept. 4.—“Today the House of Commons were in a Committee of the whole House on Ways and Means, and came to the inclosed resolutions, and on Tuesday we hope they will continue the Additional Excise for four years longer, which



would then determine at the same time with the duties already given, for the former term is not out until Christmas, '98.

"The estimation of the Poll was very unanimously voted, and I don't question but our funds for the 150,000*l.* will be effectual. We have transmitted a Bill, intituled an Act to hinder the reversal of several Outlawries and Attainders, and to prevent the return of the subjects of this kingdom who have gone into the dominions of the French King in Europe; which Bill, when it returns, I believe will meet with little or no opposition, and I begin now to hope again that this Sessions will end very well. Mr. Savage in these money matters has behaved himself very well. There are some Bishops in the House of Lords that are very troublesome, and would fain have thrown out the Bill of Attainders, &c.; but my Lord Chancellor will give a more perfect account of that matter, being himself in the House."

R. 16. Ansd. 25.

#### SUNDERLAND to [SHREWSBURY].

[1697,] Sept. 5, Altrope.—"I received the enclosed letter since I came hither, which I send because my Lord Portland desires I should, though it will be very stale before it comes to you. I cannot yet think the Peace in any danger: we shall know so soon that it is not worth anybody's reasoning upon it. I hear Sir Harry Colt and Mr. Price go on with their fine discovery, which I hope will be treated as it deserves."

R. 9th, 97. Ansd. 22.

#### MANCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Sept. 7, London.—Will be ready in a fortnight to begin his journey for Venice. Any further directions for him should be given to Mr. Vernon. Thinks of waiting on the King, and will then mention the case of Mr. Meeres.

R. 9th. Ansd. 20th.

#### WINCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Sept. 7.—"This day the House of Commons in a Committee of the whole House did resolve that the additional Excise, which terminates at Christmas, 1698, shall be continued from that time until Christmas, 1702, which is the time I told your Lordship in my last I hoped we should get it for; all the other additional duties being to determine at the same time. They did resolve that the several duties voted by them since that of the Poll should be applied to the raising the remaining 50,000*l.*, and then towards building the Barracks 25,000*l.*, and then 21,000*l.* as an equivalent for the Quit-rents, which his Majesty has been addressed to remit, and 6,600 to the heirs of Sir Audley Mervin, formerly Speaker of the House of Commons, of which sum 600*l.* to Mr. Warberton, formerly Clerk of that House; and they have resolved that in case the funds falls [fall]

short, that they shall be made good by Parliament. But by the best information I can get from those concerned in the Revenue and others, I am assured that in all probability the funds will answer what they are given for. The Report of the resolutions of this date will be made tomorrow, in which there is, I believe, no doubt of their agreeing, since in the Committee they were so very unanimous. So, my Lord, as to the matter of money, things are like to conclude well, which had not been so long a-doing but for the difficulties of making the parties agree, which in this we had success, and I hope the Sessions will end well, especially considering how many anvils has [have] been at work. When the Money Bills go over, we intend to adjourn the House for some time until they return. I hope your Grace will find benefit by the country.

[P.S.] "Mr. Savage has done his part in the promoting the Supply."

R. 16. Ansd. 25.

#### GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Sept. 7, Dublin Castle.—"Nous uous rendons conte ensemble du bon succès de nos affaires. Tout ce qui regarde l'argent est terminé. Nous uous auons desia fait sauoir qu'on nous donne le poll [taxe] pour deus ans, eualué cent mille pieces. Le surplus, s'il y en a, est destiné au payement des debtes de l'arméé dans le país, tant de celles dont les contes ne sont pas arrestés, que des autres. Les Comunes en Comité ont esté auiourdhuy d'opinion de donner les nouueaus impots sur les Excises, le tabac, le uin, et les toiles, iusques à Noel de l'année 1702. Tout le tabac qui est dans le royaume payera le nouveau droit d'un sou par liure. Le crois que cette derniere partie ensemble uaudra plus que le poll, mais ne sera pas sy tost leué. L'espere qu'auant que ces impots finissent, nous en obtiendrons la ionction au reuenu pour tousiours. L'ay eu ce but depuis le comencement du Parlement.

"Le Bill qui confirme les Articles de Limerick a esté lû la premiere fois hyer. Les affaires de l'argent ont obligé de remettre la seconde lecture à Vendredi. Je dois croire que ce Bill ne trouuera aucune oposition, mais ie me trompe aisement. Toutes les affaires sur l'argent ont passé tranquillement, et sans aucune contradiction, unanimement, presque d'une uois, ce qui me fait grand plaisir. L'espere, my Lord, que ce Parlement se separera parfaitement uni avec la Gouuernement, et tous les membres entre eus mesme. Il ne laisse pas d'y auoir des interests diferens, et quelques cabales, mais elles n'osent [pas] paroître."

R. 16. Ansd. 25.

#### SHREWSBURY to MR. HILL.

1697, Sept. 8, Grafton.—"I have yours of the 2nd, but not the Holy Inquisition enclosed in it; and since that, another of the 8th, n.s. The French affairs in relation to Poland, Ponty,

and Barcelona look so much more prosperously than they did some time since, that I wish we do not all, as well as the Spaniards, complain of our too great complaisance; though I cannot comprehend that the French have yet altered their conditions much for the worse, since I always understood the Emperor and the great Allies would rather choose the equivalent than Strasbourg; but if we give them more time, I do not question but they may; therefore I heartily pray for a speedy conclusion.

“As to myself, I have received sentence from my physician not to come to London, the Lord knows when, and that if I do, I shall certainly relapse by the air of that place. I am ill enough now, not to be forward in venturing to be worse, so that what I must do is yet uncertain.”

*Copy.*

#### GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Sept. 9, Dublin Castle.—“Je vous suis tres obligé de la confiance avec laquelle vous me faites l’honneur de m’écrire; vostre longue lettre est une marque de vostre amitié. . . .

“Selon vos ordres ie vous rendray conte de la conduite de Mr. Sauvage. Il s’est passé et il se passe tous les iours beaucoup de choses dont on l’acuse avec beaucoup d’aparence; cependant, comme ce ne sont que des conjectures, ie n’apuiray pas sur ces bruits, de peur de luy faire iniustice.

“Mais voicy ce que ie sais certainement: dans le comencement du Parlement il fit des assembleés pour engager les principaus du parti à attaquer les Brodricks, qui n’estoient pas encore reuenus de la campagne; i’en fus averti; ie l’enuoyay chercher, et luy parlay en amy; il me promit de ne rien faire de uiolent, ny doffensant, contre eus, mais qu’il ne pouroit s’empêcher de doner sa voix pour faire oster le Soliciteur General de la chaire du Comité des Elections. Ie luy repondis que la liberté deuoit estre entiere dans les Parlements, mais ie luy fis voir qu’il ne pouuoit rendre un plus grand seruice à sa patrie, qu’en employant son credit à l’union, afin de trauailler tous ensemble au bien public. Ie crus l’auoir persuadé; cependant le landemain il fit une harangue iniurieuse contre le Soliciteur General; on fit M. Molsworth *chairman* en sa place. Les Brodric[k]s arriuerent deus iours après, et trouuerent le mesme parti resolu à oster la chaire du Comité pour l’argent à Thom[as] Brodric[k], et le parti oposé resolu de le soutenir, sy bien que les deus partis estoient prests à se diuiser pour essayer leurs forces des l’ouuerture du Parlement.

“C’estoit un mechant comencement. Nous entreprimes de les acomoder; nous trouuames les Brodric[k]s des gens assés difficiles, mais qui parloient franchement, et qui escoutaient. Enfin le Soliciteur nous promit de ne reprendre pas la chaire du Comité des Elections, pourueu que M. Sauvage luy demandat pardon deuant nous, et que son frere gardat la chaire du Comité pour l’argent. Nous obligeames M. Sauvage à demander pardon,



et il nous promet qu'on ne parleroit pas d'oster Brodrick[k] de la chaire du Comité. Le mesme soir il nous dit qu'il estoit resolu d'ataquer Thom[as] Brodrick[k] le landemain, et qu'absolument il falloit qu'il quitat la chaire.

“Ce procedé me surprit; ie ne fus pas tout à fait maistre de moy, et ie crois que mon emportement ne fut pas inutile. Cependant, n'esperant pas de le ramener, nous persuadames les Brodrick[k]s de tout ceder plustost que de diuiser la Parlement; mais my Lord Chancelier trouua moyen d'acomoder l'affaire, en faisant en sorte que Thom[as] Brodrick quiteroit la chaire, mais que son frere la prendroit. Cet expedient assoupit les diuisions.

“Il y a eu depuis une aparante intelligence entre le Chancelier de l'Exchequer et les deus freres, qui a fait perdre entierement le credit que le Chancelier auoit dans son parti, qui s'est troué mal content d'auoir esté engagé par luy dans le dessein de pousser les Brodrick[k]s, et d'auoir esté abandoné. Les Brodrick[k]s aussy se sont troués avec fort peu de credit dans cette Session, car desque tous ceus qui composoyent ces deus partis n'ont troué personne qui les soutint, l'animosité a cessé, et en mesme temps la dependance des chefs; et à present dans toutes les diuisions les plus eschaufés dans les partis se trouent confondus, pour et contre sans aucune distinction, quoyque M. Sauvage (*sic*) n'ait pas perdu une ocasion de remettre ces partis sur pied. Il a tousiours voté contre ce que nous souhaitions, hors dans les uotes de l'argent, ou tout a esté d'une voix, mais publiquement contre le Bill pour confirmer les *Attainders*.

“Ie crois, my Lord, qu'une marque de faueur aussy esclatante que celle d'ajouter à tant d'autres emplois celeuy (*sic*) de Commissaire du Reuenue, feroit tort aus affaires du Roy, et diminueroit nostre credit, et le metroit luy mesme hors d'estat de rendre aucun seruice. Le Roy fera beaucoup pour luy s'il luy acorde la pension de quatre cents pieces que i'ay demandeés à S. M., pour l'en faire iouir iusques à ce qu'il soit entierement payé de ce qu'il pretend luy estre du comme *Clark of de* (*sic*) *Crown*. Outre cela, my Lord, ie crois qu'il faut euter de donner les places de Commissaires du Reuenue comme des recompenses, ou pour gratifier des personnes recomandés. Il n'y en a desia que trop de cette espece, qui, peu capables, ou negligents, ne sont employés et maintenus dans l'employ qu'en faueur des recomandations.

“Il faut chercher des personnes capables de bien remplir un poste sy important. Uous saués, my Lord, que le bon succès des affaires depend du bon menagement du reuenue. Sy uous uoulés, my Lord, mander à M. Winchester que uous ne pouués recomander personne sans une comune sollicitation de la part du Gouuernement, ie me charge de n'y pas consentir; i'ay d'assés bonnes raisons pour m'y oposer. Mi<sup>d</sup> Winchester en est la dupe; il luy a tousiours donné les Bills à porter dans la Maison des Comunes; entre autres, celuy qui confirme les Articles de Limerick. Ie ne m'y suis pas oposé, et i'en suis faché, car il l'a

porté avec une negligence qui a offensé toute la Maison. Ce Bill sera lu demain pour la seconde fois ; ie crois qu'il sera *committed* pour estre examiné ; ie n'en suis pas fâché, afin d'auoir le temps de desabuser ceus, à qui on a persuadé que ce Bill peut leur faire tort, à cause des *leases* qu'ils tiennent des Papistes, qui pourront estre exclus des Articles.

“ Nous auons receu aujourdhuuy un memoire que M. Uernon nous a enuoyé par ordre de leurs Excellences, sur la manufacture des toiles. Les *heads* du Bill en faueur de cette manufacture seront lus dans la maison Lundi, tresiesme de ce mois ; nous uerons s'ils sont conformes à ce memoire, et y ajouterons dans le Conseil ce qu'il y manquera.

“ Uous m'aués fait l'honneur de m'escire ouuertement, et m'aués ordonné de uous mander nettement ma penseé ; ie uous obeis punctuellement.

“ Ie suis fort fâché, my Lord, de la mauuaise opinion que uous aués de uostre propre santé.” . . .

R. 18. Ansd. 25.

#### WINCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Sept. 9, Dublin.—“ I received the favour of your Lordship's of the 30th, and by the accounts I have given your Grace, you will find we have transmitted the Bill for confirming the Outlawries under another title, and when it returns now I believe will meet with no opposition. . . .

“ Yesterday the House of Commons agreed to the resolutions that was [were] made on Tuesday, and on Saturday the heads of all the Money Bills will be offered to the House by Mr. Solicitor, so in the afternoon I suppose they will be brought to us. I do assure you as to Mr. Savage I will give you a very impartial account, and tell you exactly in what he has done well, and how in some things I would have had him done better, for he is as bad a Whig in Ireland as my Lord Wharton is.

“ The Bill for confirming the Articles of Limerick is to be read a second time tomorrow, and then will be committed, and there is a very pretty notion broached now as if some here had represented to the King that they would not pass this Bill with the additional words, and therefore, to show the King how careful they are of his honour, and how ready they would be to pass it with the additional words, that they would through [throw] out this Bill, or else make an Address to this effect ; but I believe they won't be able to do either of these things, but that the Bill will pass ; and Mr. Savage says that he will do his utmost to have the Bill pass, and to prevent this Address, or anything of that kind ; and Sir J. Meed is out of town, and one Mr. Brice, that was Steward here for my Lord Normanby, and was a very troublesome fellow, is dead. So I don't doubt but we shall have a good conclusion, notwithstanding the rubs we have had.”

R. 18. Ansd. 25.

## SIR J. WILLIAMSON TO SHREWSBURY.

[16]97, Sept. [10-]20, 6 at night, Ryswicke.—“Though I have forborne, out of respect to your Excellency’s health, to give you of late any trouble of this kind, yet having, by the blessing of God, finally adjusted all our points, we are here this afternoon to sign the Treaty. It’s now writing fair over, and I hope in a postscript to be able [to] tell your Grace that it is actually signed. God make it happy to the King and kingdom, and restore your Grace to your perfect health, to enjoy long your part of the blessing.”

R. 16, o.s. An. 22.

## MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

[1697,] Sept. 12-22, Bruxelles.—“We are here all overcome with joy: a peace with France, and a victory over the Turks in Hungary, of both which your Grace will have better accounts from Holland. For my part, I can scarcely yet believe we have a peace, which we have deserved so little. ’Tis certain our enemy was in a condition to carry on the war with great superiority everywhere, and I can see no political reasons which could move him to such a peace as we have now, by which France gives up more to Spain and the Empire than ever was given up by any treaty of peace that I know of. We must seek for the true reasons hereof in the age or devotion of the King of France, in his inclinations, or in those of Madam Maintenon. But a peace we have, and the Lord of peace be thanked. I think I must go to Loo and receive the King’s orders about the disposition of his Army, and where it must winter; I hope, in England. The Elector and the Prince of Vaudemont design to go visit the King at Loo; who are better company than the Czar would be.

“I long to hear that your Grace has found the same balsam in the country air which you did in the beginning of the summer.

[P.S.] “I must tell your Grace that the Spaniards do disown the decree of the Inquisition, which I sent your Grace, and say it was supposed (*sic*) at Paris.”

R. 2nd Oct. 97. Ansd. 8 Oct.

## GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Sept. 14, Dublin Castle.—Asks him to burn his letter of the 9th, after reading it. “Sy par malheur elle estoit ueue, et qu’on en sent (*sic*) quelque chose, cela me brouilleroit infalliblement avec une personne avec laquelle ie neus conseruer une grande liaison.

“Le Bill qui confirme les Articles de Limeric[k] a passé ce matin dans la Chambre des Comunes, et a esté porté dans celle des Seigneurs, ou ie crois qu’il passera, mais ce ne sera pas sans quelque contradiction. Nous aurons demain les *heads* des Bills pour l’argent; ceus du Bill pour la manufacture de toiles seront prêts demain, aussy bien que du Bill en faueur des estrangiers



Protestants. Après cela nous irons au Parlement pour passer ceus qui sont prêts ; et puis ajournerons le Parlement pour un quinsaine de iours, en attendant qu'on nous renuoye les Bills d'Angleterre. Il n'est bon de tenir cette compagnie ensemble sans affaires, outre que la plus part des membres des Communes sont impatiens d'estre esloignés de leurs affaires domestiques, et de depenser icy leur argent. Je prie Dieu, my Lord, qu'il uous rende une santé parfaite."

*Portion of a seal of arms.* R. 23. Ansd. 25.

#### PORTLAND TO SHREWSBURY.

[16]97, Sept. 14-24, Loo.—(This letter is printed by Coxe, in two portions, at pp. 171 and 373.)

*French.* R. 2nd Oct. 97.

#### GALWAY TO SHREWSBURY.

1697, Sept. 16, Dublin Castle.—“Les *heads* du Bill pour l'encouragement de la manufacture des toiles, et les *heads* du Bill pour la naturalisation des Protestants estrangers, sont aprouvés, le premier dans la Maison, et l'autre dans le Comité de toute la Maison des Comunes. M. May en rend un conte plus particulier à M. Uernon, qui uous l'enuoira aparament.

“Le Soliciteur General nous remit hyer les *heads* des deus Bills pour l'argent.

“Les Seigneurs se doiuent assembler demain matin en Comité, pour preparer les *heads* d'un Bill de *Rights*. Je crois qu'il faut auoir patience, les obseruer, et gagner du temps. Je suis d'opinion que cela n'aura pas de suite.

“Nous esperons que le Bill qui confirme les Articles de Limerick passera dans la Maison des Seigneurs dans le comencement de la semaine prochaine. Apres cela, nous irons doner le consentement aus Bills qui ont passé dans les deus Maisons ; et en mesme temps nous aiournerons le Parlement pour quinze iours ou trois semaines, en attendant le retour des Bills que nous enuoirons dans cinq ou sis iours, et preuiendrons les nouueautés ausquelles l'inutilité engage ceus qui composent cette assembleé.

“Nous enuoirons avec les Bills pour l'argent sept ou huit autres Bills, et un pareil nombre quelques iours après, avec le Bill pour la manufacture des toiles. Je peus me tromper, mais ie crois que dans ce grand nombre de Bills il n'y en aura que trois ou quatre qui pourront trouuer quelque exception dans le Conseil d'Angleterre, dont deus pourront estre aisement amendés, et deus autres remis pour une autre ocasion.

“Je crois qu'on uous aura enuoyé, my Lord, les raisons qui nous font pencher pour la prorogation du Parlement. Je suis pourtant d'auis de comencer par un ajournement iusques au mois de Decembre, et le proroger alors iusques au mois d'Auril ; et ie serois d'auis de rassembler ce Parlement dans ce temps la, sy cely d'Angleterre n'est plus ensemble. C'est une matiere qui

merite une plus particuliere consideration. Sy l'on prend le parti d'ajourner ce Parlement iusques au mois de Decembre, le Roy aura le temps d'examiner soigneusement cette affaire, auant que de doner ses ordres. Je prie Dieu, my Lord, que uous soyés en estat de nous les enuoyer. . . .

[P.S.] "La mauuaise santé de nostre Chancellier ne luy permet pas, my Lord, d'auoir l'honneur de uous escrire aujourd'hui."

Rd. and ansd. 25.

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1697, Sept. 16-26, Loo.—"I was ordered to come hither, and I am come, but I scarcely yet can tell why. I do suppose it is to receive his Majesty's orders about the disposition of our troops, now the peace is made. We have yet no ratification of the treaty from any of the parties, and therefore nothing done yet towards the execution thereof; but our King and the States General have signed an act of guaranty, as it were, that the ratifications shall come from Madrid, London, and the seven provinces as soon as is possible; and if the King of France is satisfied with that security, as we hope he will be, we shall immediately enjoy the benefit of the peace, by a cessation of all acts of hostility here, by a retreat of the French armies, and an evacuation of the places which are to be restored to Spain. In the mean time our Elector sent to the French Generals to tell 'em the peace was signed, and to know what orders they had received. Mons. de Villeroy said he had no advice thereof from his master, nor any orders; but since he was assured that the peace was signed, he would commit no act of war, or make any movement until farther orders from Court, of which he would give his Highness notice.

"I know not yet what will be done with all our troops, but I know what I will do. I will labour very hard to get a great many folks sent every man to his own home. I do foresee a good deal of opposition, but I do not despair of success. The Prince of Vaudemont will be here tomorrow, and the Elector in two or three days more. We are impatient to see what effect the news of the peace had in London.

"The affairs in Poland seem now to go all in favour of the Elector of Saxe."

R. 2nd Oct. Ansd. 8.

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1697, Sept. 20-30, Loo.—"I humbly thank your Grace for the honour of your letter of the 8th, which I received here. I am infinitely sorry that the physicians have banished your Grace from London, but we must be content to sacrifice your Grace's nearer influence to your own security.

"I was sent for to this place in haste, in order to receive his Majesty's directions about the disposal of our foreign troops,

which are now grown useless, I hope, since the peace is made; but we owe these troops so much money and are so unable to pay 'em at present, and the King so averse to the discharging any of 'em until they are cleared, that I fear we must keep 'em all winter.

"I did lately tell your Grace something about the two favourite Lords here, which is still a secret. I now find it is resolved that my Lord Portland shall go over to London very quickly, and thence to Paris as Ambassador from the King. This is an honourable kind of banishment; in the mean time the King gives him the Lord Clinkarty's estate. This is yet not talked of here. The peace is now published by the French in their camp, and Mons. Precontal, Lieut.-General, is come to Bruxelles to assure the Elector thereof, and that the French armies were going to retire. I am just going to the Hague."

R. 2d Oct. Ansd. 8.

#### SHREWSBURY TO SIR J. WILLIAMSON.

1697, Sept. 22, Grafton.—"My Lord, I sincerely congratulate the part your Excellency has had in bringing to a conclusion a Peace which does so universally rejoice, and will I hope conduce to his Majesty's happiness and safety, as it does now to his glory. I have nothing to add but my thanks for the trouble you have given yourself in corresponding with me during this negociation."

*Copy.*

#### WINCHESTER TO SHREWSBURY.

1697, Sept. 23.—"I have had nothing to trouble your Grace with since my last, but what we gave you an account of in our joint letter. I think we have a great deal of reason to be very well satisfied with the House of Commons, but the House of Lords have been troublesome enough, especially the Bishops; but to be plain, I must own I think it is plain, my Lord Drogheda by his behaviour is the spring and at the bottom of it all; and the Bishops that carry on everything with great heat are the Bishops of Derry, Killalla, and Limerick and Killallow, that my Lord Capell made the worst of them all; and for the temporal Lords, they are most of them new converts, unless those that my Lord Drogheda has an entire command of.

"The message we received from the House of Lords, and our answer, we gave you an account on. My Lord Drogheda made that motion, and has promised that, since we did not think fit to send the reasons they desired to have, he would take care that the refusal of it should be no prejudice to us. I fear the motion was made with no very good design. Today our answer is given, and the Bill for confirming the Articles of Limerick are [is] ordered to be read; so before I seal this I shall be able to give you an account of both these matters. My Lord Abbercorne is a great manager against everything, and entirely directed by my Lord Drogheda.



“Our answer today was agreed to be satisfactory, and my Lord Drogheda, according to his promise to me, did the very first of all, after the message was delivered, made [make] a speech in which he declared our answer to be satisfactory, and it met with no opposition. The Bill for confirming the Articles of Limerick is passed today, but with great difficulty, it being carried but by one voice in the House, but then there was [were] six proxies for the Bill, and four against it, so it was carried by three. We intend to pass the Bills that are passed both Houses before they adjourn, which we intend to send to them to do in a few days.

“I hope the greatest difficulties of this Sessions is [are] over. I shall be very glad to hear that your Grace continues to recover, but we want five mails today, so we are strangers as to what passes on the t’other side of the water. Your Lordship will have an account of all the Bills we have sent with the Money Bills by this express in our letter from the Council Chamber.”

R. Oct. 7. Ansd. 25 Nov.

#### GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Sept. 24, Dublin Castle.—“Nous auons enfin passé le Bill qui confirme les Articles de Limerick, dans la Chambre des Seigneurs, d’une seule uois de ceus qui estoient presents, et de deus par les procurations, trois en tout. Uous ne sauriés croire, my Lord, l’acharnement des seise oposans. Ie uous doneray un plus grand esclarcissement de leur conduite, car ie crois à propos que uous conoissiés à qui nous auons à faire. Nous aiournerons le Parlement dans deus ou trois iours iusques au 20 Octobre. Les Bills ne pouront estre de retour auant ce temps la. Nous allons tout à l’heure au Conseil, pour les metre en estat de partir cette nuit; ie doute qu’ils puissent partir plus tost que demain au soir.

“Le gentilhomme dont ie me suis donné l’honneur de uous rendre conte et de sa conduite, nous aporta hyer matin un message de la part des Comunes, en acompagnant Iames Hamilton Tullimore, qui nous presenta les *heads* du Bill pour l’encouragement de la manufacture des toiles. Le message portoit que la Chambre des Comunes nous prioit d’ajouter à ce Bill ce que nous iugerions à propos pour le rendre plus parfait, selon les memoires qui nous ont esté enuoyés d’Angleterre; et dans le raport qu’il en fit dans la Maison, il y ajouta, pourueu que ces aditions ne comprissent pas la leueé d’aucun argent. Uous comprenés aisement, my Lord, que cette adition est une reserue du solo Right. Heureusement M. le M. de Winchester a lû ce matin les uotes d’hyer, en manuscrit. I’estois dans son cabinet; il m’a demandé sy ie me souuenois que M. Sauage nous eut dit ces mots, sachant bien que non; nous en auons compris aussy tost la consequence. Nous les auons fait oster des uotes imprimés, et auons appris que non seulement il ne nous l’auoit pas dit, mais qu’il n’en auoit pas eu l’ordre de la Maison. Uous pouués iuger, my Lord, de ses bonnes intentions. . . .

[P.S.] “ Il y a dis iours que nous n'auons point de nouuelles. Je ne souhaite pas celle de la paix plus ardamment que celle du restablissement de uostre santé.

“ Mi[lor]d Winchester a parlé à ce soir à M. Saunge du raport qu'il a fait à la Maison des Comunes. Il a nié le fait. Je luy ay fait dire d'aller demain uoir sy cela est dans le liure, et de le faire rayer, comme faus, puisqu'il nie d'auoir fait ce raport.

“ Nous auons acheué de metre seise Bills en estat, que nous ferons partir cette nuit. Nous en auons presque encore autant à enuoyer.”

R. 2nd Oct.

#### SHREWSBURY to WINCHESTER.

1697, Sept. 25, Grafton.—“ I am ashamed to confess myself so much in arrear as to acknowledge your Lordship's of the 31st August, 4th, 7th, and 9th of Sept., together, but as on the one hand I am able to do no service at this distance, so on the other my health continues so much the same, that is (to speak the truth), so ill, that I am willing to be more idle than I am sensible I ought, though if I could be useful in anything to your Lordship I am sure that consideration would have the preference before all other. I doubt, whenever the uniting of parties is tried, whether in Ireland or elsewhere, it will be found a very difficult task; however, they have so far agreed, as that I find you are well satisfied with the provision they have made for the public. I am more than ordinarily concerned for the success of this Sessions, because your interest as well as that of the public is concerned in it.”

*Copy.*

#### SHREWSBURY to GALWAY.

1697, Sept. 25, Grafton.—“ I have four letters to acknowledge from your Lordship of the 31st Aug., 7th, 9th and 19th [16th?] Sept. That of the 9th shall be disposed of as your Lordship desires, and I look upon myself very particularly obliged to you, both for the instruction I received by it, and for the freedom with which it is writ. I shall endeavour to make it a guide to my proceedings and take a special care that no prejudice may come to you by it. I am extreme glad, that though you have met with some difficulties you could not foresee, but such as are common to the course of a Session of Parliament, yet, upon the whole, matters have gone well, and the public business is in a way of being effectually provided for.”

*Copy.*

#### MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1697, [Sept. 28-] Oct. 8, s.n., Hague.—“ I am here yet, to have the honour to write once more to your Grace from this place. The wind has been so cross that the ratification of the Peace is not yet come back from London hither, and will not come I fear in the time which was promised, which was three

weeks. It is therefore provided that the King shall ratify it provisionally here, and sign it with the signet, which will be delivered to the French, until that under the Great Seal comes. The Germans are very angry at us for signing the peace without 'em, but are preparing to sign themselves. They are surely in the wrong to dishonour and complain of a peace as they do, which is surely a very good peace for us and our King, in relation to his personal interests, and a good peace for the Empire and Spain, to whom France restores more good places than ever were restored by any treaty of peace. It has been computed that the French give back now, what did yield 'em near 20 millions of French crowns yearly.

“Our Ambassadors here have little more to do now. My good Lord Pembroke is at leisure to study hard all morning, and to do nothing all afternoon. Sir Joseph and Lady Katherine can chide and quarrel all the day long. My Lord Villiers does what is to be done, and his Lady has enough to do to visit all the French Ambassadors' ladies, and to receive their visits. His Lordship is in haste to be gone for Ireland, for fear my Lord Galloway should leave nothing there to do.

“Our Ambassadors and the French have agreed now that the twelve days after which all privateering should cease shall be reckoned from the signing of the treaty, not from the day of its ratification; by which means we are now [at] liberty in the Channel already.

“The King is still at Loo, and the Elector of Bavaria with the Prince of Vaudemont and the Prince of Holsteyn Gottorp are with him; he lives and hunts like an honest country gentleman, who does not think of coming to town. My Lord Portland is expected here in a day or two, in his way to London.”

R. 4th o.s. Ansd. 8.

#### SHREWSBURY to MR. HILL.

1697, Oct. 6, Grafton.—“Since I have writ to you I have had six letters from you of the 9th, 12th, 22nd, 26th, 30th September, and of the 8th October, all new style. Our plenipotentiaries have done what pleases me so well, that I am contented they are now at leisure to follow their own inclinations. I suppose the Germans will not be so unreasonably elevated with their late success as to desire to continue the war with France alone, and therefore conclude they have or will soon come into the Peace. They are fond of the false glory of having been the last that have accepted, when it is, in my mind, an honourable thing to be the first that is ready to give peace to Europe, when it is agreed upon reputable terms. I am apt to believe the Emperor is glad that the French will no longer give the choice of Strasbourg or the equivalent, but will yield the last only; else it is owing to them, who obstructed the first signing, that the good grace of that part of the treaty is less than it was at first offered.

“I hear my Lord Portland, soon after his arrival here, is designed for France to make the compliment, but to stay there a very short time.



“I do not yet understand that anything is agreed concerning King James removing farther from Paris. His remaining so near will surely be very undecent, when our King has an ambassador there, both with respect to himself and the King of France; and it will be extreme inconvenient to the quiet of his Majesty’s affairs to have him in a place where such easy recourse may be had to him.

“The nation in general is much pleased and satisfied with the Peace, but there are some who will like nothing, who will be ready to find any fault they can. The uncertainty of this (which I am sensible might not properly be inserted in the public Treaty), and the Art[icle] about Hudson’s Bay, are the only two objections I have yet heard mentioned.”

*Copy.*

MANCHESTER TO SHREWSBURY.

1697, Oct. 7-17, Rotterdam.—“I could not omit any longer from returning your Grace my thanks for your kind expressions and good wishes to me in my journey, though at present I have nothing to acquaint your Grace, but that we arrived on Wednesday last at this place, and had a very fortunate passage, the wind being fair but stormy, [so] that we had liked [like] not to have made the coast. Lord Portland is now at the Hague, but Capt. Saunderson sails this day for the Brill, in order to take him on board for England. I intend tomorrow for the Hague, and, as soon as I can, wait on his Majesty at Loo, where I shall give your Grace an account of my proceedings, which I hope may be such as will meet with approbation.”

R. 21. Ansd. 23.

JO. METHUEN TO SHREWSBURY.

1697, Oct. 8, Dublin.—. . . “Sir Francis Brewster, in his return to England, being willing to wait on your Grace, and knowing your opinion of him, I could not resist the temptation of begging that you will inquire of him the circumstances of our affairs here. He hath been present in all the debates of the House of Commons, and is well informed of what hath passed in all other places. . . .

“We met with great and most unreasonable difficulties, formed not only against us but against all we have been doing, but have gained all the principal points we aimed at, and I hope gotten such credit with the country gentlemen and those that wish well to the Protestant interest here that, in case we can keep our credit entire in England, we shall overcome all opposition, and establish the true English interest here, and render his Majesty’s governing this kingdom very quiet and easy, and make the holding Parliaments more practicable. There will be to be feared some struggle in the remaining part of this Session, by reason that many of our friends are gone, and probably the opposite faction will be more vigilant; and there

seems to be a new occasion of troubling our affairs and uniting a great party, by the expectation raised here with great industry, that if the King's affairs do not meet with all the success desired under this Government, his Majesty will resolve, if he hath not already resolved, to place here a great person of this country, from whose Administration they hope better things.

“I ought to inform your Grace that, notwithstanding all the care I have taken, yet our late difficulties being most in the House of Lords, and the party that opposed our business so near equal as to come within one or two of every question, the share of management as Speaker hath made the success of things more attributed to myself, so as all those who are displeased and disappointed seem resolved and agreed to make me the object of their resentment. I cannot forbear to trouble your Grace with one instance of the difficulty I am under. The Bill for confirmation of the Articles of Lymerick seemed absolutely necessary for the settlement of the country, for the King's honour, and likewise for his Majesty's particular satisfaction that people here were willing to do whatsoever he should please to desire in the matter. To this end it was necessary to frame the Bill so as to be as acceptable as was possible to the English Protestant interest, preserving still the King's honour, and the quiet of the country from suits.

“Having done this in the best manner I could, and for that purpose left out those additional words, which were what shocked the Protestants most, and yet were still in the King's power to make good as much as if they were included, it was necessary for me, to get this Bill to pass in the House of Commons, to engage personally above a hundred members, and to represent to them the necessity of passing the Bill, because the King did believe it absolutely necessary for his own honour, the quiet of the kingdom, and to prevent complaints of his Allies. This prevailed with them, and upon this foot it was openly declared that the Protestants sacrificed their resentments and wrongs to the King's honour, and voted unanimously for the Bill. In the House of Lords, on the contrary, all the objections against the Bill were, that it was not favourable enough to the Papists, and therefore I was forced there to justify the Bill in that respect, and shew that it was consistent with the King's honour and the utmost extent of the Articles. By this means the passing the Bill appears to them all to have been my care, and the consequence is, that all the Papists and their friends, all those who are willing the Papists should be pressed for other ends and advantages than the interest of the Protestants, all those that are for breaking the present Government in hope to have another, do me the honour to think me the greatest obstacle to their intentions, and I believe will treat me accordingly, and, pursuant to their morals, by all ways imaginable endeavour to do me a prejudice. I believe there was no necessity to have mentioned this matter to your Grace, and that you would not have been much surprised to have found the same thing without hearing it from me.

“There remains nothing but to inform your Grace that the gentleman [Mr. Savage] whom I have been forced to mention to you oftentimes is engaged deeply with the party that oppose this present Government, and makes use of the credit he is in with my Lord Marquis [of Winchester] upon other accounts to render himself considerable amongst those who would prejudice my Lord in everything. Sir Francis will explain his conduct to your Grace, but there are two matters, one in the Bill for Protestants Strangers, which he opposed, declaring himself under apprehensions of being governed here by the French and Dutch making Parliaments; the other in the Bill for the linen manufacture, where, having the honour of a message from the House with the Bill to acquaint my Lords Justices that they might make use of any part of a paper sent from England that might be proper to be added to the Bill, in his report to the House of that message, he added these words—‘provided that none of those clauses or matters did anyways relate to raising any money’; which, being entered on the Journals, had been printed if we had not presently prevented it, and yet remain in the Journals, so as we are at a great loss how to get it rectified without stirring most unseasonably the question of the sole right, but at the next meeting one way or other we must do it.

“Our scheme of the money exceeds our expectation. I believe with good management we may pay all the debt necessary to be paid with the arrears of all kinds and the Poll Bill, so as to keep all the additional duties, which will be worth forty thousand pounds a year, as an addition to the Revenue, whereby the number of our troops here may be increased, which seems likely to be very grateful to his Majesty upon this occasion of the Peace, and yet any great growing debt may be prevented; and, what is the most considerable matter, Parliament will be better managed when the necessities of affairs do not let them see so much is expected from them.”

R. 15. Ansd. 20.

GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

[16]97, Oct. 9, Dublin Castle.—“Je crois que vous aurés bien tost S<sup>r</sup> Francisc Bruster<sup>o</sup>; il doit partir d’icy par la premiere comodité pour passer à Chester, d’ou il est resolu d’aller à Crofton. Je seray bien aise qu’il vous rende conte des affaires de ce païs cy; il vous parlera avec passion contre Mr. Sauvage, car il le hait beaucoup, mais ie crois qu’il vous dira la verité sur les faits. D’ailleurs il vous rendra un bon conte de l’estat du Reuenu, et de ce qu’on pouroit faire pour l’augmenter considerablement. Je suis obligé de luy rendre iustice; ie crois, my Lord, que c’est le seul homme capable d’y bien seruir; ie uoudrois le metre dans la comission.

“Il y a encore un homme icy qu’on en croit capable, qui me paroît auoir bon sens; ie ne le conois pas sy particulierement que S<sup>r</sup> Francisq. Je uoudrois y metre des hommes que le Roy put oster quand il luy plaira sans offencer personne. S<sup>r</sup> Francisc



m'a fait voir assés clairement qu'il peut augmenter le Reuenu de cinquante mille pieces par an ; s'il ne le fait pas, nous le pourons oster comme nous l'aurons mis.

"Il y a un autre homme qui est en Flandres, qui a reputation d'homme d'honneur, fidele, de bon conte, et habile ; ie ne le conois pas par moy mesme ; ie ne sais mesme s'il ne pretend pas à de plus grandes choses, ou s'il n'est pas destiné a d'autres emplois. C'est Mr. Hill, qui paye les troupes du Roy en Flandres.

"Je pense, my Lord, qu'on feroit bien de metre deus nouveaux Commissaires, et en oster deus. M. Yuelin seroit bien aise d'auoir une pension. Il y a un autre qui est presque tousiours en Angleterre, et dont la conduite en tout ne m'a iamais paru d'un homme bien zelé pour le présent Gouvernement. Outre les autres profits par la bonne conduite, nous somes securs de menager cinq mille pieces sur les gages ou *fees* des officiers qu'on employe pour leuer le Reuenu, dont partie pouroit seruir à payer des pensions à ceus qu'on osteroit de la Comission.

"Voila un projet, my Lord, dont i'aurois bien meilleure esperance sy uous esties auprès du Roy ; cependant, my Lord, ie uous suplie, sy cela se peut sans faire tort à vostre santé, de me faire sauoir uostre sentiment dans cette affaire."

*Seal of arms.* R. 18. Ansd. 20.

#### MANCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Oct. 12-22, Hague.—"I gave your Grace an account of my arrival at Rotterdam the last post, and am now come to this place, where I do not presume to say anything, your Grace having all that passes here from better hands ; only that my Lord Portland, despairing of the wind changing, is returned to Loo, but is expected soon again.

"The Peace was proclaimed here last Monday, and in a fortnight they intend further rejoicings. I do not find but that the King will avoid all of them, and continue at Loo, where I am now going to know his further pleasure. We have a melancholy account of several great ships that are lost in these late storms, and it is thought they are Dutch coming home from our squadron. . . ."

R. 21. Ansd. 23.

#### GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Oct. 15, Dublin Castle.—"Nous enuoyons auiourdhuy à Whitehall douse Bills publics, et deus particuliers. Celuy pour l'encouragement de la manufacture des toiles, et celuy de l'establissement des Protestants estrangers, sont de ce nombre. Il y en a un autre pour empecher les Protestants de se faire Papistes, et les conuertis de retourner à l'esglise Romaine, que ie serois d'auis de ne nous pas renuoyer. My Lord Winchester a déclaré son mariage ; il est à la campagne avec Madame la Marquise, prest à reuenir icy desque les affaires l'y rappelleront.

“ Nous n’auons point de lettres depuis quinze iours. Sy nous n’en receuons aujourd’huy, ou demain, nous ajournerons le Parlement pour quelques iours. Il n’est pas seur de l’assembler auant que d’auoir matiere pour l’ocuper.”

R. 23 [Oct.]. Ansd. 25 Nov.

#### SHREWSBURY to GALWAY.

1697, Oct. 20, Eyford.—“ I received yours of the 8th by Sir Francis Brewster, and since that I have yours of the 9th. I had but little discourse with Sir Francis. He found me in this little house, and would not stay, I believe, for fear of incommoding the family, though I told him I had good convenience to lodge him. He understood I should be in town before the King arrived, and deferred great part of what he had to say till I should see him there.

“ In the small time I had to talk with him I found your affairs had been in great disorder, and that he thought it a wonder that you had gone through them so successfully as you had done, considering the little assistance you had received from those in his Majesty’s employments. He complained of the Bish[ops] in general, which can be remedied by time only, promoting such as are good, and supplying the vacancies that may fall with more caution than hitherto hath been done. He likewise complained of the Judges, and said that, Pyne and Coot excepted, all the rest deserved to be displaced. He mentioned the Commissioners of the Revenue with as little esteem, alleging the affection of some, and the ignorance of all, would make a very considerable change necessary, to have the Revenue managed to that advantage it might easily be. But above all his resentment appeared most against Mr. Savage, as the leader and promoter of all the opposition and uneasiness you have or may meet with in this Sessions.

“ In short, he says that almost all in the places of trust and importance are uneasy under the present Administration of the Government in Ireland, and wishing for a Lord Lieutenant, under whom they promise themselves happier days; but what surprised me most is, that he assures me many of consideration are become disaffected even to his Majesty’s Government, and that there is such a thing as a Protestant party of Jacobites in Ireland, in which there are too many employed by the King. He concluded with giving his opinion, that nothing but a very considerable change of hands could set the Irish affairs in a good posture.

“ I have repeated the heads of what he said to me, and if this be the case, his advice is certainly right, but I hope it is not so bad as he represents it, and that a less alteration may be sufficient. I took an opportunity to tell Sir Francis how well satisfied your Lordship and my Lord Chancellor were with his carriage, and I believe it will be reasonable to do something for him, and particularly in the Revenue, where his genius seems to lead him, though I doubt whether he will be able to make that

improvement your Lordship mentions. He is a man of many projects, and great fancy, but very often people of that kind cannot bring all to perfection upon trial which they have imagined in speculation. I say not this to derogate from Sir Francis, for whom I have an esteem, and think he would fill one place in the Commission of Revenue extremely well, especially if others were joined to him of good judgment, though less fancy. I have long been of opinion that the Commission of the Revenue should be mended, and that the King suffered extremely by the ignorance and non-attendance of the Commissioners. What Mr. Hill is designed for, or how he would like such an employment, I cannot tell, but I am very apt to believe, by the knowledge I have of him, which is only from his letters; that he could make himself fit for anything, and everybody gives a good account of his integrity.

“I design to be in town about the time the King returns, though I do not expect that I shall be able to stay long. If your Lordship pleases then to favour me with your commands, I will execute them to the best of my skill; but there is this difficulty which your Lordship, my Lord Chancellor of Ireland, myself, and everybody here that seconds your opinion will lie under, in case any great alteration be to be made, and that my Lord Winchester cannot be persuaded to join in the representation of it to his Majesty. If it be done without his knowledge, he will take it as a great slight; if it be with his knowledge, and without his approbation, it will create such a division as will be extremely uneasy to you, and prejudicial to his Majesty’s affairs. But if he can be prevailed with to concur, everything will be easy; but whether that be practicable I submit, but thought this hint necessary for your further consideration.

“I must take the liberty to entreat you to shew this letter to my Lord Chancellor. I dare not write him such another by this post, for fear of straining my breast too much.”

*Copy.*

SHREWSBURY to [METHUEN,] Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

1697, Oct. 20, Eyford.—“I had your Lordship’s of the 8th by Sir Francis Brewster. Mr. Vernon has constantly given me the accounts you have sent of your proceedings, in which I have been so much troubled at nothing as to see that you so over fatigue yourself that it is become prejudicial to your health. . . .

“I had a very little time to discourse with Sir Francis Brewster, he being in haste to be gone; the rest is deferred till I return to London, which will be before the King’s return. I have given my Lord Gallway so long a trouble upon this subject that I have really not strength to repeat it, and therefore must take the liberty, both with you and him, to refer you to that letter.

“I am very sensible of the difficulties you have lain under, and that it is impossible so very considerable a share in the management should fall on you, but that as great a part of their resentment will do so too, who have been disappointed hitherto in their schemes of opposing. I am very confident they are not



without hopes of better success in the remaining part of the Sessions, though I believe the same care and prudence will still have the same effect. If they will but see their own interest, and not let faction and passion blind them, it is all the King and his friends can desire. Nothing is more surprising to me than to see a House of Parliament in Ireland make difficulty on a Bill because it is not favourable enough to Papists; and that Bish[ops] should appear in the head of this opposition is wonderful to the last degree, and might carry one to suspicions that I hope are as unreasonable as their proceedings.

“The two instances you have given of Mr. Sav[age’s] behaviour are such that methinks it should not be difficult to convince my Lord Winchester of his intentions, and yet in every letter to me he is partly commending and partly excusing him; and the conclusion is, that he would have him have some further mark of his Majesty’s favour, which his carriage, as represented by others, does very little deserve.

“I am extreme glad to find by Sir Francis Brewster that Mr. Molsworth has behaved himself so well. He is a man of such integrity that I am rejoiced to find there will be so good a foundation to press the King upon his account. Pray, when you see him, do me the favour to tell him how glad I am that those in the Administration are pleased with him, and he with them.”

*Copy.*

[EDWARD VILLIERS], EARL OF JERSEY, to SHREWSBURY.

1697, [Oct. 22-] Nov. 1, n.s., Hague.—“At last the Imperialists with the Catholic Princes have signed the Peace; they did it the 30th past. One or two of the Protestants did the same; the others who have refused to sign have till the ratification to come in, which is six weeks. The reason of this separation is that the French would not sign unless an article was added to the treaty, that the Catholic religion should remain as it now is in all the reunions they give back. It appears but too plainly that our Catholic Allies, especially the Elector Palatine, have been at the bottom of all this matter. The French particularly declared that if the Elector of Brandebourg does not sign within the time prescribed, he shall not have the advantage of his article in our treaty. In the present posture of affairs there is little doubt but that the Elector will sign. I know not otherwise how far his Majesty would think himself obliged to maintain an article in his own treaty.

“This manner of proceeding is a little rough, and is warning enough for us not to rely too much on the peace we have now made. I do not know if I may expect to find your Grace at London at the King’s arrival. I should be glad to find that your health would permit it.”

R. 2nd, o.s.

## SHREWSBURY to MANCHESTER.

1697, Oct. 23, Eyford.—“I am glad to find by yours of the 7th and 12th that you are well arrived in Holland. I hope the rest of the journey will prove as much to your satisfaction.”

*Copy.*

## WINCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Oct. 23, Dublin Cassell [Castle].—“I received the favour of your Lordship’s of the 25th of September, amongst six packets that came together, and am sorry to hear by yours that your health mends no faster; but the packet that came in today, which bears date the 16th instant, says your Grace is gone to Afort [Eyford], which makes me hope you are able to endure a good chase, since you venture into so good a country. I am extremely of your opinion as to the matter of parties. We find the want of your Lordship, for we have yet no Bills returned, and so on Wednesday last we sent to the two Houses to adjourn until Tuesday the 26th; and if the Bills don’t come then we must send to them to adjourn for a few days longer.

“I am sorry to hear by letters that they have added to the Association Bill a clause from my Lord Antrim and some other Papists, to save them from any hurt [by?] the Bill for confirming the Articles of Limerick, for I fear it will endanger the Bill, and wish it had been added to any other Bill of less consequence; for I should not be a little troubled to have a Bill with that title thrown out, which I am apprehensive enough on.

“My Lord Romney having passed his Bill in England, my Lord Coningsby has writ very earnestly for his, which lay here ready for putting the Seal to, which is done, and transmitted, with one for Mr. Keightly. These Bills I question much the success of them; but I know that they will occasion great heats in the Parliament.”

R. No. 2. Ansd. 25 Nov.

## GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Oct. 23, Dublin Castle.—“Le uent contraire a retenu longtemps nos lettres de l’autre costé de la mer. Je n’ay receu que depuis peu de iours celle dont uous m’aués honoré du 25 Sept. J’ay appris depuis que nous estes parti de Grafton pour aller à Eyford: J’espere, my Lord, que cette [c’est] une marque de uostre meilleure santé, et que Dieu uous acordera les prieres que nous luy faisons, et uous metra en estat de reprendre les affaires.

“Les nostres ont bien changé depuis que nous en aués quité la direction. L’opposition au Bill des *Attainders* nous derange beaucoup. Le Bill particulier de my [Lor]d Romney, et celuy de m[y Lor]d Coningsby, nous apporteront des ocasions de diuisions, que l’on attend icy, au moins quelques uns, avec enuie d’en profiter. Je crois que ces Bills ne passeront pas, non plus que la clause en faueur de my [Lor]d Antrim, et quelques

autres, qui a (*sic*) esté attaché au Bill d'Association, pour la preservation de la personne du Roy. Il sera bien facheus qu'il paroisse dans les nouvelles publiques qu'un Bill avec un tel titre soit rejeité. Nous uous en escriuons aujourdhuy, my Lord, et enuoyons la lettre à M. Vernon pour l'ouir. Il en rendra conte à leurs Excellences. Il seroit bien important de metre cette clause dans un autre Bill de moindre importance."

R. Nov. 2nd. Ansd. 25 Nov.

#### MANCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1697, [Oct. 28-] Nov. 7, Cologn.—“I had no opportunity till now of acquainting your Grace of my proceedings, since I took my leave of his Majesty at Loo, which was the day the King kept St. Hubert, which he intended to do as formerly, and the ceremony of the Great Horn was to be observed, which I was willing enough to avoid, besides the journey I am going will take up some time. I desired to know of his Majesty if he had any further instructions than what I received of your Grace. He said he supposed I was acquainted of some complaints, and that the Venetians did not use his subjects well. I shall take all the care I can, and cannot imagine, now the Peace is signed, but it will be their interest to oblige the King.

“I did also make my request concerning Mr. Meeres, which the King was pleased to grant, and gave me leave to give your Grace an account of it, that when he arrives in England he will sign the warrant. I am very sensible of your favour to me in this matter, as well as in all others.

“I intend tomorrow to go towards Francfort. It is said here that Cardinal Furstenbergh is expected soon, where he intends to pass the rest of his time, but those that are not in his interest rather believes (*sic*) he hath some other design on foot. I have nothing worth giving your Grace any further trouble.”

R. 8, o.s.

#### JERSEY to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Nov. [2-]12, n.s., Hague.—“It is plain that we were the dupes in the business of the Palatinate, for that the Elector had agreed the business under hand with France, whilst his Ambassador here was imploring our assistance. It is not likely we shall find better usage in the Empire in any affair where religion is concerned. It was more the *opiniâtreté* of the Imperialists than any cunning of the French that brought us to a separate peace, and I think the French have not obliged any party sufficiently to make it give in to their interest if the Allies consider their own preservation. I am entirely of your Grace's opinion that ours depends upon the posture we shall put ourselves into, and I hope the Parliament will have the same sentiments. I am very glad to find by your Grace's of the 23rd past that I shall have the honour of seeing you at London, where I hope your health will give you leave to continue. The



King is ready to embark with the first fair wind, which I have reason to wish with great impatience, since it will give me the opportunity of seeing your Grace."

R. 8, o.s.

#### GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Nov. 3, Dublin Castle.—"Je receus hyer uostre lettre du 20. du mois passé. Je croyois S<sup>r</sup> Francisc Bruster tout à fait reuenu de ses passions, et qu'il n'attaqueroit que Mr. Sauage ; mais pendant son uoyage, estant seul, il s'est eschaufé la teste. Persone ne le pouuoit redresser, et il s'est persuadé qu'il falloit tout changer dans ce Royaume. Uous le conoissés, my Lord, et saués distinguer ses bonnes qualités d'auec ses defauts. Les affaires ne sont pas, Dieu mercy, en de sy mauuaises mains qu'il uous a dit ; il s'en faut bien. Il est bien uray que tous les Protestants ne sont pas tous purs du Jacobisme, mais le nombre des persones mal affectionées est fort petit. Le plus grand mal uient de la disposition à ne rien negliger pour auoir de l'argent.

"Nous auons receu hyer ou aujourdhuuy uint Bills, qui nous ont esté renuoyés d'Angleterre, et parmi ceus la, celuy des *Attainders*, à quoy on ne s'attendoit plus. J'espere, my Lord, que nous profiterons de uostre presence auprés du Roy. Nous persuaderons my Lord Winchester à escrire conjointement ; il en est desia conuenu. Il nous paroît que Mr. Sauage n'est pas bien auprés de luy.

"Je uoudrois estre seur que uous uous trouuassiés bien à Londres. Je suis fort aise, my Lord, de uous sauoir auprés du Roy, mais ce ne peut estre sans inquietude pour uostre santé."

R. 10. Ansd. 25 Nov.

#### MANCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Nov. 5-15, Francfort.—"I could not omit letting your Grace know how far I have proceeded in my journey, though I cannot propose anything worth your notice. I am going tomorrow for Aùsbourgh, where I understand the Prince of Baden is, who doth not intend to go for Vienna, not being well pleased with some proceedings there. The Count de Frise is come from disbanded [disbanding] those troops he commanded on the Rhine that were in his Majesty's service ; he talks as if he should be in England very soon.

"This town doth not express any satisfaction in relation to the Peace, and it may be they might have hoped for better terms, but considering how little they have contributed towards the war, they have more than they deserve. It is confirmed by several letters here, as if the Prince of Conti returns with Du Bart[']s] squadron, finding himself deceived in the promises they had made him. I should be very glad to receive your Grace's commands, which shall be always observed."

MR. HILL TO [SHREWSBURY].

1697, Nov. 5-15, Hague.—“I have not found leisure of late to write to your Grace, though I never wanted a good resolution to it. I think I told you, my Lord, that several of the Protestant Princes of the Empire have not yet signed the peace, because the French, restoring several places to the Empire, where they had destroyed the Protestant religion and established the Popish, do now restore the said places on condition only that the Protestant churches shall never be rebuilt, nor the Popish disturbed. The execution thereof is very easy, because these places are restored to the Emperor, or to the Elector Palatine, who did certainly extort themselves that severe condition from the French. However, the frontier Princes have already signed, and the others must follow. The States here go on with the reform of several of their troops, and the King is sending his home to England; but I do not find that the King of France reforms so fast.

“The French Ambassadors here have been to see the King in private once, and in public oft. The King received 'em very well the first time, but with such an awe upon 'em, and such an ascendant, that du Harlay, who undertook to make a long compliment, was out, and stopped in the middle of his harangue. I think there passed little besides compliments between 'em, but the King told them that his destiny more than his inclination had made him an enemy to his most Christian Majesty; and as he had endeavoured during the war to deserve his esteem, so he would endeavour during the peace to deserve his friendship. The Conte de Tallard, Lieutenant-General, is named to come Ambassador from Paris to London. He is a man of quality, but I believe my Lord Portland will not think him equal to himself.

“The Prince and the Princess of Vaudemont are here still, and the King lives with them in more freedom than he ever did with anybody, I believe. Yesterday he gave the ball at the Princess's lodgings, and tonight he went with her to the comedy.

“I am ordered now to send all the forces home as fast as can be; and the French regiments which were on the Rhine are coming down, and are to be sent to Ireland, to recruit the three French battalions which are going thither.

“I long to hear that your Grace is in a condition to meet the King at London, which will be, I believe, three days after the first easterly wind.”

R. 9th, o.s. Ansd. 4 Dec.

GALWAY TO SHREWSBURY.

[1697,] Nov.<sup>o</sup> 8, Dublin Castle.—“*Je ne puis voir partir S<sup>r</sup> Francisc Bruster, resolu de vous aller rendre ses devoirs, sans prendre cette occasion de vous assurer de mes respects. Je sais qu'il n'a pas besoin de recommandation auprès de vous, mais je ne puis m'empêcher de vous faire savoir qu'il a fort bien servi dans ce Parlement, et que personne ne vous peut rendre un meilleur compte de l'estat des affaires dans ce pais cy que ce gentilhomme.*

\* Sic; qu. Oct. See endorsement, and pp. 563, 565.

*L'espere que uostre santé uous permetra de luy donner audience. Je crois qu'il est absolument necessaire pour le service du Roy de le placer, et à luy donner."*

*Endorsed*: Oct. (*sic*) 8th. R. 15, 97. Ansd. 20.

SIR J. WILLIAMSON TO SHREWSBURY.

[16]97, Nov. [12-]22, Hague.—“Finding, to my great joy, that your Grace’s health hath encouraged you to return to London, I may presume I hope for the future to address the poor accounts of business here, which I used to send Mr. Vernon, directly under your Grace’s name. They will, for anything I yet see, be such for some time as will oblige your Grace to no further trouble than to receive them, and pardon the faults I may commit that write them.

“I find the King is pleased that I should continue some further time here; which yet his Majesty was pleased to add should not be long; and I humbly hope, when his own service and that of the public, relating to the Peace now made, will suffer it, I shall have your Grace’s favour to have that time shortened as much as may be, for in the condition of my health and infirmities I am not fit to be far from home.

“The matter of Religion, as invaded by that new clause in the Treaty with the Empire, of which my last to Mr. Vernon gave the present state, continues as then it was; only the German Protestant Ministers, especially those of Brandenburg, have much pressed us, his Majesty’s Ambassadors, and those of this State (notwithstanding the absolute refusal given to the Mediator, who went in our name), to make one attempt more upon the French Ambassadors in our own persons, to try if there could be any temperament or moderation obtained with relation to that unlucky clause. We declared ourselves most willing to do that, or anything further that might be of use to the common cause, but we much doubted (after so peremptory, so abrupt a refusal on the part of the French, to hear anything further upon that point) how we could, without exposing ourselves to a further affront, and which, it might be, would engage us in new heats, repeat the same proposition in our own persons. We thought all was done that in this state of things could be done, and that an entry made with the Mediator of all that had passed in this business, was as much as well could be done here, and ought to serve us (all of us) in discharge of our duties to our several masters.

“This seemed to conclude everybody’s reasoning at that time. But then remained to say what these poor Protestant Princes of Germany, that hitherto have refused to sign, should do, and how to govern themselves as to the concurring, or not, in the ratifying at Ratisbone. This is a question that strangers cannot so properly opine in. Though they of the Empire presse[d] much to know what would be in this point most to the satisfaction of his Majesty and this State, nobody pretended to answer directly; yet by the bye the Pensioner (who appears a very



prudent and worthy person) let fall some words that might a little discover the mind of this side the water, to wit—that the only thing that remained for them, the Protestant Princes, to do (as things now stand) is, to ratify with a reservation, to be entered in the public acts of the Diet at Ratisbone, as to that clause, and the consequences it might otherwise have with respect to the fundamental Constitutions of the Empire, settled in matters of Religion by the Treaties of Munster, &c. And thus, for anything a man can yet see, that unlucky matter is like to go.

“The King is still detained here by the unsettledness of the wind and weather. He parted hence on Wednesday with full resolution of embarking that evening; but neither were the great ships yet got down, nor the wind such as to suffer him to go aboard, so as he was forced to return at night. The next morning his Majesty was up at two a clock, reckoning upon a wind pretty fair, but presently it veered, and he was forced to go to bed at four. It has continued ever since so uncertain, and the weather at sea (as we are told) so very untoward, that it is not thought advisable for his Majesty to go on board. But so soon as any likelihood appears of a passage, everything continues in a readiness for the King to embark.”

Ansd. 4th Dec.

#### WINCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Nov. 13.—“I was extreme glad to hear your Grace was so well recovered as to come to London again, and hope by your being at Kensington that you will continue to mend every day. As to the mistake that was made in the word thousand being left out of the Bill for granting the additional Duties to the King, I believe the Bill will not meet with any obstruction because of it. Today the House were to have been in a Committee about that Bill, but the Bill for confirming the Outlawries being likewise appointed, they had not time to do both, but have compared the Bill for confirming the Outlawries, and ordered it to be engrossed. The mistake that was made in that Bill we have given your Grace an account on, and my Lord Chancellor and the King’s Council are of opinion that very few if any will be the better for the mistake. The House of Commons would not enquire how this mistake came to be made, but don’t doubt they say but that we will do it since this Bill was begun in the Council, which I intend to do, and by what I am informed the Clerk of the Council will be found very faulty. We hope to receive some more Bills from you very soon, being very desirous to see a good conclusion of this Sessions of Parliament.

[P.S.] “I desire, if it is not already dispatched, that you will send us the Bill for confirming the Act of Settlement, it being earnestly desired and expected here; if the King does not think fit to grant the clause of reliefs, that your Grace will send us the Bill without it.”

R. 19. Ansd. 25 Nov.

## GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Nov. 13, Dublin Castle.— . . . “Nous uous rendons conte de ce qui se passe dans le Parlement. Je peus ajouter que la Maison des Comunes est dans la meilleure situation que nous la pouons souhaiter. Le Conseil d’Angleterre a attribué des irregularités au dessein de donner atteinte a Poini[n]gs’ Law; ie ne crois pas qu’on y ait pensé dans cette ocasion, quoyqu’il soit uray que cette loy leur pese; mais pendant cette session ils n’ont iamais eu dessein de rien tenter, mais seulement d’en faire sentir les ambarras. Sy dans leurs notes imprimés mal à propos, il y a quelque chose qui semble contraire à cette loy, ce ne peut estre que par ignorance, car ils n’ont iamais insisté.

“Mais, my Lord, toutes les fautes essentielles, qui ont donné ocasion aux ambarras que nous auons rencontré, sont uenues du Conseil, et en uerité ce seroit la premiere reforme que ie uoudrois faire. Il est composé d’un trop grand nombre de personnes, et trop peu appliquées aus affaires. Je soubçone mesme le député du Clerc du Conseil de peu de fidelité, et de mauuaises pratiques; cependant ie n’en parle pas positiuement, car ie n’en suis pas seur. J’espere que mardi nous escrirons plus positiuement.”

R. 19. Ansd. 25 Nov.

## SIR J. WILLIAMSON to SHREWSBURY.

[16]97, Nov. [16-]26, Hague.— “So long as I find the condition of your Grace’s health such as will suffer you to be in business, I take leave humbly to offer your Grace the short accompts of what I write more at large to Mr. Secretary Trumbull, of what passes of business here.

“The great difficulty that now most presses is, what the Protestant Princes of the Empire, whose ministers have refused to sign the Treaty, shall do as to the concurring, or not, in the ratifying at Ratisbone. Not to join in the ratification were to make an open breach with the Roman Catholic Princes and States, and, besides the dissolving of our alliances with them, would be capable of drawing on consequences of a dangerous nature, and which the world does not seem prepared for at this time. On the other side, to concur simply and absolutely to the ratifying of that new, unexpected clause, so unfairly foisted into the Project after it had been agreed, without some note or reflexion made upon it, seems of dangerous consequence in the example; the preservation of religion, and all that relates to it, in the state the Treaties of Westphalia put it, being the great basis and foundation of the peace and quiet not only of the Empire, but consequently of all this part of Europe. This is the danger on each hand, and how to find a mean is the difficulty.

“We that are strangers to the Empire, I mean his Majesty’s Ministers and those of this State, have been tender not easily to give any advice in this business, being of a nice and delicate nature; only it was intimated in discourse that to refuse ratifying would be to throw things into such a desperate condition, that

no man could say what might be the consequences, and that therefore prudence would that they should join in the ratification, but so as to interpose some reasonable proper reservation; that this, howsoever it were, for so much, a varying from the fundamental rule set in matters of religion by the Treaties of Westphalia, yet, for the sake of peace, had been submitted to, but still so as not to be drawn into example for the future, nor to be extended in the execution further than strictly as to the words and intendment of that case, &c.

“This was what we thought this case, and the circumstances of things, would now bear; and so it was the opinion they should this day, which is their post, write to their several masters. And thus this matter stands, of which it will not be long before we must see the end, the term for ratifying coming on now in little more than a fortnight. And in order to it, we find most of the ministers of the German Princes have left this place, and are gone to their respective courts, to assist in the deliberations to be had upon this critical point.”

R. 20, o.s. Ansd. 4th Dec.

#### GALWAY TO SHREWSBURY.

1697, Nov. 18, Dublin Castle.—“Nous auons l'honneur de uous escrire aujourd'hui coniointement. L'article qui est pour les Commissaires du Reuenu nous a donné ocasion de parler de ceus qui pouroient pretendre à cet employ. M[y Lor]d Winchester a nommé Mr. Sauage, avec qui il s'est racomodé. Le luy ay dit posituiement que ie m'y oserois; ie luy ay dit les raisons pourquoy. Il a tombé d'accord que nous ne deuions pas le proposer. L'espere qu'il ne uous en pressera plus, mais ie n'en repons pas. Ie ne sais pas ce qu'on l'engagera à faire lorsqu'il sera en Angleterre, ou il pretend aller cet hyuer. Ie crois que Mr. Sauage luy fera au moins prendre des mesures pour s'oposer de mesme à S<sup>r</sup> Francis Bruster.

“D'ailleurs nostre conduite est un peu delicate sur ces Commissaires du Reuenu. Uous trouués bon, my Lord, que ie uous parle librement; ie tacheray à ne pas abuser de uostre bonté, mais permetés moy de n'auoir iamais rien de reserué pour uous. Les Commissaires de la Tresorerie sont, comme uous saués, fort ialous de tout ce qui peut auoir raport aus finances. Il s'ufit que nous nous soyons adressés à uous pour les rendre fort difficiles sur ce changement, à moins que uous n'ayés la bonté, my Lord, de menager cette affaire, pour les engager dans ce que uous croirés utile aus interests du Roy. Nous n'oserions presque nous adresser à eus, parceque nous les croyons unis avec les Commissaires qui sont desia establis icy, et qui ne souhaitent aucun changement. Sy nous suiuiions ce chemin la, ceuscy en seroient auertis, avec assurance que nous n'aurions pas de succes. Celuy que nous uoudrions oster outre Mr. Iuelin est Mr. Robertes, qui passe la moitié de l'anneé en Angleterre, d'ou il raporte des instructions et des mesures pour former un parti icy, et entretient l'intelligence entre ceus de ce parti, qui sont en Angleterre, et ceus qui sont icy.



“I’ay beaucoup balancé sy ie mettrois l’article qui concerne les Commissaires du Reuenu dans la lettre que nous uous escriuons. Enfin i’ay cru qu’il falloit engager my Lord Winchester, contant bien, my Lord, qu’en uous representant mes difficultés, uous auriés la bonté de ne rien dire sur cet article, sy uous le trouués plus à propos; et nous en escrirons aus Commissaires de la Tresorerie, sy uous le croyés necessaire, et que uous ayés la bonté de me faire sauoir uostre sentiment.

“I’ay peur que le Roy trouue que la Chambre des Comunes a esté trop loing [long ?] dans l’affaire de Sr James Jefferies. Sy cet homme auoit esté capable de conseil, nous l’aurions examiné, et decidé cette affaire, pendant que le Parlement estoit ajourné; mais il aprehendoit nostre decision, et esperoit trouuer des amis dans le Parlement. Cela luy a fait diferer nostre examen d’un iour à autre, iusques à ce que le Parlement estant rassemblé, nous n’en auons plus esté les maistres. Il ne conuient pas au seruice du Roy de le metre ou laisser dans aucun employ dans ce Royaume, mais bien d’auoir pitié de sa famille, et luy donner la pension que ie propose. Sans cela le Roy en sera bien importuné, et uous aussy, my Lord.

“Nous donnerons auiourdhuy le consentement du Roy à cinq ou sis Actes, entre autres, à celuy des *Attainders*, et à l’*additional Duty*. Le Bill du poll tax sera lu ce matin pour la premiere fois dans la Maison des Comunes. Tout est fort tranquile, et sy nous auons à present les Bills qui sont encore en Angleterre, nostre Parlement seroit fini, en mesme temps que celuy d’Angleterre comencera.

“La nouuelle de la resolution que le Roy a prise d’enuoyer icy les regiments françois, m’attire quelque ialousie. Les officiers qui ont peur d’estre cassés, ceus qui me trouuent trop exact, ceus qui souhaitent un autre Gouuernement, et tous ceus qui aiment les factions, se seruent de cette ocasion pour ex[c]iter tout le monde contre moy. Il faut auoir un peu de patience, et une bonne conduite. L’espere que ie rameneray le peu de gens qui se sont laissés emouoir. Sy my Lord Chancellier ua en Angleterre, comme ie n’en doute pas, il uous donera, my Lord, une plus exacte connoissance de toutes choses.”

R. at Eyford, Dec. 2nd. Ansd. 4th Dec.

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

[1697,] Nov. 18-28, Anvers.—“I am glad the King is got home to his people, and that your Grace is come to the King. His Majesty is got out of an ill war very gloriously, and he is now going, I suppose, to settle his reign upon such methods as may make him more glorious in peace. The Conte d’Auvergne came to the Hague to wait upon the King, and made him a compliment in such terms as were not usual. He said the King of France bid him assure the King of England, *qu’il n’aura pas un seruiteur ni un ami plus fidele que lui*; and these words he repeated before Mons. du Harlay. I know, my Lord, that the King has of late been pressed, by all those who dare press him on that subject, to

marry; and I know his Majesty shows no great aversion to it now. I believe, my Lord, the kingdom of England has more interest in his marriage than anybody else, and therefore some regard ought to be shown to it, in the choice of that Princess, and to the late Act of Settlement in relation to the succession.

“The King has a mind, I think, to have his troops home so soon as he can, and the Spanish ministers here are in more haste to be rid of us. The French are now beginning to evacuate the Spanish places, and are beginning with Courtray.

“My first concern this winter is for your Grace’s health: the next is for the good temper of the Parliament this Sessions.”

R. 21, 97. Ansd. 4th Dec.

#### SIR J. WILLIAMSON TO SHREWSBURY.

[16]97, Nov. [19-]29, Hague.—“As we had foretold, so it happened, to the Ambassadors of this State, in the instances they repeated in our names to the French, as to the clause about religion in the Treaty with the Empire—a great many good-words, assuring that the King their master had no intentions to meddle with our religion; that we were at entire liberty to do whatever we thought fit for the preservation and advancement of it; that this particular was not worth the trouble we gave ourselves about it, but a few places established by their master, and which therefore it was but natural and just for him to preserve; but for the rest, and the maintaining the Peace of Munster unshaken, the King their master was of all others the farthest from intending or suffering any *atteint*[e] to be given to it; and much more to this purpose, but still sticking to their conclusion, that nothing could be changed in what was already done. And of this having given us an accompt yesterday at the Congress, the ministers of our Protestant Allies remained satisfied, seeming to have no further expectations for their masters but to ratify at Ratisbone with some sort of reservation, which (poor people) they are far from adjusting what it can be. But this is the utmost of what they seem to think of, as things stand; and of this, no doubt, as well the French as the Imperialists have come to have the knowledge (for we have observed that nothing can be kept a secret amongst us Allies). And that in all likelihood is the reason why all of a sudden as well the C[ount] de Caunitz as Mons. de Harlay, who had both given out they were here till further orders, are leaving this place, the former this day, and the other tomorrow; their two masters finding that the non-signing of the Protestants, which they had at first been, no doubt, alarmed at, is like to go off without farther consequences, or at least not such as they at first apprehended.

[P.S.] “The French Ambassadors tell us their letters of this day assure them the (*sic*) express orders are sent for the evacuation of the places which are to be given to Spain; and that the M. de Harcour is named to go Ambassador to Spain.”

R. 21 (*sic*). Ansd. 4th Dec.

## WINCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Nov. 20.—“I hear your Lordship has taken a house at Kensington, where I wish you may find the air agree with you as well as it did in the country. My Lord Gallway and I have writ a joint letter to you in relation to some things that we think necessary to be done here. The Bill for hindering the reversal of the Outlawries passed very unanimously in both Houses; and the additional Duties being likewise passed, and being necessary that Bill should be speedily passed for his Majesty's service, we went yesterday to the House, and the Royal assent was given to those two Bills, and two more, which are in the enclosed list.

“The House of Commons showed how much they were pleased with the Bill for hindering the reversal of several Outlawries, by a great hum they gave when the Royal assent was given to that Bill. We received a transmis (*sic*) yesterday of six Bills, and do find by Mr. Vernon's letter that we are to expect no more Bills but the Bill for small Debts; so as soon as we receive that, we shall put an end to this Sessions.”

R. at Eyford, Dec. 2. Ansd. Dec. 4.

## PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1697, Nov. 21, Kensington.—“King, Lord Chancellor, Archbishop, Lord Steward, Lord Chamberlain, Lord Dorset, Lord Portland, Lord Romney, Lord Orford, Mr. Montagu, Mr. Secretary, Shrewsbury.

“Lords Justices of Ire[land's] of the 9th Nov. read, with the clause sent with it. The Council to be called tomorrow in the afternoon, and Mr. Attorney to bring some Bill that will bear no debate, to which this clause may be added.

“The letters from Rochfort of the 15th Nov., and of the 11th from Brest, ordered not not (*sic*) to be sent to the Admiralty.

“The letter about the fire-works was given to my Lord Romney.

“The letters about Goodyer were mentioned.

“Damertot to go to France, if he will go thither.

“The instructions from the Admiralty about preventing the wool to be considered next Sunday, at which time the Treas[ur]y and Mr. Attorney will be ready with their report.

“The complaint about Sir William Beeston to the Commissioners of Trade.

“Betts and Forester to be pardoned.

“The representation of the Turkey Company was read; the first article not to be inserted, the others may. Sir Jam. Rushout to go with two or three men-of-war strength, and unto the Dardanells.

“The proclamation about the Scots trading to the prejudice of the Treaty with Spain. Mr. Secretary and I are ordered to speak with the two Scotch Secretaries for [th] with.



“The Admiralty called in, and directed to prepare a small squadron to call at Argiers, Tripoly, Tunis, &c. They say it may be ready by spring.”

*In Shrewsbury's hand.*

SIR. J. WILLIAMSON to SHREWSBURY.

[16]97, [Nov. 23-] Dec. 3, Hague.—“My last, which was of the 29th past, gave your Grace an account in what state the point of religion, as it relates to the clause of the 4th Art. of the Treaty with the Empire, then stood, and how it was like finally to be left by the Protestant ministers here. Since when the letters of the 26th past from Ratisbone tell those gentlemen that the Popish Princes there had driven the Protestant Deputies so very hard, as to their declaring whether they meant to sign, or not, that they had refused to give them a delay of three days, which was till the arrival of the ordinary post, by which it seems they were expecting final orders from their respective masters as to that matter.

“This having been refused them, with a severe declaration from those of the Roman communion that in case they did not declare the very next day, they should be concluded and absolutely shut out from ratifying at all, it was concluded among the Protestant ministers rather to sign with a kind of reservation, or entry to be made in the register or protocol (as they call it) of the Diet, such as has been before mentioned; and that accordingly the next day, which was to be the 27th past, they would begin to ratify. So as that matter may be taken to be at end, and that the Treaty with the Emperor and Empire will be ratified purely and simply by all parties within the time limited. And that being done, what remains for the present to perfect this great work of the Peace, is to have the evacuation and restitution of places duly and readily executed, which is what must be next taken care of.

“The professions on the part of France are great and solemn, and more especially by Mons. de Harlay, now at his leaving this place. God grant the effects follow, especially considering some appearances observed in their conduct now of late, towards Luxembourg side, of which I send Mr. Secretary a short extract. And after all, France will or will not do this, or indeed anything else which they promise, as things shall happen to fall out, that is, as they find their neighbours in a posture to bear or to resent wrongs; which I hope will be sufficient, if seriously considered, to direct the House of Commons in the great point likely to come before them this Sessions, as to the force to be kept on foot for the maintaining and preserving the Peace now made.”

R. Nov. 28, o.s. Ansd. 4th Dec.

SHREWSBURY to WINCHESTER.

1697, Nov. 25, Whitehall.—“I am ashamed I have so many of your Lordship's to acknowledge together, but the great hurry of business that has been since I came to town, and the very ill

state of my health, are the reasons that I have not been so punctual in my correspondence as either my duty or inclination would oblige me to.

“I hope before this arrives you will have got over most of the difficulties of this Session of Parliament, and that you will be ready to put an end to it, in the manner you shall think most advisable. The King thinks they have sat very long, and begins to wish they might conclude, as I hope they will, in good temper. It would be for the King’s service that your Lordship, my Lord Gallway, and my Lord Chancellor would consult and agree what will be proper to offer to his Majesty to make the Administration of that country more united in his Majesty’s interest, and more capable of pursuing it.

“I am sorry that the circumstances of my health are so very bad that I cannot propose to myself being in the least useful in promoting what your Lordships shall represent. I am going into the country in two or three days, with so melancholy a prospect of my own condition, that the best I can hope is to linger on, a useless, uneasy life, which would not be worth preserving if one knew how to part with it without pain or reproach.

[P.S.] “It was not possible to do anything for the Bill for confirming the Act of Settlement. When I came to town, I found most people declare they did not understand how far it would extend, and in short nobody liked it.”

*Copy.*

#### SHREWSBURY TO GALWAY.

1697, Nov. 25, Whitehall.—“When I came to town I had very little hopes of being able to continue long, but having found myself even worse than I expected, I have not been able to correspond so regularly with your Lordship as I ought, and have wished to do, and am at last forced to ask leave to return to the country, which is the only air my indisposition will allow me to breathe in ; so that I can be esteemed nothing but a corpse, half buried already, and expecting the consummation of that entire ceremony. It will not therefore become my circumstances to meddle much in politics, but my good wishes to the public, and particularly to your Lordship, makes [make] me hope you will lay some representation before his Majesty in order to amend what is amiss in the present Administration of that kingdom, which all agree much wants it. I have by this post told my Lord Winchester that I hope you and my Lord Chancellor and he will agree upon something of this nature.”

*Copy.*

#### SHREWSBURY TO [METHUEN,] Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

1697, Nov. 25, Whitehall.—“I am so sensible that the vexation of business is not a proper remedy for ill health, that I took the first opportunity to move his Majesty that your Lordship might

have leave to come for some time into England, which the King has granted, and shall very soon be sent you in form, if it be necessary, as I am told it will.

“I am confident it will be for the King’s service that somebody should be here (and nobody is so proper as yourself) to represent what is fit to be done, to mend some parts of the Administration there, which everybody agrees do want it notoriously. I am sorry my bad health will send me out of the way of being useful to your Lordship or the public, but my distemper increases so fast upon me that I am just going into the country, the only air I can live or breathe in. Whether so useless and comfortless a life as I have the prospect of were worth the preserving, would be a great question with me, if I knew how to end it without pain or reproach.”

*Copy.*

SIR J. WILLIAMSON TO SHREWSBURY.

[16]97, [Nov. 26-]Dec. 6, Hague.—“According to what I told your Grace in mine of the 3rd was to be expected, the letters that are this day arrived from Ratisbone bring an account that the Peace with France had been at last unanimously ratified, as well by the Protestants as Papists, to be immediately dispatched away to Vienna for the Emperor’s confirmation. Only, in the first place, before they came to ratify, all the Assembly, having had the report made of what had passed in the negotiation here, and of several particular passages which may have related to their liberties and privileges towards the Emperor, and the prerogatives he pretends to in these occasions, made a resolution, that nothing that had passed here in the Assembly at Ryswicke as to the *modus tractandi*, &c. should be of prejudice to the just rights of the several States of the Empire, nor ever drawn into precedent for the future; and in this resolution, it seems, all the States unanimously agreed, as being a common interest.

“Another resolution also had been made by the body of the Protestant States, to wit, that the clause in the 4th Article should not prejudice them in the rights they had by virtue of the Treaties of Westphalia, nor be drawn at any time into example to their prejudice for the future, &c.; or something to that effect. And with this entry made in the register of the Diet, the Peace stands unanimously ratified, and sent to the Emperor for his consent and confirmation; from whence it is not doubted but it will be despatched hither with all speed, in order to be exchanged, in regard the evacuation and surrender of places depends upon it, and is at a stand till that be done.”

R. Nov. 29, o.s. Ansd. 4th Dec.

GALWAY TO SHREWSBURY.

1697, Nov. 27, Dublin Castle.—“Oltre la lettre que nous uous escriuons ensemble, ie ne puis m’empêcher de uous rendre un conte plus particulier de ce qui se uient de passer dans la Maison des Seigneurs, ou les Euesques, my Lord Drogheda, et



tous les Seigneurs temporels qui ont esté dans le parti du Roy Jaques, l'ont emporté sur les Archeuesques et les autres Seigneurs temporels, pour rejeter le Bill d'Association. Sy la clause en faueur de my Lord Antrim y estoit demeuree, ie crois que le Bill auroit trouué dans la Maison des Comunes l'obstacle qu'il a rencontré dans celle des Seigneurs. Rien n'estoit capable de le faire passer dans cette Chambre, dans laquelle, les oposans se sont assemblés dans le dessein de s'oposer a tout ce qui leur seroit présenté faorable aus Protestants, et contre les Papistes.

“Ils estoient sy animés contre ce Bill, qu'ils nont pas eu honte de faire entrer my Lord Ross dans la Maison, qui, faisant profession publique d'estre Jacobite, n'auoit iamais uoulu prendre les serments, et n'auoit iamais paru dans la Chambre. Ils l'ont engagé à prendre les serments, à paroître dans la Maison, et à donner sa uois avec eus contre ce Bill. M[y Lor]d Drogheda s'estoit muni de la procuration du Duc d'Ormonde, et ne s'en uouloit pas seruir, trouuant la majorité sufisante. On l'a obligé à declarer les sentiments du Duc, et il l'a rengé parmi les non-contents.

“Quelques membres de la Maison des Communes ayant grande enuie d'engager les Seigneurs à passer ce Bill, prirent ocasion d'un escrit du Colonel John Brown, présenté au Roy Jaques, pour la destruction des Protestants, qu'ils enuoyerent auanthyer matin dans la Chambre haute ; ce qui engagea quelques conferences, et enfin un Comité des deus Chambres. Cela nous a obligé à presser la determination de ce Bill, afin de faire cesser ce Comité, qui ne s'est assemblé qu'une fois. Les suites en pouuoient estre dangereuses. Il estoit à craindre, qu'on n'y proposat les *heads* d'un autre Bill, au mesme effect, mais en euitant les clauses qui ont serui de pretexte à l'oposition des mal intentionés. Uous conoitrés ceus qui conoissent ce qu'ils doiuent au Roy, et qui sont tousiours prêts à luy doner des marques de leur reconnoissance, et qui l'ont tesmoigné dans cette ocasion par la protestation qui sera faite, et que nous uous enuoirons.

“Nous auons receu une lettre du Conseil, qui nous temoigne le peu de satisfaction que l'on a receu en Angleterre du Bill que nous auons enuoyé sur la manufacture des toiles. Il semble par lettres des particuliers, quon soubçone que le dessein de ceus qui l'ont préparé a esté de le rendre inutile. Ie uous assure, my Lord, que s'il n'est pas bien conceu, ce n'est que par ignorance. Les Comunes nous en ont présenté les *heads*, en nous priant d'y faire tels changements, retranchements, ou additions, que nous iugerions à propos, dans le Conseil, parceque leur peu de conoissance les empechoit de le metre dans l'estat qu'ils le souhaitoient. Nous auons trouué le Conseil aussy ignorant que les Comunes. Nous auons eu assés de capacité pour y uoir quelques deffauts, mais pas assés pour les corriger, et nous l'auons enuoyé en Angleterre, en auertissant qu'il le falloit changer, sans sauoir coment. Cependant un François tres habile dans cette manufacture m'est uenu trouuer; il ne conoissoit point du tout le país; ie l'ay enuoyé reconoitre tout le Royaume. I'espere qu'a son retour il sera en estat de nous donner de bons

aui, et alors nous trauuillerons à un autre Bill, ce que nous ne pouuons faire dans cette Session, dont la continuation pouroit estre dangereuse. Il est temps de la finir ; cependant il y a lieu de craindre que le Parlement d'Angleterre ne procede avec chaleur contre le comerce de ce Royaume, suposant qu'on n'y pense qu'à augmenter le comerce des laines. Je ne sais, my Lord, à qui nous pourons escrire, pour destromper le public, et sy nos lettres pouront auoir quelque effect.

“ Je suis ueritablement touché, my Lord, d'apprendre que uostre santé continue à estre tres mauuaise.” . . .

R. at Eyford, Dec. 6th.

#### WINCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Nov. 27.—“ We having given your Grace an account of all the steps that the Bill for the preservation of the King's person has had, I won't repeat it, only tell you that I am very sorry for it. My Lord Drogheda has bestirred himself mightily against this Bill, and my Lord Drogheda had the Duke of Ormond's proxy, which he gave against the Bill. All the Bishops but three Archbishops were against the Bill. The House of Commons, I believe, will be much dissatisfied with what the Lords has [have] done, but [I] hope there will happen no difference between them.

“ I am very sorry to hear by Mr. Vernon that you don't find the town agree so well with you as the country did.”

R. at Eyford, Dec. 6th.

#### JO. METHUEN to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Nov. 27, Dublin.—“ The condition I hear your Grace is in by the return of your spitting blood makes me hope this will not find you in town. . . .

“ We find we were not mistaken when we thought a party would attempt to disturb the happy conclusion of this Session, but having been so very successful to persuade all the country gentlemen to come up, and to have a fuller house than at any time before, we have been able to prevent anything in the House of Commons ; on the contrary, when they were early in a morning in a little heat for some Bills not coming from England, and put off the Poll Bill to this day, my Lords Justices sent a message to desire them to hasten such Bills as were before them, in order to put an end to this meeting of Parliament. The Commons received the message very kindly, read all the Bills before them, and especially the Poll Bill, every day since, so as to send it up this day to the Lords, where it could not be read by reason of the great debate about the Bill for the preserving the King's person and Government, that Bill coming over to us in a different manner than it went from hence, principally in giving a power to all the justices at the sessions to tender both the oaths to any person, and making the refusal to incur the penalty of *premunire*, although it left the power altogether in

the Government whether that penalty should be prosecuted, and a power in the King to pardon and totally discharge all the penalties under his signet or seal manual.

“Presently all the Papists took the alarm; all the ladies of that religion solicited personally every member of the two Houses. The High Church party, being likewise offended at the clause in the Bill in favour of the Quakers, did their utmost, and made some opposition to the Bill in the House of Commons; but being passed there, of sixty odd members that opposed it in the House of Commons the greatest part came over, and were now very much for the Bill.

“But the Lords began immediately to form their party, and notwithstanding the Bill was in other respects the best Bill that they could desire, the[y] singled out the two clauses, one against the Papists, the other in favour of the Quakers, and in a Committee of the whole House were strong enough to carry the Question, that those two clauses should not stand part of the Bill. Upon the report, they were very willing to mend the Bill by leaving out the clauses, pretending thereby to shew that they approved the other parts of the Bill. But besides that such a course would have hazarded a breach of Poyning’s Law, it would most certainly have produced great heats between the two Houses; therefore I had myself credit enough to get leave to speak to that matter, and to prevail with all the House, instead of going on with that debate, to read the Bill the third time, believing likewise that many would vote for amending who would not vote for rejecting the whole Bill. But notwithstanding, all the party being fixed and resolved, while a great man now returned to England was here in town, and his proxy left for that purpose with a person very proper to head that party, and my Lords the Bishops being persuaded that this Bill was sent contrary to the King’s mind by the Ministers of England, who were not like to continue in the King’s confidence and favour, they united with the Irish new converted Lords, pardoned and restored by the King’s mercy, procured my Lord Ross, who would never take the Oaths, but was an open Jacobite, to come that morning and take the Oaths, to be assistant to my Lords the Bishops in this debate, and the Bill was rejected by eighteen against fourteen. I send Mr. Vernon a list of the names, by which your Grace will see the difference of the persons to be much more considerable than of the numbers.

“We hope to make haste with the Poll Bill, if the Lords will give us leave, and use our utmost power to prevent heats from the Commons against [it], which is the remaining difficulty, and is a great one.”

R. at Eyford, De. 6th.

SIR J. WILLIAMSON to SHREWSBURY.

[16]97, [Nov. 30-]Dec. 10, Hague.—“I have received the honour of your Grace’s letter of the 23rd past, enclosing the case of Major General Erle’s hostage detained in Dunkerke, and



another of the Capt. Densiter (?), and have already been at Delfe to recommend the matter to the French Ambassadors, who not being then at home, I have put it into their Secretary's hands, to be laid before them when they write their letters by this post, with my desire that they will please to add an article this day in their dispatch to Court, that effectual orders may be given that the hostage, whose case is judged and cleared, be not longer detained on a pretence that does not at all concern the Major General; of which I doubt not but a good account will be given.

"I am sorry to find your Grace's indisposition of health such as to oblige you to leave the town, by which (besides many other much more weighty inconveniences to the public) I shall lose the advantage of paying your Grace the humble respects I owe you, in the way of my station in the King's service, in which I will however hope for the continuance of your Grace's good opinion and protection."

R. 8th, o.s.

#### WINCHESTER TO SHREWSBURY.

1697, Dec. 2.—"I have received yours of the 25th past. . . . According as your Lordship thought, everything is so disposed as to prorogue the Parliament tomorrow, which we intend to do, to Tuesday, the 10th of May. In our joint letter we have given your Grace the reason why we did not send the Butter Cask Bill, being very willing to obey your orders in putting an end to this Sessions; and though it is a Bill that will please, it will do as well in another Sessions, and the King will receive in the mean time no prejudice for the want of the word thousand in the additional Duty Bill, which is supplied by a clause in this Act, which we will keep until next Sessions.

"My Lord Gallway and I did write to your Grace of some things together, which will be absolutely necessary to be done, and shall write more particular.

"Here has [have] been strange reports spread here very industriously (by whom my Lord Chancellor, who goes for England soon, will acquaint you), that as to this Government, that would be soon changed, and that these Bills that were sent over, were Bills that had your Grace's and my Lord Chancellor's approbation, but that the King did not approve of them, and that now the peace was concluded, your Lordship and my Lord Chancellor would no longer continue in affairs, but people of other principles. . . .

"The House of Commons resented so much the throwing out that Bill for the preservation of the King's person, that they intended to impeach my Lord Kerry, but acquainted us first with it; so we prevailed with them not to do it, thinking it much better they should part without heat.

"We did not think of saying anything to the Parliament at parting with them, only to assert the point that Bills that are prepared by the Council do not cease by a prorogation, which was a doctrine broached by my Lord Chancellor Porter to serve

his own turn then ; and not having time to send to England, and to have an answer, I hope what we say won't be disliked in England. As soon as we have prorogued the Parliament, and that we receive any intimation of the things my Lord Gallway and I mentioned to your Grace, we shall then write more particularly to you, and shall be sure of writing and entrusting everything with my Lord Chancellor."

R. at Eyford, about the 18.

#### PORTLAND to SHREWSBURY.

[1697,]\* Dec. 4-14, Kensington.—“ J'espere que celle ci vous trouvera heureusement arrivé chez vous, comme je vous le souhaite. Vous aurez appris que Mr. Trumbull nous a quitté,† et comment sa place a este pourvue. Quoyque Mr. Vernon a son employ, il pourra tousjours avoir soin de la direction de vostre office, estant a vous comme il est.

“ Jay parle a Fisher touchant ce que vous m'avez fait lhonneur de me dire. Il me dit quaprez les bontez que vous aviez eu pour lui, il se croyoit obligé de ne vous pas celer ce quil avoit appris. Je lui dis que cestoit une chose que Mr. le S<sup>e</sup> Trumbull nioit positivement, et que jen voulois parler a Mr. Colt, pour savoir dou un tel rapport procedoit ; sur quoy il me pria de ne point faire cela, parce que Mr. Colt le lui avoit dit en secret. Je lui repondis que des choses de cet nature ne se devoi[en]t pas se dire mesme en secret, et que j'en parlerois positivement pour savoir dou elle procedoit.

“ Le lendemain estant chez my Lord Chamb<sup>n</sup>, Colt i vint, et nous lui demandames siil avoit dit de telles parolles a Fisher. Il jura et protesta que non, et quil ni avoit jamais songé, la chose n'estant pas veritable, et quil venoit den dire autant a Mr. Trumbull.

“ Je dis ceci a Fischer (*sic*), qui me repondit que Mr. Colt venoit de lui en parler, et quil avoit voulu donner un[e] autre explication a ces paroles, mais quil soutiendrait contre tout le monde que ceci s'estoit passée comme il vous lavoit dit, et quil se croyoit absolument obligé par recognoissance de vous en advertir.

“ Vous voyez, Monsieur, que par cette maniere droite et ouverte voila une fin mise aus discours, qui paroissent clairement des mensonges, je vous laisse a juger duquel des deux ; mais au moins il ne paroist pas quauquun autre y soit meslé.”

#### GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Dec. 4, Dublin Castle.—“ I'ay receu la lettre que vous m'aués fait l'honneur de m'escire le 25 du mois passé, avec une veritable affliction. Je n'ay iamais receu une lettre qui m'ait

\* This date is inserted.

† A line is struck out here.

touché sy uiuement. Il semble que ce soit un adyeu. I'espere que par le secours du ciel, i'auray l'honneur de uous uoir encore en parfaite santé, et en estat de continuer à bien seruir le Roy et uostre patrie. . . .

“ Nous auons suiui en partie uos ordres. My Lord Winchester et moy nous somes donnés l'honneur de uous escrire sur quelques affaires de ce Royaume. Il y en a d'autres peustestre plus importantes que celles la ; il est impossible de reformer toutes choses à la fois, et impossible de metre tout ce qu'on pense par escrit. My Lord Chancellier se prepare à partir dans peu de iours pour se rendre en Angleterre ; il comencera par se doner l'honneur de uous rendre ses deuoirs. Il sera chargé du detail de toutes nos affaires, et de celles de tout ce Royaume. Il uaut mieus qu'un homme aussy habile et intelligent, qui a ueu de prés la situation des affaires, et qui y a eu tant de part, depuis que nous somes icy, en soit chargé, que d'escrire des lettres. Il pourra expliquer ce qui ne se peut faire entendre par letres, et repondre aus obiections qui ne se peuuent euter. Ainsy, my Lord, permetés que nous remetions toutes choses à son arriueé en Angleterre. Cependant, my Lord, i'envoye à M. Uernon la liste des perones qui sont *indicted of treason*, que M. Sauage m'a donnéé. Lorsqu'on uoudra nous doner des instructions sur cette affaire, on trouuera cet estat entre les mains de M. Uernon. M. Sauage ua à Londres avec my Lord Chancellier, qui pourra donner des esclaircissements plus particuliers.

“ I'ay receu, my Lord, uos ordres sur les affaires de Mrs. Caldwell. Ie me suis donnéé l'honneur de uous recomander ses interests, et ie tacheray à la seruir le mieus que ie pouray.” . . .

PORTLAND TO SHREWSBURY.

[1697,] Dec. 8-18, Kensington.—“ Jay bien receu lhonneur de la vostre, et me rejouis de ce que vostre santé n'est pas empiree par le froit et la fatigue du voyage. Je ne douttois nullement que le choix que S. M<sup>te</sup> a fait de Mons. Vernon ne fust fort de vostre approbation. Je ne vois pas que ce changement vous puisse faire auquune difficulté dans vostre office, puisque quil pourra auoir soin du vostre et du sien, sans que vous ayez besoin de vous en mettre en piene. Sa Maj<sup>te</sup> souhaite que vous fassiez des sceaux comme vous auiez resolu devant vostre depart, et que vous ne song[i]ez, ou du moins ne parliez pas, de les lui remettre en main asteur [a cette heure], ce qui lui causeroit beaucoup d'embarras dans le commencement de cette Session, aprez quoy vous ferez ce qui vous conuiendra le mieus, servant le Roy dans tel employ que vous souhaitterez selon vostre inclination. Je vous assure que personne ne vous ayme ni ne honore plus que moy.”

R. and ansd. 11th [Dec.], 1697.

SOMERS TO [SHREWSBURY].

[16]97, Dec. 9, Thursday.—“ I must begin with my thanks for your Graces's kind injunctions laid upon Sir John Talbot. He showed me your letter, which said much more than I ought to



hope for, and has made him extremely forward to assist me, which I could not doubt of upon so favourable an intercession from your Grace; but by what I see the business is likely to prove very tedious and troublesome, and turn to no great account."

*The rest of this letter is printed by Core.*

MANCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Dec. 10-20, Venice.—"The last I gave your Grace the trouble [of] was Nov. 30th, from Ausbourg, having had no opportunity till now I came to Venice, which was on the 14th inst. I have found some difficulty in getting such a house as would be honourable and convenient, having to treat with nobles, and though I came up to their price, which is very extravagant, yet they are long in coming to a resolution, so that I fear it will be ten days before I can go to it. In the meantime I am at the Consul[']s, who is very serviceable to me, and hath at last delivered his commission in the form he hath long contested for. I suppose they was [were] willing to make that step before my arrival.

"I have discoursed the merchants here in relation to the trade, and am informing myself concerning the usage of our seamen, and shall take particular care to follow my instructions. As soon as I am got to my house, I intend to notify my arrival to the Republic, and shall not delay demanding audience as soon as possible I can be ready; I cannot as yet judge when, by reason [of] the holidays coming, and here hath been a particular Jubilee granted to this town, which hath retarded my affairs.

"The French Consul brought me a compliment from the French Ambassador, which I also returned, but think it not proper to proceed any further till I am settled, and have given notice to the Republic, and then shall act as it is usual upon these occasions, unless your Grace shall think fit to send me other directions. I understand the Spanish Ambassador hath enquired whether I am come, but my being incognito at present, he hath not as yet taken any notice. I have received the news of his Majesty being safe landed, and [his] entry through the City. Here is nothing worth giving your Grace an account of, nor do I believe much passes here of consequence. I am glad to find your Grace's health is so established as to come to London."

Ansd. Jan. 15, 1697-8.

GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Dec. 13, Dublin Castle.—The Lord Chancellor will give an account of all our affairs. Lord Winchester says he has recommended Mr. Savage to enter into the Revenue. The writer informed him of his intention to oppose this.

*French.* R. 21, by my Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

## PORTLAND TO SHREWSBURY.

[1697,] Dec. 16-26, Kensington.—“Jay bien receu lhonneur de la vostre du 11<sup>me</sup>. Vous savez que tous vos amis aussi bien que moy avons assez consideré quels ennemis vous aviez, et le mal quilz vous pouvoi[en]t faire. Il i a moins a dapparence asteur que jamais dauquun chagrin quilz pourroi[en]t vous donner, puisque toutes leurs finesse[s] et leurs desseyns ont esté si rarement conduits quilz paroissent au jour, et ne peuvent tourner qua leur propre desavantage, et vous assureur dautant plus lestime de ceux dont vous vous souciez; dont vous serez informé dailleurs, et particulierement par Mr. Vernon, des particularitez.

“Jay extremement de la joye de ce que vous prenez les choses si fort sur le bon piet a lesgard des sentiments du Roy. Je lui ay montre vostre lettre, et vous pouves vous assurer, Mons<sup>r</sup>, quil cognoist assez vos sentiments et inclinations, et y entre assez, pour ne pas desirer que vous gardiez vostre employ que comme jay eu lhonneur de vous le dire devant vostre depart, et pour ce peu de temps que son service le requiert, sans que cela vous donne auquune peine ni inquietude. Je conte avec plaisir sur vostre amitié,” &c.

R. 18 [Dec.], 1697. Ansd. 19.

## MANCHESTER TO SHREWSBURY.

1697, Dec. 17-27, Venice.—“I am sorry to find your Grace is obliged again to go into the country, and that your health will not permit your stay at London, which cannot but be a disadvantage to the public, as well as a great concern to all your friends. I mentioned in my last from this place, that as soon as I was at my own house, I would notify my arrival to the Republic, which now is in such a readiness that I hope in a few days to do it, so that till then I cannot judge how they will receive me, though it is generally said they will do all they can to return the civilities their Ambassadors received in England, which they both [Lorenzo Soranzo and Girolamo Venier] have very much owned. Soranzo is still under banishment by reason he would not go to Vienna, and hath nothing to do at present in the Government, yet they will permit him once to wait on me.

“The nobles of my acquaintance avoid me, and their law is so rigorous that they will hardly converse with any that comes to me. The only diversion I can propose to myself is their music, which is now begun, and will be in perfection this Carnival. I have the house for three months, though they was unwilling to let it for so little a time. I suppose, when I have pursued my instructions, I may take my leave. I take notice of this so early that I may have your Grace’s directions in this, as in anything that shall happen.

“I understood his Majesty hath signed Mr. Meere’s warrant, which I thank your Grace for.”

Ansd. 15 Jan. 1697-8.

## GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Dec. 18, Dublin Castle.—Refers to Lord Chancellor Methuen for information. Mr. Chancellor Savage departed this morning, and will pass by Eyford. Hopes to learn the King's sentiments as to the change in the Commission of the Revenue.

“Les lettres du onse nous ont extremement surpris. Je ne m'attendois pas à un sy grand aueuglement. Dieu ait pitié de nous. Je ne puis m'empecher de croire que nous somes en grand danger, sy ce uote a lieu, et que nous n'ayons point d'armé en Angleterre.” . . .

## MANCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

[1697, Dec. 24.] 1697-8, Jan. 3, n.s., Venice.—“I have notified my arrival to the Republic, which they returned with a compliment; and shall now settle the manner of my reception, designing as soon as I can to have my first audience. I cannot but think they are desirous of showing some proof of the great honour they have for the King; at least it is said so. I wish I may find them ready in agreeing to such things I shall desire in relation to our trade, which our merchants are of opinion will be also for their good as well as their own.

“The Senate have lately made a severe decree, under pain of fine and banishment, in case any of the nobles shall solicit one another for votes in the choice of any employment whatsoever, it being come to that degree that several of no sort of merit was [were] preferred by that means, which in time might prove fatal to their government. I must beg your Grace will pardon this, since I am sensible how little I have to send from hence worth taking notice of.”

Ansd. 15, o.s.

## SIR LAMBERT BLACKWELL to [SHREWSBURY].

[1697, Dec. 26.] 1697-8, Jan. 5, Genoa.—Is arranging for an audience with the Doge, and then with the Doge and Senators. Sent a copy of Mr. Blathwayte's letter about Mr. Consul Kirke's pretentions. “Letters from all the English factories in those parts are filled with their apprehensions that the Algerines will break with us.” Has had congratulatory letters from the Great Duke and [the] Prince of Tuscany.

*Copy.*

## WINCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Dec. 28.—“I received the favour of yours the beginning of this month from Eyford, and am sorry your health is not so well as I wish it, that you might enjoy the pleasures of that place. My Lord Chancellor has, I suppose, been with you before you will receive this, who will give you an account of everything relating to this country.” . . .

R. Jan. 5th.



## SOMERS to [SHREWSBURY].

[16]97, Dec. 29.—(*The first portion of this letter is printed by Coxe.*)

“Mr. Secretary has given your Grace an account of my speaking to the King about Br., and of what he has done upon the King’s orders, so that I shall say nothing more about that matter.”

“Sir Jo. Talbot continues to be so very obligingly kind in endeavouring to forward my affair, upon your Grace’s desire, that I must beg you to take notice of it to him.”

*Seal.* R. 30. *Ans.* 31.

## MANCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

[1697, Dec. 31.] 1697-8, Jan. 10, Venice.—“I cannot yet acquaint your Grace that I have made much progress with the College about the manner of my reception, though it will not now be long. I find they profess to do all the honours that is [are] possible, or ever hath [have] been done to any King, but the way they transact here is slow, it being first to be moved to the Doge and College, and afterwards, before they can give any answer, it must be debated in the *Pregadi*, how trivial soever the matter is. I understand underhand, that though they intend to offer to treat me three days, where I desire, yet they would be glad I would refuse it, as Lord Faulconbridge did, when he was here. The reason is partly the expense, and also not knowing well the method, it having been so long since any Ambassador Extraordinary was here, few or none being sent from other parts but England but to reside, and in that case they have not that character. I think to follow the precedent of Lord Faulconbridge and save my right, so that it will not be any prejudice to the character the King hath honoured me with, and make it as an obligation I do them, which will be also much easier to me; which I would not consider, if it was a point essential.

“I am informed that they design to name one for Resident in England, which, when I have my audience, I shall know the certainty of. If so, I cannot tell if his Majesty will not have one also here, at least for a little time; it may be serviceable and convenient for our commerce. I take the liberty to mention to your Grace that Mr. Stanian, now Secretary of the Embassy, who will be accustomed to their methods and ways, might be proper and useful. I submit this as in all other things to what your Grace shall think best.”

*Copy.* 10 Jan., n.s. R. 28 Jan.

## ABRAHAM STANYAN to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Dec. 31, o.s., Venice.—“In my last I acquainted your Grace with my Lord Ambassador’s having privately notified his arrival here to the College, but being since informed that they don’t think it civil to take any notice of him till he pleases to be public, he intends to inform them of it publicly tomorrow, and at

the same time desire they would send a Secretary (as is usual) to him, to settle the manner of his reception, lest any mark of respect which has been formerly shown to the King of England's or any other King's ambassadors extraordinary should be omitted, for want of being regulated beforehand, which this State is apt enough to take any advantage of doing. My Lord is still preparing for his public entry, which he hopes to be ready for in fifteen days more, and when he is, he is resolved to lose no time in doing it.

“ We are told that this Republic designs very shortly to name a Resident for England, which if they do, it's presumed his Majesty will think fit to send one here, at least for some time, there having been none (as your Grace knows) since his accession to the Crown. Therefore, when they have named one, I shall presume to beg the honour of your Grace's protection and favour in recommending me to the King for that employment as soon as it is proper to stir in it, which I humbly suppose cannot be till this State has first named one, whereof I shall not fail to give your Grace due notice; however, I thought it would not be amiss to mention it now, that your Grace might have time to consider of it. There are reasons to incline his Majesty to do it, which I shall urge when they are fit to be used to him. My Lord Manchester has likewise promised me to hint it to your Grace this post, intending to join with me in my request when matters are ripe, so that I am in hopes by your Grace's countenance and assistance it may succeed. In the meantime I humbly beg pardon for presuming to trouble your Grace with my concerns.”

R. 28th.

SIR LAMBERT BLACKWELL to [SHREWSBURY].

1697-8, Jan. [1-]11, Genoa. —The Doge and Senators have ordered four of their chief nobles to wait on him, named Grimaldi, Brinoli, Salurro, and Mari. “The French and Spanish Residents do live very great at this Court, which occasions an expense of equipage far beyond my expectations.”

*Copy.*

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1697-8, Jan. 2, s.v., Bruxelles.—“I do not think I can begin the new year well, but by wishing and praying that it may be happy and prosperous to your Grace; full of health and quiet, or full of honour and business. I would beg leave only to send your Grace sometimes a kind of a gazette, to show what we are doing here.

“The French have been a little slow in the execution of the Treaty, and the evacuation of the places, but I believe they will surrender all now, as fast as the season will permit. We are already in possession of Courtray, Aath, Charleroy, and Mons, and we are positively assured that we shall be let into Luxembourg the 14-24 of this month. The King and the Elector were

agreed, at Loo, to put 25 Holland battalions into those places; but just as they were to go in, some of our ministers made the Elector jealous, and persuaded him to send to Madrid, where it was consulted whether it was fit to let so many foreign and heretic troops into the Spanish places. It was answered immediately, by good luck, that they should be let in by all means, and that the Elector should thank our King and the States for the care they take for the preservation of these places, by putting garrisons into 'em at their own expense. At the same time the Council at Madrid would not accept of 6,000 men, which our Elector offered of his troops; and to give his Highness more occasion of distrust, they ordered three regiments of the Elector Palatine's troops to be put into Luxembourg. We shall never want incidents now to make the Court of Spain (at least the Queen) jealous that our Elector would maintain his possession here, and to make the Elector believe that the Council of Madrid would gladly remove him hence, now the Peace is made.

"We are told from Madrid that the King, or the Queen at least, are taking new measures to govern with more vigour. The King seems to have declared himself in favour of the Amirante, and is resolved to have a guard of 2,000 horse and 5,000 men, to be lodged round Madrid.

"The Elector of Cologne is here, with his brother, not being able to bear the affront which was put upon him at Liege, by disbanding all his troops, with so much haste and ill humour.

"We do not hear that the French have made any great reform yet, though they have withdrawn a great many of their troops from Lorrain and the other frontiers which they have restored, into their own countries.

"I wish the eagerness with which almost all our Army were condemned at Westminster, may not give our enemies occasion to keep their troops more ready. I know not indeed, my Lord, what reasons may guide those counsels at London, but that sudden and unexpected vote did amaze and astonish all the friends of our King, and his Government, and sunk the actions as I may say of the nation near 50 per cent. The later votes have set us a little at ease.

"The Imperialists do still make some difficulties about the exchange of the ratifications of the peace; tho [they] would send the original ratification which was made at Ratisbonne to the Emperor, and a copy only of it to the French; but the French insist to have the very original, and the Imperialists are too stubborn or too silly to make two originals. They make more difficulty about entering into the guaranty of the peace, as if they ought to be courted into it for the sake of their neighbours, and had no need of it themselves.

"Your Grace will have heard of the sudden and violent turn which has happened in the Court of Brandebourg. The chief minister there was Mons. Dankleman, who had brothers or sons enough to fill a great many employments. They are all disgraced and displaced on a sudden, the chief of 'em under a close



confinement; and everything that is odious is charged upon him, even to have used charms and drogues [drugs] to create a disgust between the Elector and the Electress. I fear his real crimes are, that he was entirely in the interests of England and Holland; and I fear some other Courts will imitate the politics of Berlin. I should not dare to write so long a letter to your Grace if you were not so far from London."

PORTLAND TO SHREWSBURY.

[1697-8,] Jan. 3-13, Kensington.—"J'ai reçu l'honneur de la vostre du 30 Decembre. . . . Je vous avoue librement que je ne suis pas surpris de vostre reponse, mais que j'attendois de la delicatesses de vostre amitié la difficulté que vous faites d'accepter un employ que my Lord Sunderland vient de quitter \*; mais le [la] mesme consideration que vous avez pour un amy, vous fera aussi considerer ce que vous devez a tant d'autres qui vous prient de la surmonter, et particulierement au Roy, a qui vous dittes vous mesme estre si fort obligé de ses bontez, et pour qui vous avez tant d'inclination, particulierement quant un peu de temps fera voir clairement a tout le monde combien vous estes esloigné et incapable d'avoir sous main contribué aus degouts sur lesquels my Lord Sunderland a pris une resolution de cette nature.

"Je vous avoue que nous vivons dans un age ou l'humeur de contention regne, mais il faut que nous vivions dans cest age, et si vous abandonniez le tout, comment pouvez vous vous satisfaire en ne faisant aucune reflexion sur ce que le Roy vous fait temoigner, ni sur la priere de tous vos amis? Ce n'est pas moy seul qui vous supplie, Monsieur, de ne point prendre de resolution positive, ni donner point de telle reponse, mais de laisser faire un peu au temps, et de laisser penser ceux qui vous aiment, et cognoissent vos difficultés, au[s] moyens de les lever, et de vous faire rentrer parmi eux sans que cela vous fasse la moindre peine, a quoy my Lord Sunderland contribuera de son possible. Je vous assure que Sa Maj<sup>te</sup> le souhaite plus que qui que ce soit, et quil m'a ordonné de vous le dire. Voyez, je vous prie, comment vous le destitueriez dun homme en qui il prent tant de confiance quil vous en temoigne, et dans un temps ou sans doute les affaires sestablirront sur un piet a pouvoir attendre plus de repos et de tranquillité, moyennant que vous n'en retiriez pas les mains.

"Je ne scay si je fais trop peu de cas des chagrins que des esprits inquiets pourroi[en]t vous donner. Mais je suis absolument persuadé quil ne le tenteront pas; ce n'est point que je voulusse assurer quil n'en ayent pas l'envie, mais quil n'en ont le credit ni le pouvoir, et parce quil voyent que vostre innocence et sincerité lemportera tousjours sur des calomnies sans fondement.

"Comme mon depart approche, je vous prie que mon esloignement ne m'attire pas vostre oubli, mais au contraire, quant j'auray a soutenir dans cest employ le service et l'honneur

\* Lord Chamberlainship of the Household.

du Roy, et de la Nation, que vous m'accordiez de temps en temps vostre advis, que je vous assure que j'estimeray tousjours comme il le merite."

R. and answd. 5th [Jan.], 1697.

#### GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1697-8, Jan. 4, Dublin Castle.—Is glad to learn by letters from Lord Chancellor Methuen that Shrewsbury is able to see company, and even to hunt the fox.

Ansd. 15.

#### MANCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1697-8, Jan. 7-17, Venice.—“The last I gave your Grace the trouble [of] was of the 10th, n.s., from this place, and this is only that I might not be thought to be wanting or negligent, though I have little to acquaint you. The French Ambassador hath acted very civilly, and hath now been to make me a private visit, which I intend in the same manner to return. He is that Mr. de la Haye who was formerly at Constantinople with his father, that was Ambassador, and afterwards he had the same character. He lives here very private, and is esteemed a man of good parts, though having married a Venetian of mean condition, and formerly his mistress, hath much lessened it. I believe his allowance from France must be very small, else he would not be suffered to make so little a figure as he doth. I have just now received a compliment from the Spanish [Ambassador], with a desire to wait on me. I believe he was willing to see the steps the French made, he having been here this thirteen years.

“I have met with some disappointments in relation to my gondoles, which I make new. By the orders I had given, I did imagine they would have [been] done before I came hither, but I have found the contrary. I shall make my entry as soon as I can possible. I understand by Mr. Yard, your Grace hath received mine from Ausbourgh, and that you are now in the country, where I hope you will find that effect which is desired by all that hath [have] the honour to know you.”

Copy. R. 28 Jan.

#### PORTLAND to SHREWSBURY.

[1697-8,]<sup>o</sup> Jan. 8-18, Kensington.—“Jay receu lhonneur de la vostre due 5<sup>me</sup>. . . . Je suis tres aise de la resolution que vous avez prise. Je ne doute pas que les affaires ne tournent de maniere que vous ne surmontiez avec le temps les difficultez qui vous restent, pourveu que vostre santé vous le permette, comme je l'espere.

“Puisque vous l'approuvez ainssi, j'adresseray mes lettres a M<sup>r</sup> Secret<sup>y</sup> Vernon, et quant j'escriray a M<sup>r</sup> le D. de Shrewsbury

les lettres vous seront rendues ou vous serez, sans estre ouvertes. Je navois pas grand doute sur la chose, mais j'estois bien aise destre instruit de vos propres sentiments devant que de rien faire de cette nature.

“ Il est vray que Sir George Barchlet [Barclay] est a la teste de la Compagnie des Guardes, et lon dit que le prestre Herrisson ou Jonsson est fait Prieur dun Couvent anglois a Paris. Il est aisé de juger ce que nous avons a attendre tant que lon tiendra une telle conduite en France. Peut estre auray je de l'exterieur et des compliments, qui sont a bon marché, mais je ne mattends pas a des realitez. Mon voyage est tout fixé a Lundy, qui est aprez demain, sans faulte.”

#### MANCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1697-8, Jan. 14-24, Venice.—“ I did intend to have given your Grace an account that Tuesday next was the day agreed between me and the College to make my entry, but just now I have received a compliment from Mr. Venier, who is appointed to receive me, that it would be a great favour to him if I would defer it for some days longer. I could make no other answer but that, having fixed the day with the College, I could not alter it unless they did let me understand from them it was their desire. He is one of them, and I suppose I shall be obliged to put it off. It is not to be imagined the little policies they have for the benefit of their town, having been delayed in all my preparations as much as was possible with several messages, how it would be more for my honour to defer it till Lent, only in hopes of keeping all the strangers here some time longer. They have been under some fear lest I should not refuse their offer of being lodged and treated as formerly usual, and would have had me declared [declare] my intentions before, as Lord Faulconbridge did, but I thought it time enough after they had made the offer to let them know my mind. Accordingly they did proceed, and I have dispensed with it with this reason, that the Republic having been long engaged in a war, I was unwilling to put them to such an expense, which hath not a little obliged them.

“ The Spanish Ambassador, who is the Duke de Moles, a Neapolitan, hath been to make me a visit, which I have also returned. He is not in the least of the humour of a Spaniard, and hath done all the obliging things that was [were] possible. I understand this Republic did not well know how to act in relation to the King of Poland, but I believe the difficulty will be soon over, by reason the Pope hath now owned him, and a Nuntio is named to that purpose to go to Poland. General Steinaw is come from the Morea, and is disgusted, so hath asked leave to quit their service; it is uncertain whether it will be granted, by reason the Venetians will find it difficult to have another of such experience by the next campaign.

[P.S.] “ I have now received their answer, and they have considered better of it, and the day stands fixed for Tuesday next.”

R. 7th.



## MANCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1698, Jan. [21-]31, Venice.—“The weather hath continued so very bad, that I was obliged to put off making my entry, as last Tuesday, for whenever there are great winds, being to be received out of Venice at an Island, there is no going, but I hope nothing will prevent it next Monday. I shall soon see what the Republic will do in relation to our merchants.

“The news of the last post that the King was sending a squadron of seventeen men-of-war to the Mediterranean, will have very good effect all over Italy, as well as this place, and it is what will make his Majesty have justice done whenever it is demanded.

“I understand the Duke of St. Alban’s is gone to make a compliment on the marriage of the Duke of Burgundy. I cannot tell if his Majesty hath thoughts of doing the same to the Duke of Savoy. If so, at my return I might have that honour, with less expense than sending one from England, unless he is to reside there. I take the liberty only to mention this to your Grace, and shall submit myself wholly to whatever you shall think most proper and convenient.”

R. 7 Feb. Ansd. 12 Feb.

## SIR LAMBERT BLACKWELL to SHREWSBURY.

1697-8, [Jan. 23-]Feb. 2, Genoa.—“The four cavaglieers appointed by the Senate, accompanied with above 200 of the nobility, came to receive me. We all walked to the palace, as is usual here in such cases, vast numbers of litters and chairs following. The streets from my house to the palace were lined with spectators; all the windows and balconies filled with ladies. Before the palace the soldiers were drawn up, and I was saluted by the officers, also the Swiss guards, who marched with their halbards. When I came to the Great Hall of audience, the Doge upon his throne under a canopy of state and 24 Senators all in their formalities rose up, uncovered, and met me about four paces, then returned to their seats, and an armchair within the throne opposite to the Duke was placed for me. We sat down and covered together. Their Secretary stood on my left hand, to whom (after a short compliment to the Throne) I delivered his Majesty’s credential letter; he carried it to the Doge, who read the direction, viewed the outside of it with demonstrations of great respect and returned it to the Secretary, who took his place on my left hand, standing and uncovered. Then I made my speech to them in Italian (having found that Sir John Finch and other envoys formerly did it in same language), to which the Duke (or Doge) answered in name of the Republic with such declarations of obedience to his Majesty and esteem for the King’s subjects as are impossible to be so well expressed in English. After that I returned some few compliments in reply to his florid expressions, and rose up, as did the Doge and Senators, being all uncovered; they accompanied me without the rails of the Throne to the

middle of the Great Hall. There we parted, they walked back to the Throne, and I towards the door, where I turned about and received the Doge and Senators' last salutes. The nobility then accompanying me through several rooms downstairs, I stopped at the bottom (as is usual) whilst they all passed by, and severally made their compliments to me. Then the four cavaglieers deputed by the Republic (who stood behind me whilst the ceremonies were passing) and Master of the Ceremonies waited on me to my litter, which being followed by a number of others and chairs, I returned home (with acclamations from the mob). The gentlemen of the nation and French Protestants who accompanied me I invited to supper, and we were entertained with drums, trumpets, and all sorts of music till after midnight. I shall be now employed for four or five days in receiving visits from the nobility, and then I will put in a memorial to redress such grievances as his Majesty's subjects have suffered, copy whereof shall send your Grace."

MANCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1698, [Jan. 28-] Feb. 7, n.s., Venice.—“ [By] my last of Jan. 31st I acquainted your Grace that by reason of the ill weather my entry was put off till the 3rd, this style, which day I was received at St. Spirito by Mr. Venier, accompanied with fifty Senators. The next I was to have had my audience, but it rained so very fast, that it was deferred till the day after. I have sent your Grace the compliment I made them, and also their answer, which I was at the College this day to receive. At my first audience the Doge answered me in general terms, as from himself, with great respect and honour for the King, and I believe they are very desirous of his Majesty's friendship.

“ I shall soon now lay before them those matters relating to our trade, and what I have further in my instructions, and in a month shall think of leaving this place. The manner of my reception Mr. Stanyan will trouble your Grace with, and I have been careful to insist on all points of ceremonies as ever had been done to any Ambassador, which they was [were] ready to agree to. I should think myself very happy if I should have your Grace's approbation of my proceedings in this place, having ever been desirous of your good opinion.”

R. 14 Feb.

SIR LAMBERT BLACKWELL to SHREWSBURY.

1697-8, [Jan. 30-] Feb. 9, Genoa.—“ I presumed last post to give your Grace the particulars of my public audience, and then mentioned my design of entering upon business (many being the laments which this Factory have laid before me). The Senate having appointed their Secretary to wait on me, we had two hours' conference, which he desired might be drawn up into a memorial. I have therefore put together the most material points, and shall present them tomorrow, copy whereof do inclose for your Grace's perusal, and after the Senate's reply shall be able to

guess how far they are inclined to do his Majesty's subjects justice, and accordingly beg your Lordship's commands how far I ought to proceed.

"French letters from Tripoly say those Corsaires were arming all their privateers to the number of twenty, and seven of them from 24 to 50 guns, which makes Consul Loddington apprehensive of a breach with us. This French Envoy hath not yet been to visit me, but all other public ministers, also the grandes of Spain, and a great number of this nobility have performed that respect, but being omitted by the French envoy gives room for these people to discourse and wonder why all the places in Flanders are not yet surrendered."

R. 27th.

#### JO. METHUEN TO SHREWSBURY.

1698, Feb. 3, Dublin.—"I have been unwilling to disturb you with the particulars of our affairs during our struggle, but our Session being over, I hope you will pardon my giving you a short account of our success.

"The last Session our endeavour was to put an end to all party and faction, hoping to have everybody united for the King's service, and that was indeed in great measure then done; but before this Session there was a party formed against the King's affairs or any other settlement by Parliament, very considerable for the number, but more from the heads and the gentlemen engaged in it upon that account. This party was carried on with great industry, and did not only oppose in the matters of the Army and the Bill for preservation of the King's person (as I hear hath been pretended), but in all points, as whether a Supply, the quantum of that Supply, the manner of raising it, endeavouring to lay it on the grants, then on the quit-rents, &c., by setting on foot a *Habeas corpus* Bill, votes against quartering the Army in private houses, and at last a vote to increase the pay of the Army, and everything that might break the Session. In this condition there was no remedy but to unite those who were well affected to the King's service, and would zealously carry it on, by all the assurances of the King's good intentions to the country, and of his approbation of their service. This I mention so particularly, to shew your Grace how necessary it is his Majesty should distinguish between those who served with zeal in so nice an occasion, and those who opposed his service earnestly to the last hour.

"We have, however, been able to hinder the greatest attempts of the party, and to conclude our Session by passing many good laws for the country, as well as three Bills very advantageous to the Crown, not only for the Supply, but by the first settling a land tax of £120,000, by four six months' payments in two years, by fixing a sum certain on every county, and on every barony or hundred in each county. We have made a land tax, certain, equal, easy to be raised in the country, and easy for the form to pass in Parliament; so that this tax being capable of being



doubled, and made payable by quarterly payments (the whole two years now being not above eighteen pence in the pound), the the Crown will on all great occasions be readily and certainly supplied by this method. I am sure there is no need to mention to your Grace how long such a method hath been endeavoured in England without the wished success.

“By the Bill for the additional Duties we shall make such accommodation for the Army as to render them very easy to the country.

“Your Grace was advised how many difficulties attended the Bill for laying the duty on the woollen manufacture; but the House not proceeding effectually in their own method, I was so bold to adventure and so fortunate to find an expedient to get the Bill we framed received in the House and passed, and brought up by the Speaker, and presented to the throne for the Royal Assent, by which means the Sole Right is much more removed from all controversy than by my Lord Capell’s expedient, which was a Bill to continue a duty of Excise granted the Session before for one year longer, and was in the very numerical words agreed by themselves, all but the day of commencement of the duty.

“It is too long to lay before you now the state of the Revenue, but it is such that, with the money now given, the King will bear the whole charge of the Government, and subsist his Army very well (if it doth not exceed 12,000 men) for three years, without being in debt above one hundred thousand pounds at the end of the three years, which a Parliament will most readily supply, the rather because it will be a debt then due, and not money advanced, as it now was. This consideration is of great moment in regard of what follows.

“Although we have avoided a breach this Session, yet by the debates and attempts in both Houses, by the knowledge of persons and designs I have gotten in this troublesome management, it is plain that people are in such temper here that there is much more to be feared than hoped. The Commons are possessed with a desire of imitating an English Parliament, and not only treat of England as upon an equal foot, but treat the Crown in the same manner, as appears by their pretences to the Sole Right, *Habeas Corpus* Bill, votes against the Army, and above all by their uneasiness under Poyning’s Law; and although the several parties differ amongst themselves, yet they agree in desiring to be independent of England, and believing themselves so in right.

“The House of Lords carry all these points higher than the Commons, and beside pretend to an entire judicature and an intolerable use of their privilege. They, under that colour, put the Bishop of Derry in possession of the lands in question, and had done the same for my Lady Roscommon, if we had not gotten the privilege of some of the Commons opposed, and engaged the two Houses in conferences that could never have an end. The Lords were hardly persuaded to forbear taking notice of what was done by the Lords in England, and passing extraordinary votes to assert their own jurisdiction, and have

made at last an Address to have some old Acts of Parliament printed, which they conceive favour their independence, and is chiefly aimed at a pretended Act of Parliament made in the latter end of H. 6th, when the Duke of York was here and about to dethrone the King.

“Of the several parties the most formidable are the Scots in the North, and the English joined in interest with them; they are very numerous, strongly united, and opposed everything in the Parliament that the King desired, or was for the settlement of Ireland and hindering a breach with England; and indeed they seem to have views not proper to mention in a letter. In this condition it seems hardly possible to manage a Parliament where the King should be in any necessity of them, most of the King’s servants being really of the adverse party; Mr. Savage alone having done more prejudice to the King’s service than any ten men of the contrary party, being trusted by the Government, and then either betraying everything by giving it up or by opposing it.

“I believe this condition of affairs will necessitate my going to England after our business is over here, but I do not yet know whether the King will order me. There is yet a more nice matter between my Lord Marquis and my Lord Gallway, more unfit to write, and which if continued will quickly ruin this Government. My Lord Marquis is gotten in other hands, and all this Session hath preserved an entire open friendship with Mr. Savage and some that have opposed our affairs, and thereby given courage to the party and much discouraged our friends. The consequence of this makes some different proceedings between the conduct of my Lords Justices, which, it may be, will wear away, and my Lord Marquis come to himself, but, if not, will be fatal to him here. This, with many other considerations, make[s] me think the King will think of some change, and if your Grace will please to remember what I had the honour to speak to you of, you may be assured it may be with the entire satisfaction of my Lord Gallway, and, as I believe, to the great advantage of England and this kingdom.”

Ansd. March first, 1697.

#### MANCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1698, Feb. 4-14, Venice.—“I have been taken up this last week in the usual visits of ceremony of the Spanish and French Ambassadors. The Recivitor of Malta, who is in the nature of Envoy here, hath not been with me. I understand the Grand Maitre has directed him to act in this case as the Pope’s Nuntio, who never can visit any public minister from England, as your Grace knows; besides, he says the King has never notified his accession to the Crown to them. The true reason I rather believe is their zeal for their religion at St. German’s. I intend on Monday next to go to the College, where, as soon as I have their answer, I shall not fail to acquaint your Grace.

“The last post from Flanders brought no letters from England, which I believe was occasioned by contrary winds. The news we have from Messina is that the 7th Dec. my Lord Pagett received orders from the Grand Vizier to repair to Adrianople. The cause of this invitation is supposed to arise from the Grand Sig[nor’s] inclination to a peace, the country being reduced to great poverty. I am in hopes of receiving, before I leave this place, some directions from your Grace, which I shall punctually observe.”

R. 24th.

SIR L. BLACKWELL TO SHREWSBURY.

1697-8, Feb. [5-]15, Genoa.—Has delivered his memorial to the Senate. They seem inclined to comply. 150 ladies waited on his wife, and double that number of gentlemen on him. The French Envoy came last. Would gladly get forward to Florence, but must wait till the Great Duke returns thither; he is now at Pisa.

R. 1 March.

ABRAHAM STANYAN TO SHREWSBURY.

1697-8, Feb. 11, o.s., Venice.—“Last post I gave your Grace an account of my Lord Ambassador’s public entry and first audience here, and now I am to acquaint you of a second which his Lordship had on Tuesday, the 8th inst., wherein by a long memorial, which he left with the Doge, he represented to him the remaining points of his instructions, to which they returned an answer last night in general terms only to every head, as your Grace will perceive by their answer, of which my Lord Ambassador will send you a copy, as well as of his memorial. However, they give his Excellency reason to hope for a more particular one, as soon as the matters can be enquired into; if they should not, he intends to go to the College in [a] few days to put them in mind of it again. They profess themselves to be full of zeal and esteem for his Majesty, but we shall be able to judge better of their sincerity when we have their further answer. However, their treasures are so much exhausted by this long war they are engaged in, that I may venture to prophesy they will hardly be brought to make such reparations as we demand; if they are, it is wholly to be attributed to the news of an English squadron’s coming into the Mediterranean, of which they are mighty solicitous to know the occasion.

“My Lord Ambassador designs in a few days to visit the Dogeresse in ceremony, after the example of the French and Spanish Ambassadors. It was neither necessary nor usual till they made it so, but since they have begun it, my Lord cannot omit it without affronting the Doge.

“Yesterday my Lord received two letters from the Prince and Princess of Denmark to the Doge, which ought to have been delivered at the first audience, with the credentials, but their Royal Highnesses, it seems, did not think of it till very lately. However, my Lord Ambassador will take an opportunity of presenting them, though he is sufficiently puzzled for an excuse.



“My Lord begins now to look homewards, and will certainly leave this place in a month’s time, unless he receive orders to the contrary from your Grace. The Republic has not yet named a resident for England, though it’s commonly said Sig<sup>te</sup> Vignoli will be the man, he having been formerly there in the same quality. When they have named one, I will presume to request your Grace’s favour in procuring the same employment for me here, as I took the liberty of hinting to you in one of my former letters.”

R. 1 March.

MANCHESTER TO SHREWSBURY.

1697-8, Feb. 11-21, Venice.—“I understand by the honour of yours of January 15 that your Grace has received several of mine, the last being the 3rd, n.s. I have now laid before the College all matters contained in my instructions, except the case of Mr. Rider, which I should not have omitted had it not been more for his service, it being of a long standing, and the methods they have proceeded in not very justifiable nor regular, besides so many in the like condition, the Republic could not possible [possibly] have granted it without doing the same to others; but a more private way is proposed, which he is more likely to succeed in, which Mr. Stanian hath acquainted him with. I send your Grace a copy of what I said, and also of the memorials that I delivered at the same time, since which I have received no answer, though I am in hopes of having one more particular, this being, as your Grace will see, very general.

“I shall have occasion in few days of going to present the letters from the Prince and Princess of Denmark, which by some mistake was not given me when I took my leave, and are but now come to my hands, and shall then take notice in such a manner that they may see I do still expect some further resolutions, though I fear nothing is to be done here but by time; and as it would be a great advantage to our trade these things were granted, and also to this State if they would consider their own interest, so I cannot but think a Resident, which I took the liberty to mention to your Grace in my former letters, might be very convenient, there being already a discourse that the Republic doth intend one for England. I must desire your Grace will let Mr. Secretary Vernon acquaint the King with my proceedings, since I find your health will not yet permit you to come to town. I shall soon see what I shall be able to do, and then shall take my leave and return by France to England.”

*Copy.* R. 1 March.

SIR L. BLACKWELL TO SHREWSBURY.

1697-8, Feb. [12-]22, Genoa.—“I have yet received no answer from the Senate to my memorial. . . . Their Secretary was with me to desire I would countenance a request they design making his Majesty, viz., that this Republic may be included in the general peace; from whence I argue they know themselves

guilty; and, indeed, their supplying France with corn during the late war (with many other particulars in favour of the French) they are jealous to be called to an account for, though some of them, as Mr. Consul Kirke informs me, have had confidence to say that England is too far off, and that any excuse in answer to our demands have (*sic*) been formerly accepted. . . . My aim is only at the King's honour and nation's advantage, who have been long imposed upon by the Italian policy; for, by what I find, this Factory have not had any one act of justice done them by this Government for many years, whereas whatever the French demand, though contrary to the constitution of their laws, they have immediately granted."

*Endorsed*: 12-22 Feb. . . . R. 6 March.

#### THE EARL OF MANCHESTER'S SPEECH TO THE SENATE OF VENICE.

[1697-8, Feb.]—"Copy of my Speech to the College.

"Most Serene Prince,—The great honour and respect their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Denmark have for this most Serene Republic, and their desires of corresponding particularly to the civilities they received from it, bring me this day to the College, to present to your Serenity these letters from their Royal Highnesses, which though by some mistake are but lately come to my hands, yet your Serenity may be assured they did never intend to omit the first opportunity of declaring their good will and affection to this Serene Republic.

"I take also this occasion to acquaint your Serenity, that the answer which was sent me by one of your Secretaries to the memorial I lately delivered to you confirms me more in the opinion that this Serene Republic is desirous of continuing a good correspondence with the King my master, since I perceive by it that the matters contained therein are referred to the consideration of the proper magistrates, to whom, I doubt not, they will appear so reasonable, that I persuade myself I shall have such satisfaction in every particular before I take my leave that nothing will be able to disunite or alienate the King my master from the interest of this most Serene Republic."

#### MANCHESTER TO SHREWSBURY.

1697-8, Feb. 18-28, Venice.—"In my last [of] Feb. 21, n.s., I acquainted your Grace that I had received letters from the Prince and Princess of Denmark to the Republic, since when I have presented them, making the best excuse I could, especially being to imagine what they contained, no copy of them being sent to me. I was also under some difficulty how to behave myself, by reason I had no directions from your office. I send your Grace a copy of what I said on this occasion, where you will find I took notice of their answer to my memorial, lest they might have believed that general words would be sufficient, which is often their custom when they are unwilling to grant what is desired. I am since satisfied they do intend me one more

particular. I have asked nothing but what will be to the advantage of this State, as well as our trade, though it may not be the interest of a few private persons and inferior courts. These things have been endeavoured above this twenty years without success, and if I have that good fortune it is wholly on the account that they are very desirous of his Majesty's friendship.

"I hope by the next post I shall be able to let your Grace know the time I intend to take my leave, being willing to see some issue of these matters, if I can. I have thoughts of returning by Turin, which is much the nearest, yet shall only pass through it, unless I receive some directions from your Grace; otherwise I do not know well how to avoid waiting on the Duke, and that may not be proper. I hope at my return to find your Grace perfectly recovered."

R. 6 March.

#### MANCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1697-8, [Feb. 25-] March 7, n.s., Venice.—"I send your Grace the answer I received from the Senate to the letters of the Prince and Princess, where also they give me hopes as if they would grant what I have desired of them. In case I hear not soon from them, I shall once more press them, and then shall take my leave, which I believe will be about ten days. I have received a letter from Mr. Secretary Vernon, where I find the King would not have me make any long stay here, which I shall obey, being very willing to leave this place, though the weather has been so extreme bad, with much snow, that I fear I shall find it ill passing the Alps to Lyons."

R. 20th.

#### SIR L. BLACKWELL to SHREWSBURY.

1697-8, [Feb. 26-] March 8, Genoa.—Has had no answer from the Republic. They hope to tire his patience, "as they formerly did Mr. Bernard Greenville and Sir Thomas Deerham." Represented to the Secretary that the request of Mons. St. Olon, when Envoy here from the French Court, for the release of slaves, was granted immediately; and referred to a letter from the Senate to the King, full of doubtful arguments against Mr. Consul Kirke's pretensions. It is plain that the Bank of St. George had the advantage of the sum pretended by the Consul.

R. 28th.

#### THE VIZIER of the OTTOMAN EMPIRE to KING WILLIAM III.

[1698, Feb.,] Adrianople.—Has received the King's letters by his Ambassador, Lord Paget, announcing that his mediation had been accepted by Cæsar (the Emperor) and his allies. The States General, by their Resident, the Lord de Collier, have assented to the mediation. The Emperor does not however show himself



disposed to conclude peace. The writer's exalted master, on the other hand, is willing to do so, and proposals to be submitted to the Emperor have been delivered to the King's Ambassador.

*Translation.* R. 6 March, 1697-8.

MANCHESTER TO SHREWSBURY.

1698, March 4-14, Venice.—“According to what I mentioned to your Grace in my last I have acquainted the College that I should be obliged to take my leave the next week, and that I was desirous I might have their answer to those matters I had proposed to them; [to] which they returned that they should always be ready to give me audience, and that also they would do their endeavour to satisfy me in those particulars, so that in very few days I expect to hear from them.

“I understand that the Venetian Ambassador at Paris has given the Republic this account, that my Lord Portland in his two audience[s] with the French King did propose the removal of the late King [James II.] and the disbanding the Irish in his service, and had pressed him in it, but that the French King had denied it, and would not agree to any such proposal.

“The preparations of the French makes [make] great discourse here and all over Italy, and as it occasions conjectures of several sorts, so by some it is believed the design is against Geneva, and that he intends to assist the Duke of Savoy in the taking of it, which may be probable by reason it is a place the French have long had thoughts of, besides the great zeal he shows in extirpating the Protestants.

“My Lord Pagett having had several audiences of the Grand Vizier at Adri[a]nople, the account we have here, that it is in relation to a peace, which the Republic would be glad of, makes them more willing to show any favour to the English, as I have perceived in several matters relating to our merchants, since they are in hopes of having it by the means of the King. I presume to trouble your Grace with what passes here, though I am sensible what I can write will be of little use, and very imperfect.

[P.S.] “We want three posts from England.”

R. 26th.

SIR L. BLACKWELL TO SHREWSBURY.

1697-8, March [5-]15, Genoa.—“The Senate . . . summoned the *Consiglio Grande*, and after several meetings they resolved to comply only with that particular in my memorial about releasing slaves, having freed two of his Majesty's subjects from their galleys, where one of them had served two, and the other three years, not for any crime committed, but, being heretics, and owing five pounds sterling 'twixt them both, were condemned to the galleys without any limit, and might have remained during their lives had not this favourable opportunity offered for their release-ment. I have put them passengers on board an English ship bound for London.

“ The *Consiglio Grande* ordered their Secretary to be with me to excuse non-compliance with the other articles in my memorial, and he brought many trifling arguments, which I prayed him to put in writing, as he hath promised me this day, so per next post your Grace shall not only have a copy of them, but of my answer likewise. And then I will depart for Florence, presuming your Grace will send me his Majesty’s further commands about these affairs, it being morally impossible to have any justice done here but what is forced from them ; and the reason is plain, for all the government being trading men, and linked together by marriages, there is not any dispute but some of the Council are the parties concerned, who by their relations and friends make such opposition as either to tire the patience of strangers or condemn them, though never so contrary to reason ; [so] that when they comply not with the French or Spaniard, the first threaten bombing, and the latter seizing the Genouese effects, which occasions the redress of their grievances. An instance of this very lately happened, when they gave a sentence in favour of the Milanese for about 20,000 [ducats], which had been depending some years before, and could not by fair means be brought to any conclusion. These people are now very apprehensive that the Duke of Savoy will make a new demand of Savona, and some say the arming of Tollon is for that purpose.”

R. 28th March.

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1697-8, March 9-19, Bruxelles.—“ I have not done myself the honour to write to your Grace a good while, being ashamed of my idle and useless ministry here, which does not give me so much as an occasion to be troublesome to you. However, I will now, as in duty bound, give your Grace an account of what we are and what we are not doing here.

“ So soon as ever the Peace was signed, we thought of nothing but enjoying the ease and quiet and security of it. We dismounted the few Spanish troops which were left, and now all our cavalry begs a-foot. With the help of the Holland battalions and of the Elector’s troops, we put garrisons into the frontier towns which the French have restored ; but there is neither artillery, nor ammunition, nor any provisions put as yet into any of those places. The States of Holland sent Mr. Dyckvelt hither to press the Elector and these ministers to provide for the security of these towns, and he has been labouring and chiding a month or two, but is never the better. If the Hollanders will furnish the frontiers, they may ; the Spaniards never will. I am persuaded the French did consent the more easily to surrender these places, knowing they might take ’em again whenever they please.

“ I cannot but observe how our neighbours of the paÿs de Liege behaved themselves. So soon as ever the peace was proclaimed the States met and resolved to reform their troops. The Prince, I mean the Elector of Cologne, said it was impossible to secure the country without some forces, &c. They said they would

keep none, and broke them all immediately to a 1,000 men, which were in the garrisons, even without paying the officers their arrears. Even the wise States of Holland, out of an old principle of frugality, made a very great reform, before the French had evacuated Luxembourg, and Mons, and Dinant. They have kept but one regiment of drago[o]ns on horseback, and not above 3,000 horse in all. The spirit of reforming went so far that all the great towns of Brabant and Flanders have actually pulled up and sold all their palisades, their barriers, &c.

“The French are now making their reform, which they have, methinks, promoted or retarded according as the news came of the King of Spain’s health, which is, I believe, at present the great spring which moves all the French designs. I believe that was the occasion of the sea preparations which the French began lately, and which they do continue yet. One could not well believe otherwise, so long as the greatest preparations were made at Marseilles and Tholon, but at present I am assured that all hands are at work at Dunkerque to fit out there as many ships as they can ; there are also a great many troops on that frontier, as if they had some design to make use of ’em.

“What is certain is, that the French King has this day more men and more ships ready, and more money in his exchequer, than all the Princes who were lately allied against him. That alliance is disbanded, and no new one made ; nor no measures taken yet for a good guarantee of the peace. The States of Holland have indeed made a new treaty with Suede, into which both parties desire the King of England may enter. The Imperialists also are now beginning to hearken to some proposals of entering into a general guarantee.

“In the mean time the French ministers are busy in all the Courts of Europe. They have sent the ablest man they have to Madrid, where the greatest game is to [be] played, and where the ill health of the King gives great expectations to all those who pretend to share in the succession. The Queen of Spain, who has [a] great share in the government, is very eager to get into a nearer friendship with England, and would fain help our King to a wife. She offered first one of the Emperor’s daughters, and afterwards some of her Lutheran cousins, but his Majesty would not be tempted.

“My Lord Portland has had great success at Paris as to the beauty and magnificence of his equipage and his train, and the splendour of his entry and public audience. His person also and his ways have been very taking, both with the King, the Court, and the town, so that he has received great honours and great distinctions. His Excellency was not so happy in his first negotiation there, which was an attempt to remove King James a little farther. I fear my Lord entered a little brusky on that matter, and had the mortification of a denial. I fear his Excellency will find wonderful caresses, and obtain nothing which is material. If he does not find the same kind reception at his return to London, or if he finds another more caressed than himself, I fear he will not be able to bear the Court.



“Our Elector’s envoyé is at last gone hence for London, and will be sorry not to find your Grace there, who are so much the ornament of our Court that strangers miss you mightily. This envoyé is much in the confidence of his master, is a man of parts and cunning, but loves himself, his ease, and his pleasures above all things.

“The Prince of Vaudemont, who was General of our armies here, and next to the Elector in the Government here, who had a very great estate left him by his father, and has spent above four millions of this country money at Bruxelles, is now going to Milan, but cannot raise money enough to pay his debts here, and to defray the charges of his journey.

“Several of our English, who were driven out by the late Act of Parliament, are stragglng in all the towns of this country, and I believe they are already very weary of their travels. My Lord Ailesbury, Sir G. Maxwell, and Peter Cook are here, and Mr. Abell. If it were not for a coffee-house and my Lady Dona, who is left here by her husband, I believe they would hang themselves all four.

“I must now make an humble request to your Grace. I have been here above six years, and have not stirred from my post. I have sent the last English regiment and the last sick or stragglng soldier home, and I beg leave to come home myself; which favour I do now desire of your Grace, and of my Lord Ranelagh. I must hasten my journey, I fear, since the resolution of the Select Committee, the 25th past, to postpone all our foreign debts, will make it impossible for me to stay here any longer. I am I fear under an indispensable necessity of coming to London.”

Ansd. 5th Ap.

#### MANCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

[16]98, March 11-21, Venice.—“It is to no end, I find, to expect any longer the answer of the Republic to the matters I have proposed to them, for were their promises sincere, they might have long before this come to some resolution, after the many instances I have made to them. This morning I sent to desire audience of *congé* for tomorrow, which they have agreed to, though I believe it was what they did not expect, though I had acquainted them fourteen days before that I should be obliged about this time to take my leave. In case they do intend to be more particular, they will have yet an opportunity in their answer to what I shall say, which must be first debated in the Senate. The next being Holy week, I could not have had audience, which made me resolve not to delay any longer. I cannot tell but they reserve these matters for their Resident, it being thought they will soon name one; the certainty of which cannot be yet known. I shall proceed in making my visits to the Ministers, and, as soon as my brother is a little able, having been dangerously ill of a high fever, leave this place. We want five posts from England, which makes me impatient to know if your Grace has any further commands.”

R. 28th.

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1698, [March 24-] April 3, s.n., Bruxelles.—“I was very glad to hear that your Grace was at Windsor, and I hope your health will permit you to come to London, or that his Majesty will return to Windsor. The last letters from Madrid give a terrible account of the affairs there. The King is grown very weak, both in body and mind. The Queen has strengthened her party with the Conte d’Oropesa; but while she was at her devotions, her enemies got an order signed by the King to send away the new regiment of guards. She got the order soon altered, though not revoked, and the regiment had orders to halt at Toledo.

“The French seem by their preparations everywhere to expect the hour of the dissolution of that monarchy, and they are ready to seize on all the branches of it. They do actually besiege the monarchy, both by sea and by land, and all the rest of Europe seems to look on with wonderful indifference. We have more troops here upon our frontiers than we have had all the war, and the French had (*sic*) yet reformed very little. For my part, I expect to hear the news of the King of Spain’s death from the Mareschal de Boufflers at the head of an army coming to take possession. In the mean time the Parliament of England is busy about trifles, when it might be making preparations for securing Mexique and Peru.

“I did in my last letter humbly beg your Grace’s leave to come kiss your hands at London. I have a very great load of accounts upon me. I have little to do here now, and I would gladly give an account of what I have been doing six years.”

Ansd. 5th, o.s.

WINCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1698, March 25, Dublin Castle.—“I was in hopes to have heard that your Grace had returned with the King from Windsor, and am concerned that you had any return of spitting of blood, and hope you will hear (*sic*) no more of it, but am afraid that fox-hunting is a little too violent for you. Mr. Rooper has returned me Bonne, which I told your Grace on when I had the honour to wait on you at Grafton, but she is stifled, so quite spoiled for running, but I intend to breed on her, and if you please to command any of the whelps, I will be sure to take care and send them safe to you.

“Mr. Secretary Vernon has writ to us that my Lord Jersey expected his third part of the salary here, upon which we made all the inquiry we could, and by all the precedents we could find, when there was [were] but two on the place, the whole entertainment of a Lord Lieutenant went to them, and the third had no part of it until he came here to be sworn, all which precedents we have transmitted to Mr. Secretary Vernon. As for what is past, my Lord Gallway and I have expended the whole to this time, the time of the sitting of the Parliament being very expensive.

“If the King’s affairs requires [require] my Lord Jersey’s stay longer in England, his Majesty will have a great many ways of gratifying my Lord Jersey; and since we shall have all the business and expense on us, I am in hopes it will be so much to his Majesty’s satisfaction that he will, by your Grace’s mediation, let us enjoy the same that others has [have] done before us on like occasions.” . . .

R. March 25. Ansd. Ap. 4.

#### GALWAY TO SHREWSBURY.

1698, March 26, Dublin Castle.—Heard with joy of his arrival at Windsor, and hoped he would follow the King to London. Is sorry to learn that he has had a fresh attack of blood-spitting. Hopes he will not take too much exercise.

A letter from Lord Winchester will inform him of the pretension of Lord Jersey to a third of the appointments of the Government. It is said he alleges precedents. Cannot find one in his favour. “J’ay esté dans le mesme cas, ayant esté nommé pour uenir icy plus de quatre mois auant que d’y estre uenu, et ayant le mesme auantage que my Lord Jersey, par la comission expedieé pour my [Lor]d Montrath, my [Lor]d Drogheda, et moy, qui m’auoit mesme cousté plus de cent cinquante liures sterlings, sans que i’en aye iamais tiré aucun auantage.

“Le uous prie de considerer que sy le Roy nous oblige de laisser un tiers des apointements, il faut que nous diminuyons au moins un tiers des depences publiques, que nous ne pourons pas supporter en l’absence de my [Lor]d Jersey; ce qui ne sera pas honorable pour le Gouuernement.

“Le Roy a beaucoup d’autres moyens pour dedomager my [Lor]d Jersey de ce qu’il pert icy, iusques à ce qu’il y uiene supporter sa part des affaires et des depences, et qu’il y iouisse en mesme temps de sa part des apointements. Cependant, my Lord, le Roy est le maistre; ie le seruiray tousiours le mieus que ie pouray, avec ce qu’il plaira à S. M. de me doner, qui sera tousiours plus que ie ne merite.”

R. Ap. 7th. Ansd. 13.

#### WINCHESTER TO SHREWSBURY.

1698, April 5, Dublin Castle.—“There was a correspondence that Sir J. Trenchard had at Brest, of (*sic*) which the bearer was acquainted with, and if your Grace thinks it may be of any use to the King’s affairs to continue it, of which you will be the best judge, when he has laid the matter before (*sic*); and he will likewise lay before you his pretensions for his service in this correspondence, hoping to be better rewarded for the time to come; for Sir J. Trenchard dying, he came short of what was intended him.”

*Endorsed by Shrewsbury*: Received at Grafton, May 9th, not by the hands of any person, but by the post. Ansd. 11th May.



THE GRAND DUKE of TUSCANY to [SHREWSBURY].

[1698? May 23-] June 2, Florence.—Has received his letter by Sir [L.] Blackwell, his Majesty's Envoy extraordinary. Desires the continuance of his Majesty's goodwill and protection.  
*French; with copy.*

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1698, [June 26-] July 6, s.n., Bruxelles.—“It is purely out of respect and modesty that I do not trouble your Grace in your retreat, and because we do nothing here which deserves your attention.

“Our Elector is gone this day to visit Charleroy, Namur, and Luxembourg, having already been at Courtray, Aath, and Mons, soon after that they were restored by the French; but his Highness will not find one barrel of powder in any of those places which are lately surrendered. 'Tis certain the Spaniards are not able to put any provisions into any of their places, and therefore the States of Holland were willing to advance the funds necessary for that service; but though Mr. Dyckvelt has been here these eight months upon this business, he has not yet been able to finish his negotiation; so that if the King of Spain had died when we were afraid of it, or if he should die yet, there is neither powder, nor bullet, nor cannon, nor musket in any of our places. On the other side, the French are crowded on all the Spanish frontiers, as if they were going to take possession. They have reformed and broke the worst of their troops, but have filled up and recruited the rest.

“I went as far as Valenciennes to meet my Lord Portland, and accompanied him as far as Dunkerque. We found all their places and all their troops in wonderful order. I was witness to such honours and such distinctions showed to my Lord as never were done to any Ambassador, and it's certain that his Lordship was more caressed by the King of France and all the Court than was ever any minister of any Prince. We must not attribute all that to the stark love and kindness of the French King, but I believe a great deal of it is owing to the designs they have upon the succession of the Spanish monarchy, which does at present, I believe, employ all the French politics, and determine all that King's thoughts. We are persuaded here that the King of Spain has recovered a great deal of health at Toledo; but the French do certainly reckon that he cannot live long, and they act everywhere upon that principle. They are preparing a great camp at Compeigne (*sic*), to have an army ready upon occasion. In the mean time the Conte de Harcour gains ground, they say, at Madrid. The Spaniards are told that if they give themselves to a son of France, he will be able to sustain their choice, and hold the monarchy united, which no other pretender can do; and this is what all the Spaniards listen to.

“The Queen alone has supported the German interest at Madrid, but the French endeavour to gain her also; at the same time they endeavour to ruin her credit. Her Majesty has lost

her best servant in the Admirante, whom the King ordered to remain behind him at Toledo, which was not more surprising and disagreeable to the Admirante than to the Queen herself; and this is the more remarkable, because it is the first time the King has done anything so contrary to the inclinations of the Queen.

“Now 'tis wonderful, my Lord, that in this critical situation, when France is so ready to seize on the whole Spanish monarchy, all the rest of the world is looking on, and expecting the fatal hour, without entering into any manner of counsels, or taking any measures for anything. The Imperialists, who are the most concerned, seem so very indifferent, or so very secure; and they are really so very impotent, that I could wish our King would play a sure game, and enter into such measures as may be reasonable with the French themselves, and set a son of France upon the Spanish throne, upon the best terms we can. 'Tis almost treason perhaps to say so, my Lord, but it is impossible to do better, I fear.

“The galleons are safely arrived at Cadiz, except one which perished by the way; and the Dutch East India Company have ten more ships arrived, which bring a great deal more money to Holland than the galleons bring to Spain. We have a great many silly people fled hither by virtue of the late Act, for having been in France; but I am really ashamed that the world should see what weak and senseless folks can give jealousy and disturbance to the Government in England.

“I did lately send two chests of wine to London for your Grace, which are of a white Burgundy called Vin de Mulseau, which were reckoned the best wines of the last year, and the most in fashion. I wish they may come safe, and I pray excuse the liberty which I took.”

[THE MARQUIS OF] NORMANBY TO [SHREWSBURY].

[1698, July.]—Remarks on love and friendship. “In this they are both equal, in being both subject to kind quarrels, short coldnesses, and jealousy; which you and I, my Lord, have found by experience, and is the occasion of this grave preamble, only to assure you that whatever has happened of such things between us, there was still on my side a substantial fund at bottom, a certain root of inclination and esteem, that was ever apt to spring up again faster than all the mischief-makers of a Court (and that is a bold word) were able to keep it down.”

*Endorsed by S.:* Recd. in July. Ansd. 11th July, 98.

ROCHESTER TO SHREWSBURY.

1698, Aug. 1, Newparke.— . . . “I will not disguise my brother's circumstances to a person of your great honour, who hath begun to speak to me of them; but what his condition will determine him to part with at present, I cannot certainly tell.” . . .

Recd. 4th.

## ROCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1698, Aug. 11, Newparke.— . . . “I am of opinion that Cornbury will be sold, but my brother<sup>a</sup> hath no mind to part with it, if he can avoid it, and he desires a little more time to resolve upon it. . . . The report of my thoughts of purchasing it was not without ground, but, upon my word, my pretensions shall be no hindrance to your designs, for the truth is, it is a noble seat, with a very fine command, and a small revenue belonging to it, which may in all respects be properer for your Grace than me.” . . .

Ansd. 15.

## JERSEY to [SHREWSBURY].

1698, Aug. 11, London.—Is leaving [for France] in two or three days. Proposes to write to him sometimes in his retirement.

Ansd. Sept. 3.

## ROCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1698, Sept. 20, Newparke.— . . . “I ought to let your Grace know that I have had for a considerable time a great sum of money upon this place [Cornbury], so that I was in right to press my brother to enable me to give your Grace an answer. . . . I do think all the circumstances of that place, which are really very fine, and in command as considerable as most in England, would much better become a person of your ancient dignity and name, and upon my word I never had thoughts of it with the vanity of seating myself there; but I thought it was not unjustifiable in me to have so much regard to the memory of my father, on whom King Charles<sup>†</sup> bestowed that grant, when once he thought him fit for such a mark of his favour, as to endeavour to rescue it out of such hands as had begun to trust money upon it, and were about to make a prey of it to some men newer yet in the world than myself, which I own I could not very willingly bear; but to you, my Lord, with all my soul and entire sincerity, I yield it most willingly and cheerfully; I mean, the moment that with any sort of decency I can push my brother on by degrees to consent to part with it.”

R. 24. Ansd. at Godwood in five or six days.

## JERSEY to SHREWSBURY.

1698, [Sept. 21.-] Oct. 1, n.s., Paris.— . . . “I have had my private audience of all the Royal family. The same day I saw the King [Louis], King James with his Queen made a visit at Versailles, and had I stayed a quarter of an hour longer I might have seen them, which I shall not be able always to avoid, unless

<sup>a</sup> Henry Hyde, 2nd Earl of Clarendon.

<sup>†</sup> 19 Aug. 1661. See Patent Roll, 13 Chas. II., part 12. No. 3; grant to the Earl of Clarendon, of Cornbury Park, Oxford.



this Court changes its manner of proceeding, or that his Majesty [William] commands me never to go in places where they are, which I suppose he will not do.

“We have news now that the King of Spain is better; he has been reported dead since I have been here. I may venture to tell your Grace that I am not so much alarumed at those reports as I used to be; when I have a safe conveyance I will send you my reasons for it.” . . .

R. Sept. 28, o.s. Ansd. 8 Oct.

WINCHESTER and GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1698, Oct. 10, Dublin Castle.—“Nous prenons la liberté de nous adresser à vous, dans une affaire que nous croyons tres importante pour le service du Roy, et pour le repos de ce Royaume, dans l’esperance que vous ne nous refuserés pas vostre secours. Nous auons formé dans le Conseil d’Irlande deus Bills, l’un pour l’establissement des manufactures de toile, et l’autre pour l’imposition de quelques droits sur les manufactures de laine. Nous auons formé ces deus Bills sur les auis de my [Lor]d Chancelier Methuen, qui nous a dit en auoir l’ordre positif du Roy, et des Lords Justices. Nous auons parlé dans nostre harangue du Bill pour l’establissement des manufactures de toile, et point du tout de l’autre; cependant, ce qui se passe dans le Conseil n’est pas assés secret, pour que tous les membres du Parlement n’en soyent bien informés. Quoyque le Bill des manufactures de toile soit un *mony-bill*, ils n’en sont pas sy blessés que de l’autre, et nous somes persuadés que ce Bill trounera peu d’oposition. L’autre Bill n’est pas de mesme, et nous uoyons clairement qu’il ne passera pas. Le mot de *solo Right* n’a pas esté prononcé dans la maison, et nous esperons qu’il ne le sera pas, mais, pour ne nous pas flater, ils ne peuuent suporter qu’un Bill purement d’argent uiene directement du Conseil. Les plus eschaufés ueulent faire incessamment un nouveau Bill, uniquement pour les imposts sur les manufactures de laine. Ceus qui ne ueulent pas paroître sy ouuertement ueulent laisser uoter le quantum, et faire entrer les imposts pour faire partie de l’argent qu’ils auront noté pour le Roy. . . .

“Nous nous adressons à vous, my Lord, dans une affaire sy delicate, pour vous demander vostre protection, et uos sages auis. Mr. Stones (*sic*), qui aura l’honneur de vous rendre cette lettre, est parfaitement bien instruit de ce qui se passe dans ce Parlement.” Send two letters for the Lord Chancellor [Somers], but only one of them is to be presented to him, as Shrewsbury shall decide.

*In Galway’s hand. Signed: Winchester, Gallway. Endorsed by Shrewsbury: Lords Justices of Ireland. Rd. 15.*

WINCHESTER and GALWAY to the LORD CHANCELLOR [SOMERS].

1698, Oct. 10, Dublin Castle.— . . . “Nous croyons le Bill pour l’establissement des manufactures de toile parfaitement un

Bill d'argent, et qu'il passera sans beaucoup de difficulté. Nous auons lieu de croire au contraire que l'autre Bill pour les imposts sur les manufactures de laine ne passera pas. Les Comunes, sans prendre conoissance de ce Bill enuoyé du Conseil, dont tous les membres sont pourtant bien informés, pourront bien, après auoir uoté le quantum, faire entrer les imposts sur les manufactures de laine, auec d'autres fonds, dans le[s] *heads* du Bill pour l'argent qu'ils nous presenteront. Peutestre mesme qu'ils le feront plus effectivement pour la satisfaction de l'Angleterre, et pour la diminution du comerce des manufactures de laine, que nous n'auons fait dans le Conseil.

“Sy uos Excellences aprouuent que nous receuions les *heads* qui nous seront présentés, et que nous en formions le Bill, sans faire mention de celuy que nous uous auons desia enuoyé, nous auons lieu d'esperer une assés heureuse Session. Sy au contraire uous nous comandés de rejeter ces *heads*, et de leur enuoyer le Bill, nous somes persuadés que ce Bill sera rejezté, et que nous serons obligés de separer ce Parlement, aparament sans argent pour le Roy, sans establissement des manufactures de toile, et sans decouragement des manufactures de laine. Tout restera icy dans une grande confusion. Uous iugés mieus que nous, my Lord, de l'effect que cela produira dans le Parlement d'Angleterre, et quelles peuuent estre les suites de cette affaire. Nous attendons uos ordres, qui seront tres exactement executés, comme c'est nostre deuoir.”

*In Galway's hand. Signed: Winchester, Gallway. Endorsed by Shrewsbury: Another letter from the Justices of Ireland to the Lord Chancellor of England, of the same date and to the same effect, was sent forward by Mr. Stone, Oct. 16, 1698.*

[THE PRIVY COUNCIL to the LORDS JUSTICES OF IRELAND.]

1698, Oct. 13, the Court at Whitehall.—Touching the intention of the [Irish] House of Commons to frame heads of a Bill for laying an imposition on woollen manufactures, &c.

Tho. Cantuar., Somers C., Dorset, Marlborough, Romney, Cha. Montague.

*Copy.*

ROCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

[16]98, Oct. 13.— . . . “When you are pleased to tell me, you can't promise your patience will be long, I think I ought to deal so plainly with you as to tell you, it is not possible for me at this time to press my brother any more. I confess I reckoned that, since you had forborne building all last summer, you might have let those thoughts sleep till the next spring.” . . .\*

Ans'd. 19.

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\* There is another letter on this subject dated Jan. 26, 1698-9.

## [THE PRIVY COUNCIL to the LORDS JUSTICES OF IRELAND.]

1698, Oct. 18, the Court at Whitehall.—As to the pretence of a sole right to pass money-bills, and the Bill for encouraging the linen manufacture, in the [Irish] House of Commons.

Tho. Cantuar., Somers C., Dorset, Romney, Cha. Montague.  
Copy.

## WINCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

[16]98, Oct. 27.—“ We have found the effects of your Grace’s favour to us in writing to my Lord Chancellor, who has taken care to transmit to us the Linen and Woollen Bill under two seals, which does extremely help to facilitate matters, and I hope we may receive an order not to send this Woollen Bill at all, but that we may receive heads of a Bill from the House of Commons, in case they pass the Linen Bill and other things expected from them.

“ We have had very great difficulties by the great opposition that has been made in the House of Commons, but the matter of the Supply seems now to be in a very good way, and [we] hope matters may now go pretty well.

“ And now the greatest apprehension we have at present is a complaint that the B[ishop] of Derry intends to bring into the House of Lords of his not being put into possession according to their order, and am apprehensive lest they may do something to assert their own right in opposition to the order that was made by the House of Lords in England, on the petition of the Society of the Governor and Assistants [of] London of the New Plantation in Ulster against the Bishop of Derry; to prevent which I have done and will continue to do all I can, but believe it hardly possible; and as I hear he will bring in his complaint tomorrow or Saturday.

“ I do rejoice extremely at the good news Mr. Stone brought me of your Lordship’s being restored perfectly to a good state of health.

[P.S.] “ The Duke of Ormond left this place yesterday, after having given the greatest opposition he could to all our business.”

Rd. Nov. 7th. Ansd. 9th.

## GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1698, Oct. 28, Dublin Castle.—“ Je vous rens en mon particulier mes tres humbles actions de grace, de ce que vous aués eu la bonté d’entrer dans nos sentiments. Mr. Stones a eu ordre de nous apporter incessamment les lettres de leurs Excellences, et de my [Lor]d Chancellier. Cela l’a empeché de vous aller rendre conte de son uoyage. Les Lords Justices consentent que nous ne presentations pas le Bill pour l’establissement des droits sur les manufactures de laine, sy nous trouuons que celuy des toiles soit un *money-bill*. Ce n’est pas une iustification pour nous, car i’ay bien peur qu’après un plus exact examen, on decide que l’argent qui se leue pour aucun autre usage que pour estre donné au Roy, n’est pas un *money-bill*. . . .



“La cabale est encore plus forte dans la Chambre des Seigneurs qu'elle n'est dans celle des Comunes. Après y avoir fait tous leurs efforts, ils sont résolus à faire tout leur possible pour rompre le Parlement. Ils se serviront pour cela de l'affaire de l'Euesque de Derry, et s'opposeront à tous les Bills qui leur seront enuoyés. Je ne sais sy nous pourons surmonter cette mechante disposition. . . .

[P.S.] “Sy le Bill pour les manufactures de toiles peut estre consideré comme un *money-bill*, c'est par le droit établi sur le fil au profit du Roy.”

Rd. 7th Nov. Ansd. 9th.

SEC. BLATHWAYT to SHREWSBURY.

1698, Nov. 22, o.s., Hague.—“I did not neglect the commands I had from your Grace relating to the pretensions of Sir W. Courtin, wherein I have hitherto solicited an answer from the Dutch East India Company, which, by the means of the Pensioner, I have now received, and transmit to your Grace a translation of the paper delivered to me. To which I have only to add that the Directors with whom I discoursed seemed very much to slight those pretensions for the reasons contained in their answer, but however let fall that if a very small sum might extinguish all demands, they might be persuaded to give three or four hundred pounds st[erling] to purchase their quiet; which sum I told them was almost equal to nothing, and no ways like to satisfy the persons concerned. I wish I were so happy as to have been able to give your Grace a better account of this matter, wherein I have done my best endeavours.

“The winds continuing contrary, which makes the King's arrival very uncertain, I have signified his Majesty's pleasure to the Lords Justices for putting off the Parliament to a further time, in case his Majesty do not return before the day appointed for their meeting. This is a very unlucky accident.”

Ansd. Dec. 7.

THE HEIRS OF SIR WILLIAM COURTIN *v.* THE DUTCH EAST INDIA COMPANY.

[1698, Nov.]—“Answer and Information delivered by the Directors of the Dutch East India Company to Mons. Heinsius, Pensioner of Holland, upon certain Memorials given in by Mr. Blathwayt, his Majesty's Secretary, relating to the difference still depending between the heirs of Sir William Courtin and the Dutch East India Company, whereby the former desire to be indemnified from their great losses by a reasonable composition.

“It plainly appears that the present difference having had its rise in the year 1643, the pretensions have been since annulled by two solemn Treaties of Peace, and consequently there can be no room for any further pretention whatsoever. In the first of the said Treaties, concluded at Breda in 1667, Article the 3rd, it is expressly agreed that all offences, injuries, damages, and losses sustained by either party before or during that war, upon what account soever, should be forgotten and wholly set aside.

“In the 4th Article of the same Treaty, it is further stipulated that all ships with their tackle, goods, and merchandise that during the war, or any time before, have [had] been taken by either party or their subjects, should remain to the possessor, without any compensation or restitution, and that such possessor was, without molestation or exception of place and time, to remain in quiet possession of the same for ever.

“Further, by the 5th Article, it is also agreed, that all demands and pretensions of what nature soever, and particularly those excepted by the Treaty of 1662 (supposed to relate to no other than the matters now in dispute), which might be made for any effects or goods taken during the war or before inclusive from the Treaty of 1662, should be annulled and be of no force, and never brought in question again.

“Likewise, in the 8th Article, it is particularly agreed that if, after the above-mentioned annulling of pretensions, there should happen any act of hostility under pretext or colour of Letters of Marque or Commissions of Reprisal, that all persons acting therein should be deemed disturbers and violators of the public peace and be punished accordingly, besides their being obliged to full restitution of the goods, with reparation for the damage sustained.

“All which is confirmed by the 7th Article of the Treaty in 1674.

“Nevertheless, by virtue of the Letters of Reprisal granted unto Sir Edmond Turner and George Carew in 1665, by King Charles the 2nd of blessed memory, for recovering their losses and damages sustained by the seizing of the two ships called the *Bonne Esperance* and *Henry Bonadventure*, estimated at the sum of 151,612 pounds sterling, which heretofore had been compounded for and satisfied by the payment of 85,000 guilders, they brought their complaints in July, 1677, before the King in Council; where being dismissed, they presently after, by virtue of their said Letters of Reprisal, set out one ship, and soon after three more, to plunder the subjects of the States General, which they effected by seizing and taking one of their vessels; whereof complaints being made, the said ship was not only restored to the former owners, but likewise, upon the request of the ‘States’ Ambassador, Mons. van Beuningen, that the said Letters of Reprisal might be repealed, his Majesty in Council was pleased immediately to order the repeal and revocation of the said Letters under the Great Seal of England, in conformity to the Treaties of 1664 and 1674, as may appear by the copy of the said order in Council hereunto annexed.

“In answer whereto it is alleged that, though by the Treaties and otherwise it appears the said Letters of Reprisal are revoked and annulled, yet there being a clause inserted in the said Letters of Reprisal whereby his Majesty declares they shall be irrevocable and not annulled although a Peace might ensue until such time as these pretensions were fully satisfied, it is not in his Majesty’s power to annul the same.

“As to the King’s power, the Dutch East India Company do not pretend to be judges thereof, but supposes (*sic*) that if his Majesty had not such power no solid treaty could ever be made with him. And the said Company do further prove the unreasonableness of this pretention by a very remarkable assertion in their own favour, for that at the negotiation of the Peace at Breda in 1667, it being much insisted on by the States General that reparation and restitution should be made for ships taken from the Dutch before the declaration of war, the inequality of damages being then on the Dutch side to the full value of these two ships, it was thereupon agreed that both sides should forget and annul what was past; upon which foundation the Treaty was concluded.

“Moreover, the aforesaid Treaty of 1674 is approved of by the Parliament, as the Dutch East India Company can make appear, being in possession of the vouchers relating thereunto; and though endeavours have been used in print to show that the Parliament was no ways to be acknowledged as concerned in Treaties, nevertheless the King concluding this Treaty with consent of the Parliament makes it positively a national debt.

“From all which it plainly appears that this pretention does no ways concern the Dutch East India Company further than to show the unreasonableness of it; and therefore they cannot think of coming to any manner of composition for the same.”

*Enclosed in Sec. Blathwayt’s letter of 22 Nov. 1698. See also 12 May, 1680.*

#### GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1698-9, Feb. 2, Dublin Castle.—“Il a huit iours, que nous prorogames le Parlement, après avoir donné le consentement du Roy à plusieurs Bills, mais particulièrement aus trois Bills d’argent, le premier pour le *Land tax*, le second pour l’*additional Duty* sur le tabac, et l’autre pour les impots sur les manufactures de laine, qui nous fut aporté comme les deus autres par le *Speaker*, et declaré par luy un bill d’argent; sy byen, my Lord, que nous auons absolument surmonté les pretensions du *solo Right* par ce Bill, qui d’ailleurs n’est pas fort agreable à la nation.

“Nous n’auons pas esté sy heureux dans celuy qui auoit esté formé pour l’establissement des manufactures de toile. Le Bill n’a pas passé. Les dispositions se sont trouuées à la fin de la Session tout à fait diferentes de ce que nous les croyons au commencement, par raport à ces deus Bills. Sy nous les auions présentés, en mesme temps nous aurions eschoué par le *solo Right*. Nous uous auons l’obligation, my Lord, de la liberté que les Lords Iustices nous ont donnéé alors de menager cette affaire.

“D’ailleurs, my Lord, les cabales ont tousiours continué pendant toute la Session, et ont tousiours agi contre l’Armée. Beaucoup de gens uoudroient, bien qu’il y eut icy un nom d’Armée, qu’il n’y en eut point en effect, mais en retirer tout l’argent. Nous trauaillons presentement à la construction des



barraques. Lorsque le nombre des troupes sera fixé, et qu'elles seront logées dans ces barraques, j'espère que le public en conoitra l'avantage.

“ Permetés moy, my Lord, de vous rendre conte de nos affaires de temps en temps.”

Ansd. March 1st.

ROMNEY to [SHREWSBURY].

[16]99, March 11.— . . . “ One morning I had a message from a gentleman, that he had something of great importance to inform me of, and desired I would appoint an hour when he might wait upon me. I sent him word that he might come at four a clock in the afternoon, which he did, and this gentleman proved to be Mr. Smyth, which now everybody knows by his Memoirs; and his business was to set forth his great services to the Government, and complaining of the ill return that had been made him, and that he could bear it no longer. I asked him how he came to apply himself to me, for that he was an absolute stranger to me. He said he knew I loved the King and his Government, and would be sorry anything should happen that would obstruct his affairs; and if the King did nothing for him, he should be obliged to petition the House of Commons, and said he had a copy of his petition, and desired me to show it to my Lord Portland, which I told him I would do, and I did.

“ My Lord Portland's answer was that he was such a great rogue, he would have nothing to do with him. I then showed it to my Lord Chancellor and Mr. Secretary Vernon; they were both of opinion that this was only a threatening to induce me to get him some money, and when he had got it he would be yet more troublesome.

“ Two days after he sent me word that he had something to tell me that would not not (*sic*) displease me, but then I had heard so much of him that I did not care for his company, and made him no answer. A [on] Thursday last he writ me another letter, and in it a petition which he desired me to deliver. I sent him word that he might put it in much better hands, and this morning he writ me a sort of angry letter, so that I suppose I may have the honour to be in his next Memoirs, which he is now going to print. If I did not think you had some leisure hours I would not trouble you with all this stuff.

“ If we go on with our project of sending into France for wine, which I think is a very good one, you shall certainly have what share you please, but if there be no better there than the French Ambassador hath here, where I am going to dine, it will be scarce worth our while. If there be anything [in] the world, little or great, wherein I can serve you, you may command me.”

*Endorsed by Shrewsbury: R. 13. Ansd. 27 March. About Math. Smith.*

## GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1698-9, March 14, Dublin Castle.—. . . “La mort du feu Duc de Bolton oblige le present Duc d’aller en Angleterre. Ce sera un changement dans le Gouvernement, au moins pendant son absence. Je n’ay pas cru à propos de me mesler de proposer personne pour prendre sa place. Il a proposé l’Archeuesqué de Dublin ; j’ay seulement escrit à Mr. Vernon que ie croyois ce chois fort bon. Je ne sais sy le Roy ne preferera pas nostre Chancelier, à cause de la pratique. Sy l’on en met un autre, il paroitra icy une diminution de son credit aupres du Roy. Je suis persuadé que le Duc de Bolton fera tous ses efforts pour reuenir Lord Lieutenant. S’il ne reussit pas, ie ne sais s’il ne croira pas au dessous de son rang de reuenir icy Lord Iustice. Ce sera une ocasion à un entier changement. J’attens tous euenemens avec patience, et seray fort content de tout ce qui m’arriuera, assés fatigué d’estre tousiours dans l’orage. Il est bien ennuyeus d’auoir passé sa uie Protestant en France, et estranger en Angleterre.” . . .

Rd. 23. Ansd. Ap. 8th.

## GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1699, May 5, Dublin Castle.—“J’espere que uous aués fait vostre uoyage heureusement. . . . My [Lor]d Duc de Bolton a esté malade ; il se porte mieus, et pretend estre en estat de partir le quinsiesme de ce mois. Je crois qu’il aura l’honneur de uous uoir. Je ne saurois penetrer certainement s’il uoudra reuenir Lord Justice ; ie l’y trouue plus de disposition qu’il n’auoit au comencement. Je crois que sy des personnes d’un aussy grand pois que uous, my Lord, temoignés estre de cet auis, qu’il s’y pourra resoudre. Je crois que c’est ce qui est le meilleur icy pour le seruice du Roy, iusques à ce qu’il plaise à S.M. de changer entierement le Gouvernement. Je sais bien, my Lord, à qui ie remettrais l’espeé de bon cœur, et sous les ordres de qui ie la porterois aussy de bon cœur.”

Ansd. 7th June.

## MARLBOROUGH to SHREWSBURY.

[16]99, June 3.—“I shall not give you the trouble of telling you how the commissions are filled, knowing that Mr. Secretary gives you a very exact account.

“My Lord Chancellor [Somers] has been a good deal out of youmor [humour], but is now better, though not in so good as I could wish.

“I have too much reason to take some things ill of Lord Orford, but I have not, nor shall not, say anything to him of it, which I should have done if he had stayed in, for I do flatter myself that I have deserved better from him. However, I can’t forbear letting you know it. You will judge of the rest by this one thing, which I am told he said with great peevishness, where

he thought it might hurt me, and that was, that Lord Sunderland governed everything, and that I acted nothing but as influenced by him. This is the unjust, for he can't but know the contrary.

“When I have the happiness of seeing you, I shall let you know what has passed since you were at Windsor, by which you will see the little encouragement there is to meddle with anything, whilst so much jealousy rains [reigns]. Lord Portland leaves this place about ten days hence, and, as I am informed, with resolution of quitting all his employments in Holland as well as here. If anything should happen that I think you will care to know, I shall be sure to write.”

Ansd. 7th.

#### PORTLAND TO SHREWSBURY.

[1699], June 16-26, Whitehall.—“Jay un deplaisir extreme que je suis obligé de sortir de l'Angleterre sans avoir loccasion de vous remercier de lhonneur que vous mavez fait de me venir chercher a la Loge a Windsor. Je croy que vous estes persuadé que quant vous avez quitté vos employs je nay pas laisse de conserver pour vous toutte lestime et le respect que je vous ay temoigné, et vous temoigneray tousjours. Jespere, M<sup>r</sup>, que vous me ferez la faveur de me continuer vostre bonne opinion quoyquéloigné de la Cour.”

Rd. 19 [June], 1699. Ansd. July 1st, 1699.

#### CONFERENCE between the EARL OF PETERBOROUGH and MR. SECRETARY VERNON.

[16]99, Aug. 16.—Vernon met Lord Peterborough this morning at Mr. Clement's house near Chelsea. The Earl said he had heard in a discourse at a coffee-house that Vernon had always acted civilly towards him. He was desirous to speak with Vernon, who had obligations both to the Duke of Shrewsbury and the Earl of Sunderland. He informed Vernon that there was a villainous profligate fellow, Ulysses Brown, who tried to “put things upon” him (Vernon), but he did not believe them. Brown had stated to Peterborough that some plotters were carrying on designs against the Government, and that he (Brown) could put questions to them which they could not withstand. Accordingly some of them were examined by Sir William Trumball; being asked about designs against the King's life, they answered that they knew nothing of it; but when asked what they knew of any contrivance against any of the Privy Council, they were confounded and could not answer. Brown afterwards told him that they were some of the men who had robbed him. The night before he (Peterborough) went to the Tower, Brown came to offer him his service, proposing some ways to help him to



defeat his enemies. At another time he recommended himself by the way of pimping, mentioning one Mrs. Farmer. This gave Peterborough his first suspicions that Brown was a rogue.

The Earl knew soon after what Brown had charged him with, and that he had been examined before the Archbishop, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Pembroke. Vernon suggested that he heard it from Trumball, which he denied, saying that though Trumball ought to be his friend, he was so timorous and poor spirited a creature that he durst not show friendship to any one under a cloud. He insinuated that his informations came from Brown himself, and shewed Vernon a collection of Brown's letters and papers to the Duke of Shrewsbury, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Pembroke. He read Brown's letters of 29th July, remarking how long Brown had corresponded with Shrewsbury.

Vernon told him that notice was taken of Brown, because Peterborough was engaged, as it was thought, to ruin other people's reputations. "He was only a defensive weapon taken up against those that used offensive arms." When the occasion seemed to be over, Vernon did what he could to send him out of the kingdom, and gave him money several times for that only purpose, but he stayed here. In writing to Shrewsbury Brown took a liberty which nobody can prevent, but the Duke sent Vernon all his letters; he had neither answers nor the least encouragement, as may appear by the letters themselves. Peterborough denied that he had given Brown money, either at their first meeting or upon receiving the papers, which he had by a second hand. Vernon concluded that Clement had negotiated this matter, who appears to have been concerned in these affairs ever since his Lordship was questioned in the House of Lords, and has seen Brown pretty often in a coffee-house.

Then followed long discourse "about the management of Smith and his papers, and the instructions given to Sir John Fenwick, with the depositions of the Duchess of Norfolk and Mrs. Lawson"; and his Lordship would have Vernon believe that he was misunderstood in that matter. He maintained that he did Shrewsbury no unkindness in relation to Smith; that he had kept his papers only to speak to the Duke about them; that he had often told the same to the Lord Chancellor; that the naming of Smith in relation to Fenwick proceeded from the Duchess of Norfolk, who first mentioned Smith to him; that he had refused to have anything to do with Smith ever since he came out of the Tower; that the printing of his book was unexpected, and he never advised it, &c. He said he would be a fair enemy, and only do what he gave previous notice of. Vernon told him he had some obscure idea of what Lord Sunderland designed for him; whereupon he laughed, and said Vernon talked like a courtier.

The conference lasted three hours. Vernon said he would mention what had passed between them only to the King and Shrewsbury.

*Copy.*

CONFERENCE between the EARL OF PETERBOROUGH and  
MR. SECRETARY VERNON.

1699, Aug. 16.—“ Lord Peterborough, in his discourse at Mr. Clement’s, said a great deal of the esteem he always had for the Duke of Shrewsbury and the desires he had to live well with him, but he always found a coldness from the Duke even while both of them were carrying on the business of the Revolution. That notwithstanding the many advances he made to the Duke, and the confidences he had placed in him, the Duke never trusted him but with one secret only, which he had drawn from him by shewing he was apprised of it before; that was when he went to him and made his compliment upon his last taking the Seals. L[or]d Pet[erborough] outstayed the company, and fell into discourse with the Duke about the reasons of his coming into employment again, which Lord Peterborough said was a great surprise to many people, and to himself in particular. The Duke answered that if he could furnish him with a good reason for his coming in he would oblige him, for he knew of none; whereupon L[or]d Pet[erborough] replied that he having been let into the secret of some messages, letters, and discourses that had passed between the Duke, Sir James Montgomery, and others, he comprehended the reason of his taking an employment, and on that account excused him and no other; the Duke then laying his hands upon L[or]d Pet[erborough]’s arms, saying, There is nothing so strange but it may come to pass; one would hardly have expected that Sir James Montgomery should be able to make a Secretary to K[ing] William. But this he said he had never told the King of, and he had too much honour ever to make any public use of it.

“ He added that he had not the same esteem for Lord Orford, and should own it anywhere, for those he had reason to be dissatisfied with should find he did not fear them, but was ready to answer them in any place, even with his sword in his hand.

“ He ran into a discourse against the Duchess of Norfolk, calling her several times bitch and prostitute. That the remembrance of her old amours with the Duke made her interest herself in his behalf, and show her malice against him, but there was no likelihood he would have put much trust in her, since about that time she made an offer of herself to him to be a spy, and to betray her father. When he reproached her with being capable of so much baseness, she said she hated the Court at St. Germain’s, and particularly the Queen, and she would not hazard Drayton for their sakes. She thought my Lord very much changed from his Revolution principles if he would not embrace such an opportunity; she might have it in her power to be very serviceable. She saw the Lord Marleborough and Lord Godolphin coming every week or oftener to her father’s house when any cloud hung over the Government, and when it was fair weather again they would stay away two or three months. She did not pretend to serve the Government for nothing, but her father having a pension of 1,000[L.] per annum, she expected that should be paid to her

and my Lord, and she would share it. This he said he acquainted the King with, but one might be sure he could not trust such a woman with any secrets of his own, and nothing was more improbable than that he should rail at the King before her.

“He talked as if he had been informed of many contrivances to ensnare and ruin him; that he was forced to be upon his guard, and for these three years he had not gone anywhere or spoke with anybody without noting it down in his table book.

“I told him I was sorry he created himself so much uneasiness. I was sure it was in his own power to make himself and others more at quiet if he would take but half the pains to show a peaceable temper that he does to show a restless one. I did not know anyone that would disturb him, but would rather serve him if they could. Then he ran out into his being ill used, and he would show he was not a man to put it up; he would live well with people or ill without them, as they behaved themselves towards him, but he must see the change made and the effects of it. He had been turned out disgracefully, and expected an amends to be made him, but he did not mean it by being restored to any of his employments, for he declared he would accept of none; and for anything else, it was not a time to explain it, but he would have me consider what he had said, and if I had a mind to speak with him hereafter, he would give me an opportunity for it, and make me a frank answer to any questions I would ask him.

“He talked likewise of my Lord Sunderland, how ungrateful the party had been to him after the services he had done them. That he understood they took a pretence to suspect him on his account, whereas he took great pains to restrain him from following his own resentments. That my Lord Sunderland had told him he must and would be his enemy while he and the party were at variance, which he said he could not take ill from him, but commended his frankness, considering whom he had to deal with. I told him the Duke of Shrewsbury had always showed himself of a mild reconcilable temper; he might judge of him by his late behaviour towards his brother in procuring him his office in the Ordnance. He said that was no mark of any good disposition towards him, for his brother was one that would cut his throat if they would have him, and he had not come near him these two years.

“At the beginning of this discourse he talked of his little friend my Lord Wharton, and his lesser friend my Lord Stamford, and in general that all the Whigs had treated him ill; and he asked how much they had bettered themselves by falling out with their friends, and by removing Lord Sunderland.”

*In Shrewsbury's hand, and endorsed by him:—*What was further discoursed between the Earl of Peterborough and Mr. Secretary Vernon, August 16, 1699,



## PORTLAND TO SHREWSBURY.

[1699,] Sept. 4-14, Hampton Court.—“Vous auriez desja eu une reponse du Roy siil nen avoit esté empeché par les affaires, mais je croy que vous laurez demain au matin. Je suis tres marri de ce que vostre mal vous continue si longtemps. Monsieur, je souhaite de tout mon coeur que vous en soyez bien tost soulagé. La pensée que vous avez est tres desagreceable au Roy, pas parce quil la croit disrespectueuse, mais, comme jay eu lhonneur de vous le dire, parce quil a de lamitié pour vous, et quil souhaite de vous conserver a lui ; et pour vous rendre le service plus aisé, il veut conserter avec vous touchant les gens que vous pourrez employer, sans quil pretende que vous en soyez responsable. Cest pourquoy je vous suplie de vous mettre lesprit en repos, et de ne songer qu'a vostre guérison.”

## JERSEY TO [SHREWSBURY].

1699, Oct. [6-]16, n.s., Hague.—“I have had an opportunity at Loo to mention to his Majesty what your Grace was pleased to command me. I find you must be troubled with the Staff, and it is very much wished that your health may permit you to stay in England. I am here to make an end of the Treaty, which I believe will be done in two or three days. The Emperor will not come into it, but has three months allowed him to give his positive answer. This is the manner in which the Court of Vienna always treats.

“His Majesty will be here tomorrow night, and I believe will be ready to embark the Saturday following, if the wind is fair.

[P.S.] “Since I wrote my letter I have the honour of yours from Grafton. I shall acquaint the King with the state of your health, in order to prepare him for what you shall think proper to propose to him when you see him. I find the King expects to meet you at his arrival at London ; if your Grace thinks my lodge as convenient as any other place, you know it is entirely at your service ; I have written this post to have the keys delivered to any of your servants. I am very sorry of the occasion that obliges me to make you this offer, for no man living is more truly concerned at your illness.”

Ansd. 14.

THE ENGLISH MERCHANTS at LEGHORN to SIR  
LAMBERT BLACKWELL.

1699, Oct. [11-]21, Livorno.—Complain of a tax being imposed upon them, contrary to the privileges of *Porto Franco*, and an imposition upon strangers, who are invited to dwell here by the *Capitolo* in 1593, contrary to the promise of the then Great Duke. Have been exempted for 106 years 4 months past from all impositions.

Copy. Names of signatories :—John Burrow, Tho. Dorman, Edw. Nelthorpe, Tho. Balle, Fra. Arundell, Christ. Michell, Wm. Shepard, Arthur Martin, Christ. Hanbury, Gilbert Serles, Samuel Lambert.

THE ENGLISH MERCHANTS at LEGHORN to SIR  
LAMBERT BLACKWELL.

1699, [Oct. 25-] Nov. 4, Livorno.—Have seen his letter, with a copy of Secretary Montemagni's reply concerning the tax, whereby the Great Duke "declares to have derogated from the privileges of *Porto Franco* by a *disdetto*," which has never been seen by them. Desire to know on what conditions they reside here, and that he will inform the King and Council. Will advise their principals to attend the Council of Trade. The French and Dutch will not pay the tax voluntarily, but will insist on the privileges of the port.

*Copy. Same names as before, except that James Harriman is added, and Christ. Hanbury omitted.*

GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1699, Nov. 11, Dublin Castle.—"Je n'ay receu que depuis deus iours la lettre que uous m'aués [fait] l'honneur de m'escrire du 16 du mois passé. . . . Nous auons appris en mesme temps que uous aués accepté le baston blanc. Je m'en resiouis de tout mon cœur. . . .

"Je ne uous ay pas importuné du recit d'une affaire, qui ne uaudroit pas la peine que uous en fussiés informé, sy elle n'auoit esté en partie ocasion au dessein que i'ay formé, de suplier au Roy de me permettre de m[e] retirer. Mr. Prior estant placé dans l'office de my [Lor]d Iersey, le Duc de Bolton et moy donames la place de nostre premier Secretai[re] à Mr. May. Nous ne uoulumes pourtant pas declarer, auant que le Duc en eut parlé au Roy, parceque nous auions fait Mr. Prior nostre premier Secretaire, sur ce que my [Lor]d Sunderland nous auoit dit que le Roy en seroit bien aise. S.M. agreea ce que nous auions fait, mais Mr. Prior, n'estant pas content des profits de l'office de my [Lor]d Iersey, a pretendu que nous ne pouuions pas disposer de cet employ; sur quoy i'ay representé au Roy son seruice, et nostre droit. Mr. Prior a eu plus de credit que moy, et S.M. nous a comandé d'oster cette place à Mr. May, et d'y remettre Mr. Prior.

"Je uous auoue, my Lord, que i'ay esté fort sensible à cet affront. Nous auons obei aus ordres du Roy, et après cela, sans rien marquer [d]u chagrin que i'en ressens, i'ay escrit à S.M. [q]ue ie la suppliois tres humblement de me permettre de me retirer. Je l'ay fait avec tout le respect et toute la soumission possible, luy representant mon age, le mauuais estat de mes affaires, qui m'oblige a faire de debtes, que ie ne pouray iamais payer, et l'inclination que i'ay depuis longtemps pour la retraite. C'est une demarche dont ie crois uous deuoir rendre conte." . . .

*The edges of this letter on one side have been burnt.*

Rd. 17th. Ansd. 18th.

SIR J[OHN] STANLEY to [SHREWSBURY].

[16]99, Nov. 25, London.—"On Thursday I delivered Mr. Gardiner a warrant for your Grace to sign, for his being sworn

Serjeant-at-Arms; and by this packet I have sent Mr. Presgrave's claim, who entered the caveat against the disposal of the place. Also warrants, as you directed, for swearing Mr. Edling in the room of Mr. Sands Chapman, and for appointing the servants who are to wait when the King travels. The two warrants for furniture for the Horse Guards my Lord Albemarle told me yesterday the King had commanded.

"Since I came to town I have delivered your Grace's orders to Sir Christopher Wrenn to prepare a plan for your lodgings at Hampton Court, for your approbation; and to contrive it so, that there may be rooms for servants over your lodgings; and have also directed him to bring me the particulars of what must be inserted in a warrant to him for fitting up the lodgings over the Queen's guard-chamber and great stairs.

"The Archbishop of Cantorbury has desired me to recommend Dr. Trimmell, who is chaplain to my Lord Sunderland, as a proper person to come into the vacant Chaplainship, in the room of the Bishop of Oxford. As soon as I receive your Grace's approbation I will send his warrant to be signed."

Ansd. 27.

#### ULYSSES BROWN to SHREWSBURY.

1699, Nov. 28, Sunday.—Encloses a copy of a letter he wrote to the Lord Chancellor on Monday last, so that his Grace can judge his "present unhappy condition." He regrets having to remind his Grace that he has slighted the menaces of [Monmouth], and rejected the large promises of preferment and 400*l.* a year as a pension from the Government he made him. Does not understand the mysteries of politics or religion, for "the end of those two is one and the same." Begs his Grace to use his interest with the King or Lord Chancellor for him; his case is very desperate, if he must feel his enemies, and yet not be allowed to write or speak to his friends.

*Enclosure*:—A letter from Brown to the Lord Chancellor requesting an interview, &c., and his Lordship's support.

#### Sir J. STANLEY to [SHREWSBURY].

[16]99, Dec. 5, Lond[on].—"I received the honour of your Grace's letter of the 27th past, and as to the warrant for furniture for the Horse Guards, have according to your orders taken notice in the book of entries, that 'twas by the King's special command. I have now sent enclosed Dr. Trimmell's warrant to be sworn of the Chaplains, and a letter (as is usual) appointing him his month of waiting. A warrant to the Surveyor, to fit up the lodgings over the Queen's guard-chamber at Hampton Court, as the King directed. A warrant to provide a gold George for his Majesty, pursuant to a letter from the Master of the Robes, which is enclosed. One for providing quilts for the Yeomen of the Guard at Hampton Court, as is usual; and another for



necessaries for the officers of the Bedchamber and their servants, which has been allowed them in all the King's houses. Also one to Mr. Mariott, to give an account of his Wardrobe, the former that was sent him having been lost; but I have given him notice to lose no time in preparing.

"The alterations in your Grace's lodgings at Kensington were begun, but have been some time at a stand, because the Treasury have given the Surveyor orders not to proceed in that, or anything else, till the estimate he has given in of the charge be first approved. He is in the mean time gone down to Hampton Court to view the old lodgings, and to consider of a plan for the new.

"Mr. Gardiner, when he was in town, desired me to inform your Grace what method was to be taken to entitle him to the salary of Serjeant-at-Arms from the death of his predecessor. The salary of his employment being payable in the Exchequer, he must of course pass a patent for it; and when I know your Grace's pleasure, from what time you would have it begin, I will accordingly prepare the warrant to the Attorney General, though I suppose it may be timely done when you come to town, he being already sworn into the place. I have sent to Mr. Presgrave to discourse with him about his order of Council, but he has not yet come near me.

"Mons. Overkirke desired me to present his service to your Grace, and to know whether you found any benefit by his balsam, or would have more of it. I was glad of the opportunity, for my own satisfaction, to enquire after your Grace's health, nobody having a more real concern for it."

THE ENGLISH MERCHANTS at LEGHORN to MESSRS. ROBERT BALLE, EDWARD GOULD, ROBERT WESTERN, and SAMUEL SHEPARD, JUN., MECHANT[S] in LONDON.

1699, Dec. [11-]21, Livorno.—Sir L. Blackwell's remonstrances to the Great Duke on their behalf have not had the desired effect. Have drawn up a statement of their case, which they enclose, in hope of the King's protection. The French and Dutch are using methods for their own security.

*Copy. Same names as in the letter of [Oct. 25-]4 Nov. Enclosures:—*

1. Petition of several merchants of London residing at Legorne to the King.

2. Case of the English merchants trading to and residing at Livorne, stating that in 1593 the Great Duke of Florence made Legorne a free port, and published an act inviting strangers to settle there, by which many privileges were granted, and Article 5 of which exempted them from "all taxes then laid or to be laid by his Highness, or successors." Besides this new imposition, the English merchants are forced to pay lazaretto duties for their goods at Legorne, whereas the

French pay none. Although there is no sickness in England, English vessels are obliged to lie long in port before they can "prattick."

*Copies.*

SIR L. BLACKWELL to [SHREWSBURY].

1699, Dec. 15-25, Florence.—"A friend of mine, Mr. Benjn. Burdett, who was reduced to the last extremity by spitting of blood, being advised by some able physicians to pass three or four months in this city and Naples, it perfectly recovered him, and he is now in England, an eminent merchant on the Exchange of London." At an audience last night the Great Duke, being informed that the Duke's health had been impaired since his return to London, said, "' Pray write his Grace that this country air and two months at Naples will infallibly cure him.' . . . My house hath a convenient apartment to receive your Grace. . . . I am sure the Great Duke would be glad to send a galley for Mars[eilles], to conduct your Grace to Legorne."

Ansd. Feb. 8th, 1699[-1700].

SIR J. STANLEY to [SHREWSBURY].

[16]99, Dec. 16, Lond[on].—"My Lord Albemarle told me the King had given leave he should have two copies of his picture, and one of the Queen's, for which he desires your Grace's warrant, which I have enclosed. Also one for a present of plate upon the King's christening Mr. Chamber's (*sic*) child. The allowance established is according to the difference of people's quality, of which I have enclosed a copy, and desire to know your Grace's pleasure whether you will allow it according to hers, who is an Earl's daughter, or her husband's. His Majesty has given orders for making two dozen silver sconces for his gallery at Kensington, after a pattern my Lord Jerzey showed him; for which I have enclosed a warrant. Also two, for discharging the Wardrobe-keeper of Kensington of the old velvet bed, bedding, &c., and the silver glass sconces, that were sent to Hampton Court, which he desires in order to his making up his charge."

Ansd. 18.

SIR J. STANLEY to [SHREWSBURY].

[16]99, Dec. 19, Lond[on].—"On Sunday, Mr. Neale, the Groom Porter, died, and yesterday his son brought me the enclosed copy of his patent for the reversion, attested in the Signet Office. Soon after Sir John Garard, who is called in the patent John Garard, Esquire, came to demand the same thing, by virtue of the same patent. Mr. Neale pretends that Garard, who is his uncle, was only named in trust for him, but has no declaration of trust to produce. On the other hand Garard denies the trust, but says the reversion was obtained for his use. I have quieted them both for the present by acquainting them I would send your Grace the copy of the patent to judge of, and

assured them the place would not be disposed till both their claims were heard. I will, against your Grace comes to town, make what enquiry I can about their titles, and also show your Grace a long case which I find in a book of Precedents, proving that the disposal of the Groom Porter's place is solely in the Lord Chamberlain, and not in the King.

"Yesterday I received the honour of your Grace's of the 16th, and have taken care to excuse to Col. Godfrey his business not yet done, and your not writing to him upon your Grace's coming to town soon. Your bedchamber and closet at Kensington will be ready this week, and the eating-room the next, if we can oblige the men to work in the holidays. The remark which your Grace takes notice of in the margin of the paper, about not providing locks and keys, &c., was set down by your order, and the day after, the King having told (as I remember) the Housekeeper at Hampton Court that he would not allow it, I gave notice thereof to the locksmith, as from his Majesty.

"The papers I now trouble your Grace to sign are a list of the Lent preachers, which the Archbishop prepared, as is usual, and the Lord Chamberlain returns to him with a letter at the bottom, desiring him to give them notice to attend. Also Mr. Barkham's warrant to be sworn in Mr. Grave's (*sic*) place. Mr. Williams, Yeoman of the Robes, upon the Master of the Robes' letter which is enclosed. A warrant to the Groom Porter for tables, &c., for play at Kensington, which are already provided, and, since he is dead, if your Grace pleases, may be antedated a week. Two warrants for allowances, as is usual, for a singing boy, who Dr. Blow certifies is dismissed. I hope this is the last trouble I need give your Grace in the country."

Ansd. 22.

SIR J. STANLEY to [SHREWSBURY].

[16]99, Dec. 21, Lond[on].—"According to your Grace's orders, which I received yesterday, I enquired the King's pleasure about the allowance for Mr. Chambers['] christening plate, which he pleased to order according to his Lady's quality, and accordingly I have filled up the warrant.

"I can't understand what the Duchess of Ormond could mean concerning the place of Yeoman Copier of the King's pictures; nor have I heard of any place relating to the pictures vacant. I suppose therefore her Grace was at least misinformed.

"I have enclosed a warrant which the King ordered for Hampton Court; the latter part on't for the room in Whitehall was to save tapestry that lay doubled over the doors and chimney, and in danger of being spoilt. Yesterday the King ordered me to go with Lord Albemarle to see the cases in the Queen's apartment at Kensington opened, and removed to his lower lodgings. We found nothing in them but China ware, and two cabinets. His Majesty, 'tis said, will go to Hampton Court Tuesday next for the whole week, and on new year's day will go out of mourning.



“ My brother and my sister return your Grace their humble thanks for your favour in continuing them in their lodgings ; which I have great reason to acknowledge too.”

Rd. and answd. 23.

SIR J. STANLEY to [SHREWSBURY].

1699[-1700], Jan. 5, Whitehall.—“ I forbore sending your Grace the enclosed papers to Hampton Court, in hopes of waiting on you with them at Kensington last night, but was very much concerned to receive your Grace’s letter with an account of your relapsing.

“ All things will be ready for the entertainment of the Savoy Ambassador on Monday ; the enclosed warrants are to the Green Cloth, to prepare for it, though I have given them early notice of it already. One to the Surveyor, to repair what is wanting in the house, and a list of the King’s servants who are to attend. I have presumed to name Mr. Erle to wait as Gentleman Usher, because ’tis his turn in course. Mr. Godfrey is the eldest Quarter-waiter who has never yet waited, and the rest are put down by the consent of the respective societies, who have agreed to divide the fees. I have also sent three warrants for swearing in the three Trumpets, as you were pleased to order, and the warrant for the Chapel closet.

“ Sir Charles Cotterell is gone to Court today to inform the King about the ceremonial of introducing Ambassadors to their audience by Earls. He says Venice has been allowed that privilege time out of mind. Savoy had it from King Charles the 2nd at the request of the Queen-mother, to make a compliment to the then Duchess of Savoy, her near relation. Holland was never allowed it till since this Revolution ; but now they all three enjoy the privileges of crowned heads. I am in great hopes to have a better account of your Grace’s health.

[P.S.] “ I desire to know who[m] your Grace has appointed to wait tomorrow as Groom Porter.”

SAME to SAME.

[16]99 [-1700], Jan. 6, London.—“ I received the honour of your Grace’s letter last night, and this morning my Lord Albemarle sent for me from the King, to know who was appointed to officiate as Groom Porter tonight. I told him I had directions from your Grace to take care of it, but, the time being short, knew nobody that could be provided to execute it but Mr. Neale, and therefore intended to offer it to him, in case he would declare his officiating should be without consequence to the Lord Chamberlain’s right. My Lord told me the King had said the same thing, and did approve of it with that caution. About noon I met Mr. Neale, who told me he was just come from Hampton Court, and accepted of it upon those terms. The expedient your Grace mentions of laying aside Mr. Neale’s patent, and granting him a new one, is certainly very practicable, and I believe he

would be glad on't, but I have not ventured to propose it without further orders, and hope your Grace's health will allow you to come to town before there be any further pressing business for a Groom Porter.

"But if I may presume to offer my opinion, I fear Mr. Neale so unqualified for the place, that I doubt the King's service will suffer by his carelessness in providing the King's houses, and his own fortune too, in not knowing how to manage play. And therefore, as I believe your Grace is inclined to consider him out of compassion and charity, I believe 'twere better both for the King's service and Mr. Neale's interest that your Grace named a fit person into the place, who should make him a reasonable allowance out of it; but this I offer with submission, and, when I receive your further orders in it, will take care to observe them punctually."

SIR J. STANLEY to [SHREWSBURY].

[16]99[-1700], Jan. 11, London.—"Mr. Arden brought me your Grace's letter, and tomorrow he and I are to state the case of the right to the Groom Porter's place, in order to his consulting the Attorney General upon it, and are to examine a paper I have got of the last New Year's gifts my Lord Dorsett paid, who is the latest president [precedent], for my Lord Sunderland laid down before Christmas. Mr. Lowman and Mr. Brienne having now ended their bargain about the Housekeeper's place at Kensington, and the money paid, I have sent your Grace the warrant to swear Mr. Lowman and his wife into it. Also one for standards for the troops of Guards, upon the Duke of Ormond's letter, which is enclosed. Two warrants for the payment of messengers, for service performed by order of the House of Lords, certified by the Black Rod.

"Mr. London, the gardener, brought me word that the King has removed a gardener from Hampton Court to Richmond, and ordered he should be lodged in the old house, for which I have sent a warrant. Also two petitions, one from Mr. Squire, an ancient man, one of the Esquires of the Body, [and] another from a waterman, desiring leave to surrender their places; and a list of the Lent preachers printed, as is usual.

"The ceremony of receiving the Savoy Ambassador is now over. He was received before his entry at Greenwich by the Earl of Grantham; Lord Raby carried the compliment to the house where he was entertained; and the Earl of Anglesey brought him to his audience at Kensington this evening.

"All good men have an interest in your Grace's health, and therefore heartily wish it, and desire to enquire after it.

[P.S.] "I mistook Mr. Squire for an Esquire of the Body, his place being Sewer of the Chamber."

Ansd. 13.

SAME to SAME.

[16]99[-1700], Jan. 16, Whitehall.—"I have sent by this post a warrant for the Attorney General to prepare a patent for Mr.

Gardiner, but have left a blank for the time when his salary is to commence, till I know your Grace's pleasure. I remember your Grace told me the rest of the Serjeants who did the duty, petition to be allowed the salary during the vacancy, but I suppose they will think it reasonable Mr. Gardiner should be allowed it from Michaelmas Day, which begins a quarter, and is only about a month before he was sworn in. I have also sent the waterman's warrant; one for payment of 150*l.* to Sir Godfrey Kneller for the three pictures he drew for Lord Albemarle; one for paying Mr. Lisney for lodging some of the King's servants last winter in Kensington town, with the Gentlemen Ushers' certificate inclosed; two for liveries for the drum-major and drummers, and for the corn-cutter; which are allowed upon the establishment of the Great Wardrobe; and one for rooms to be fitted up at Hampton Court, for Mr. Secretary Vernon and the Gentlemen Ushers, the Surveyor being now desirous to begin to work there, and having prayed that many lodgings should not be included in the same warrant.

"I have, by going often through the old buildings at Hampton Court, considered how most of those who are to attend on the King, and those who [m] the King gave me orders about, might be provided, but can think of no way how to lay it before your Grace at this distance for your approbation, in order to the preparing more warrants.

"I have also this day given Mr. Arden a blank warrant for swearing in a Groom Porter, to send your Grace as he desired, with counsel's opinion about the right of disposing of it, of all which I suppose he will inform you by this post.

"I have prepared no warrant for swearing in a Sewer of the Chamber in Mr. Squire's place till I enquire into the character of the man he recommends, and shall for the future forbear troubling your Grace with petitions of that nature; only presume to send one now from Mr. Hammond, a Groom of the Great Chamber, who was deputy to Mr. Bryan, and by reason of a great number of children I am told is a great object of charity.

"The ill state of your Grace's health makes people begin to wish you would try what effect change of air might have, which no other consideration could incline them to."

Ansd. 20.

SIR J. STANLEY to [SHREWSBURY].

[16]99[-1700], Jan. 18, Whitehall.—"Yesterday the King commanded me to write to your Grace to make your remarks upon the paper he formerly gave you concerning the family, and that I should bring him a copy of those regulations you approved of, that he may order them in the Treasury. I have therefore now sent enclosed the original paper I received from your Grace, with the remarks in the margin you then ordered, and withall humbly offer my opinion as to three or four offices set down to determine. That as to the Cupbearers, Carvers, and Sewers, I conceive it were fit that two of each society continue, because



the King may upon some occasions dine in state. Also half of the Sewers of the Chamber, because Embassadors may expect to be attended on by them at their entertainments, as hitherto has been done. In the office of the Removing Wardrobe, that one Groom and one Page remain, since there is more business in that than any other Wardrobe. Also the Apothecary for the Household, because the servants may have occasion to make use of him, especially when the King goes beyond sea; without his Majesty will oblige his own Apothecaries to supply his servants, which I believe they may very well afford. The continuance of these few offices will be no great charge.

“The King has also ordered that my Lord Ossulston’s house, which was hired for entertaining Embassadors, the lease being now expired, should be put off, of which I have sent him notice, and will take care that the goods be secured in the Removing Wardrobe.

“Dr. Cumber, Dean of Durrham, being dead, the Archbishop of Canterbury recommends Dr. Campion to be Chaplain in his room, and says my Lord Chancellor joins with him in it, he having been formerly his tutor.

“I have enclosed sent three warrants, one for the Rat-killer’s livery for the year 99; one for payment of his bill for destroying vermin at Kensington and the Parliament Houses, with the certificates of the service done; and one for paying Mr. Chace rent for the house in Whitehall where the Lord Chamberlain’s office is kept; though I have never been allowed but two rooms, Mr. Cooling’s daughter having always kept possession of the rest.

“The Chapel at Hampton Court being now near finished, I have enclosed the Bishop of London’s account of necessaries for it, to know how far you will please to allow of them.”

Ansd. 20.

SIR L. BLACKWELL to SHREWSBURY.

1699-1700, [Jan. 23-]Feb. 2, Florence.—Has received his letter of the 22nd, and will write to the Great Duke. Sends two chests of new wines by H.M. ship Hampshire, Capt. Leake.

Ansd. 19.

SIR J. STANLEY to [SHREWSBURY].

[16]99[-1700], Jan. 25.—“I was very much overjoyed to receive your Grace’s of the 20th, which brought the good news of your being better in health. His Majesty’s command to me was, that when I received back your remarks concerning the regulations of the family, I should make him an extract only of such as were to be ordered in the Treasury, which he would then give directions in; as soon as ’tis done I will return your Grace a copy.

“Mr. Gardiner’s warrant was made during good behaviour, by mistake of the clerk, which is now mended; there has been but

one for life since my time, by the King's special command, and yet could hardly pass the Treasury, but without the King's order they run always during pleasure. I have filled up his warrant to commence from Michaelmas, because 'tis usual to allow the benefit of the whole quarter.

"I humbly thank your Grace for the trust you repose in me as to the appointing lodgings at Hampton Court, which I shall endeavour to do with all the care possible, but will not venture to give any possession without your approbation. The King has ordered Lord Rochfort should have ground rooms because of his lameness, and that Dr. Ratcliff should have two chambers. I believe the three rooms in the old building at first intended for Lord Cutts may be proper for him, for neither [the] Lord Privy Seal [Viscount Lonsdale] nor Lord Romney seem to like them, and for Ratcliff the two rooms over the King's gallery, which I think your Grace proposed once for the Duke of Ormond, for I'm informed my Lord Jerzey intends to quit those where he is at present, which may accommodate his Grace much better. Last week Lord Romney enquired of me in whose disposal the Housekeeper of Newmarkett was, which I then thought was in the Lord Chamberlain, because I found in Mr. Cooling's book the place of Wardrobe-Keeper joined to it; since that, Mrs. Walker died, who was Housekeeper, and yesterday my Lord sent me word he had writ to your Grace to beg the place for Mrs. Mathews, and desired I would acquaint your Grace that the right of disposal was in the Lord Chamberlain; but upon further enquiry today I am informed that Mrs. Walker's, formerly Mrs. Elliot's, patent was only as Housekeeper, which when alone is always in the nomination of the King; and my Lord Radnor showed me today a late warrant, signed by the King and countersigned by the Lords of the Treasury, to constitute Mr. Walker, her husband, Housekeeper only, with the salary of 200*l.* a year. As soon as I can, I will send your Grace a more perfect account of it.

"I have now sent to be signed Dr. Campion's warrant and letter, one for two marble tables by the King's order, one for a silver trumpet, with the Duke of Ormond's letter, as is usual. Mr. Stone's warrant to succeed Mr. Hammond. Mr. Stone is certified to be a substantial, well affected apothecary at Kensington. Also a list of the servants who are to eat at the Gentlemen Ushers' table, which they have desired may be hung up in their room as formerly, to prevent disorder.

"I have also sent one for Mr. Tozar to be Groom of the Robes, with Lord Albemarle's letter, which was brought a fortnight ago with Mr. Williams', but I sent it then back as a mistake, because I found Tozar sworn into the same place upon the books before my time; but my Lord has now informed me that though Tozar was sworn in the room of Fremain, that Fremain still has the place, and continues upon the Green-cloth books, where he is paid, and therefore, to set all right, desires Fremain's name may be restored in the books of this office, and Tozar sworn anew into

Williams' place. I could not think of any expedient less confused to remedy the irregularity they have committed, and have therefore sent it as they desire.

"If your Grace be convinced the air of the south of France is necessary to your cure, which most now fear it is, I believe none will make any reflections upon it, but those few who are glad of the occasion of such a journey; and as the world is generally persuaded they don't themselves believe the scandal they would willingly raise, I think there is little danger of their being able to make impressions upon others. I wish for their sakes, as well as ours, your Grace may have no occasion for such a voyage, or that you may find speedy success in it."

Ansd. 27.

SIR J. STANLEY to [SHREWSBURY].

[16]99[-1700], Jan. 30.—"I have endeavoured to inform myself about the right of disposal of the Housekeeper's place at Newmarkett. The books of the office take no notice of Mrs. Walker till Lord Dorsett's time, where she is named Housekeeper and Wardrobe-keeper; but I am now convinced 'tis set down false; for Mr. Walker has sent me the Gentleman Usher's certificate who swore her into the place, bearing the same date with the entry in the books, where she is certified to be sworn only Housekeeper; and I have now before me an attested copy of King Charles' patent, constituting her Housekeeper only; which inclines me to believe a story Mr. Walker tells, that Mr. Cooling said to him he would oppose his wife's changing the patent for his life, unless he would pass it under both names, that the place might come hereafter in the disposal of the Lord Chamberlain.

"I never intended disturbing my Lord Montagu's possession of his kitchen without his consent, though I believe his Lordship is under a mistake, when he informed your Grace the King gave it him, for I lent it to him myself upon his promise that if the King should have any occasion for it he would deliver it up; and last week the Board of Green-cloth having desired that room, and the rest of the offices there, to lay up the goods they were to remove out of the Ambassador's house, and being told also that Lord Montagu made no other use on't but to keep coals, I sent to his servant to know whether it might be spared for the King's service.

"I won't fail to do Mr. Rowly all the service I can, and have directed his warrant to be stamped, that he may be sworn in tomorrow, and enter upon his office. I believe 'twill be better, at least for some time, not to pass patent for it, because his warrant will entitle him to receive the allowances in the offices where 'tis paid, and I'm told there are caveats entered by Sir John Garratt at the Signet and Privy Seal to prevent the passing any patent.

"I delivered to the King a copy of the regulations which ought to pass the Treasury, and have now enclosed another to your Grace, with Sir Tho. Millington's warrant to be sworn second Physician."

Ansd. Feb. 3d.



SIR J. STANLEY to [SHREWSBURY].

[16]99[-1700], Feb. 1.—“In my last I acquainted your Grace that Mr. Rowly and I were of opinion ’twere better to put off passing patent for some time, because I was informed caveats were entered in some offices to stop it, which would bring on a lawsuit; but now, upon further thoughts, he desires it may go on, because if Sir John Garard and Mr. Neale think fit to bring their actions, they may do it upon his receiving the profits of the place, and believes it will help his cause, having the King’s authority to back it. I have therefore now sent the warrant to the Attorney-General to be signed, which Mr. Rowly may after make use of as he thinks advisable; and with it I have sent a warrant for necessaries for Hampton Court Chapel, but have omitted such things out of the Bishop of London’s list as were not absolutely necessary, which I have marked in the margin.”

Ansd. 3d.

SAME to SAME.

[16]99[-1700], Feb. 8.—“I received the honour of your Grace’s of the 3rd with the enclosed warrants, since which Mr. Neale and his counsel brought the petition I have now sent, which I endeavoured to satisfy them was needless, since you had made over all your right and title to Mr. Rowly, who was upon the place, and the person I thought they should now apply to, and withall assured them your Grace would not refuse them liberty to prove their title; but they still pressed me to send it to have an answer from yourself, which they pretended they did out of respect, before they would proceed to a trial. Today they came again to put me in mind of sending it, and said they hoped your Grace would make some order upon the petition, particularly as to that part of the prayer wherein Mr. Neale desires to be sworn into the place. I told them they could expect no written order in the case, nor any answer, but what Mr. Rowly was ready to give in your name; that the right of disposing appeared to be in the Lord Chamberlain; that you had accordingly made over all your right to Mr. Rowly, which they had free leave to question when and where they pleased. I have been particular in relating our discourse, as trifling as it was, because they seem to lay great stress upon the answer they shall receive to their petition, though I am not subtle enough to find what use they can make of it.”

Ansd. 10.

ROCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1699[-1700], Feb. 9.—“Your Grace’s commands of all natures would be always very agreeable to me, if at least I can serve you in them. This particular of letting your Grace into Cornbury as a tenant must needs seem so reasonable to you, that I am very much concerned there should be any difficulties in it, of which, howsoever, I am going to make you the judge. For this year and half past the park hath been turned almost into a farm, not let,

but part of it ploughed ; a good deal of the wood cut and carried off, that more may be ploughed; part already laid down with cinquefoil, which was only for a pattern some years ago, to see how that husbandry would suit with the ground ; and by that we have been encouraged to go on with greater quantities ; another part of the park turned to grazing, and every part to the best advantage ; and it hath turned to above 300*l.* profit for one year, and gives hopes of increasing considerably. The incumbrances that lie upon that estate, and in some measure upon myself, that am engaged in the management of it, have made it necessary to seek out all manner of improvements upon it ; and how this can be accommodated with the pleasure your Grace would propose to have of the park in your living there, I confess I cannot see.

[P.S.] “I am ashamed to tell your Grace that the very insignificant and unprofitable entertainments in the House of P. have kept us so late all this week that it hath hindered me from giving you this account something sooner.”

R. and ansd. 12.

SIR J. STANLEY to [SHREWSBURY].

[16]99[-1700], Feb. 13, Whitehall.—“According to your orders, I delivered your Grace’s letter to my Lord Oxford, and have sent a warrant for Wilks to be sworn waterman, there being no objection against it, if you are pleased to grant it. As to Mr. Akeroyd’s petition, I don’t know what he means by being of the private music, till I see him. If he means instrumental music, there is at present no vacancy, and as I remember, at Hampton Court, your Grace told me you intended the first for Sir William Forrester’s servant.

“I sent for Mr. Neale today, and read him that part of your letter, wherein you give him free consent to make the best of his title ; to which he made no other return, but that he was very thankful.

“The servants who attended on the King last year into Holland having desired warrants for their riding charges, according to the Establishment, I have enclosed some of them to be signed ; also one for the Savoy Ambassador’s present, who intends to return home soon.

“My brother and sister, being gone for Ireland, desired me to return your Grace their most humble thanks for the favour of your lodgings at the Cock-pitt, which I have also reason to acknowledge.”

Ans. 17.

ROCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1699[-1700], Feb. 17.—“To show your Grace that I am as willing as you can be to endeavour the overcoming the difficulties I apprehended in your proposal of coming to live at Cornbury, I shall send order this post to one Acteon Kew, who is

entrusted in the management of the Park, to be ready to attend your commands, and to give your Grace an account of the present management of that ground. He is but a plain man, but I think he is honest, and I believe will not tell you a lie. . . . I will say nothing at present to what you mention of advantages of wood out of the Forest, that being a thing quite by itself." . . .  
Ansd. March 1st.

SIR J. STANLEY to [SHREWSBURY].

[16]99[-1700], Feb. 20, Whitehall.—“ I acquainted your Grace at Hampton Court that I had received a petition from the Widow Lacy, with an order of reference from the Council to your Grace, whereby the widow demands payment of a rentcharge of 3s. 4d. a day from the patentees of Mr. Killegrew's company of Players, who united after with Sir William Davenant's; and as I found they were both concerned in the debt, I sent to them both to give in their answers to the petition, which I have now received; and the petitioner being very pressing to have them laid before your Grace, I have sent them and all the other papers I had relating to the business, except the original Indenture, which being too large to send, I have taken out that clause upon the meaning of which the dispute turns. The words are, that she is to be paid before any dividend shall be made between the actors. The patentees think themselves not obliged by it till they are in a condition to make a dividend, which they pretend they have not been for some years past.

“ I have also sent some warrants for riding charges for last year. I received last night the honour of your Grace's letter.

[P.S.] “ The warrant for furniture at Hampton Court was ordered by the King.”

Ansd. 24.

SAME to SAME.

[16]99[-1700], Feb. 24, Whitehall.—“ Mr. Secretary Vernon told me he had writ to your Grace to order him a warrant for silver boxes for ratifications of treaties, which I have now sent, and with it some more warrants for riding charges, and one for shutting up Mr. Smith's entrance for the convenience of Mons. Overkirk at Hampton Court, and opening another for him, and for repairing Lord Rochford's lodgings, which the King has ordered.

“ The King gives a charity on Maundy Thursday to 49 poor men, whereof the Lord Chamberlain recommends two. I desire therefore to know who[m] your Grace would have named. I am to acquaint your Grace, too, that the Lord Mayor every year makes a present to the Lord Chamberlain of cloth for a suit of clothes, and that there is now left at the office six yards of black cloth.

[P.S.] “ The enclosed letters were left at the office.”

Rd. and ansd. 26.



SIR J. STANLEY to [SHREWSBURY].

[16]99[-1700], Feb. 27, Whitehall.—“I received the honour of your Grace’s letter of the 24th last night, and have, as well as I could, drawn up the state of the Widow Lacy’s case (a copy whereof is enclosed), and sent it to the Attorney General for his opinion, and with it a warrant for Beak to be sworn messenger ; one, according custom, for providing necessaries which the King gives the poor on Maundy Thursday ; and several warrants for riding charges.”

Ansd. March 2d. *Enclosure* :—

The Widow Lacy’s case.

“The patentees of the old Company of Players acting in Drury Lane have, by Indenture with the Widow Lacy, covenanted to pay her 3s. 4d. a day for every day they should act, during her natural life, *before any dividend should be made between the said actors.*

“Q<sup>r</sup>. Whether by those words the patentees are obliged to pay the Widow Lacy her annuity, though they receive no clear profits for their acting, nor are in a condition to make a dividend.”

ROCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1699[-1700], March 7.—“It will be a difficult matter for me to set a price for the letting the house at Cornbury, since your Grace is pleased to say that you think it would be a pretty hard bargain to pay eight score pounds a year for that part of the Park that you propose to take along with the house, which I suppose Act. Kew could demonstrate it had made last year, and in all probability was to make more this ; but I hope I shall show my duty to your Grace as much by leaving it to yourself to say what your own price shall be.

“The furniture, such as it is, which indeed is very bad for your Grace, shall be left at your service, except the linen and pewter, which would quickly be worn out. There may be several other particulars necessary to be adjusted, which, since you are pleased to offer it, I should wish may be determined here by such person as you shall be pleased to send to me ; in which I hope I shall not be difficult nor unreasonable. The library you will allow to be locked up, for books may easily be lost or mislaid.

“And now, my Lord, I must acquaint your Grace what nobody in the country knows yet, and I desire may not ; that I have finished the bargain with my brother that I have been some time about, and so the house and Park and all belonging to it is in my hands. It is not the less at your service, and if I shall find it reasonable for me to part with it, I shall ever be desirous to make an offer of it to your Grace rather than any other body.”\*

Ansd. 16.

\* There is another letter on this subject dated March 23, 1699, “ansd. 27, 1700.”

SIR J. STANLEY to [SHREWSBURY]. *See Stan. Papers*

[16]99[-1700], March 7, Whitehall.—“Yesterday the King commanded me to draw out a new Establishment for the servants under the Lord Chamberlain for him to sign, with the alterations he formerly ordered, and send it first to your Grace for your approbation, which I will endeavour to have ready next week.

“If your Grace intends to meet the King at Newmarkett the beginning of April, I desire to know in time whether you intend to be in your own lodgings or at my Lord Godolphin’s as formerly. You have a house joining to the Court that has offices, and room enough, but is an old lath and plaster building, and very cold; but if your Grace please to send down a bed, I will take care to have some rooms furnished, and the house put in tolerable repair.

“Mr. Rowly desired to have a warrant drawn upon him, that he might have an opportunity to act in his employment; for which reason I have now sent one for things demanded by the Signet Office and Privy Seal; also three for riding charges into Holland; one for new covers for two swords of State; one for repaying a Page of the Removing Wardrobe money he laid out for three years past in repairing the King’s travelling bed and furniture abroad; one for the necessary woman’s yearly allowance out of the Great Wardrobe. Also a petition of one Hack, who desires to be sworn in the place of Hydrographer, which I think is only titular, without any salary.

[P.S.] “The time drawing near, I take leave to remind your Grace of naming the Maundy men.”

Ans'd. 9th.

SAME to SAME.

[16]99[-1700], March 14, Whitehall.—“I received the honour of your Grace’s letter of the 9th instant with the warrants signed, and have now sent the Attorney General’s opinion in the Widow Lacy’s case, upon which I expect your Grace’s further orders. A warrant for two Faulkeners’ liveries, as the Duke of St. Alban’s desired. One for a collar of S.S. for a Serjeant-at-Arms, with his certificate that he lost his former collar in the fire at Whitehall, which also others have assured me. One for a ring to Countess Dona, which the King has ordered, she being his relation. Two for riding charges. Also a letter as is usual to the Lord Almoner, recommending two Maundy men; but I have left a blank for their names till I can find fit persons.

“Since I received your Grace’s commands I have made what enquiry I could about rooms in Whitehall, to save the King the charge of house-rent, for an office for the Lord Chamberlain; but not finding any I asked Sir Christopher Wrenn whether it was not good husbandry to build such an office out of the rubbish here; who tells me that if your Grace pleases to give him a warrant, he will run up a slight building for that purpose this summer, of two rooms for an office, and two rooms over them for a lodging for the Secretary, for less than 200*l.*; for which I have now sent a warrant, if your Grace approve of it.

"I am glad your Grace's health is established well enough to hunt, and hope the warm weather coming on may invite you to meet the King at Hampton Court, where he intends to reside upon his return from Newmarket, the furniture that was ordered for his apartment being all sent down this week."

Rd. and ansd. 16.

SIR J. STANLEY to [SHREWSBURY].

[16]99[-1700], March 18, Whitehall.—"I have been under difficulties to prepare an Establishment for the servants above stairs, as the King commanded, which is the reason I have not sent it sooner. His Majesty's directions were, that, being soon to sign an Establishment for the servants below stairs, he would have me prepare one for those above, according to the former regulations, to be sent to your Grace for your opinion, and then drawn fair for him to sign, and to take care that no person should be paid in two offices. Upon consideration, I found it uneasy to observe the King's orders, because the servants of the Chamber are paid part in the Treasury of the Chamber, where of right they ought to be, part in the Cofferer's office, some in the Exchequer, besides the livery money, which is now entirely to be sunk; and therefore did not know how to comprehend them under any one Establishment, besides that the Treasury Chamber pays several, as Faulkners, Huntsmen, &c., who are not directly under the cognisance of the Lord Chamberlain; but finding the King pressing to have it dispatched, I have sent your Grace a copy of the Establishment of the Treasury Chamber, with a paper of my observations upon it, part of the Establishment of the Cofferer's, which relates to the servants above stairs, with observations, and a paper of those who are paid in the Exchequer, that when I receive your Grace's pleasure upon them I may be able to draw out a new Establishment for the Treasury Chamber, and propose some regulations for the others.

"Your Grace will find that I have been more inclined to retrenching than raising salaries; which I did, because I understand by some of the Lords of the Treasury, the King finds his Civil List so in debt that he believes no other expedient will clear it.

"I understand also the King expects your Grace's opinion about the regulating of the Faulkners and Huntsmen, as well as the other servants.

"I had the honour yesterday of your Grace's of the 16th, and will take care to prepare an order about Mrs. Lacy."

Rd. and ansd. 21.

SAME to SAME.

[16]99[-1700], March 21, Whitehall.—"I have enclosed sent the order for Mrs. Lacy's rentcharge; two warrants for a child of the Chapel dismissed, with Dr. Blow's certificate; three warrants appointing the lodgings at Hampton Court, that were



fitted up for the Archbishop of Cantorbury, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord President; one to repair the left side of the old Court there, for the officers within named, which names are yet only for form, till the rooms are fitted up, and the lodgings marked out by your order; also one for liveries, as is usual, for the William and Mary yacht.

“Dr. Briggs brought to the office a printed book of his in Latin, called *Ophthalmographia*, with a written dedication to your Grace, and a paper of his case, all which he desired might be transmitted. I thought the book too cumbersome to send by post, and therefore only enclosed his case.

“Mr. Vanbrook, who formerly waited on your Grace from the Treasury, came to me, as from them, to desire the places of of Clerks of the Cheque to the Messengers might be filled up; and when I told him the reason of its (*sic*) delay was because Poyke, one of those who was dismissed, had petitioned your Grace that a stop might be put to it till he might have an opportunity of clearing himself before the King in Council, he thereupon brought an attested copy of Poyk’s petition to the King to show that by that he did not offer to purge himself, but only to recriminate; which he desired might be sent to know your pleasure.

“When I was last week at Hampton Court, Mr. Montagu showed me a large low room near his kitchen, under the Council Chamber, which he desires your Grace will give him leave to fit up at his own charge for an eating room. His servants formerly made use of it, and I don’t find that any who desire lodgings would content themselves with such indifferent rooms.”

Ansd. 25.

SIR J. STANLEY to [SHREWSBURY].

1700, April 2.—“I had answered your Grace’s of the 25th of March sooner, but that I have been at Hampton Court. The reason why I drew up the report of Mrs. Lacy’s case by way of an order was, because I found ’twas done so before by Lord Mulgrave and Lord Dorsett when they were Lord Chamberlains, and lately by the White Staff officers when ’twas referred to them; and in the minute of Council upon the present petition, ’tis only said *Referred to the Lord Chamberlain*, which I understood to be the determining of the case; but if your Grace pleases to send back the order, I will draw it up in the form of a report to the Council, upon their reference.

“I have sent a warrant for mending and cleaning some furniture for Hampton Court, and for supplying the remainder of a former warrant for Newmarkett, which lies now ready. One for the King’s picture on horseback, by his order. A warrant to fit up rooms over the gate at Hampton Court for the Gentlemen Ushers; the rooms formerly marked for the Daily Waiters and the Scotch Secretary being ordered by the King for Dr. Ratcliff. One for appointing Lord Jerzey’s lodgings, which my Lord Albemarle told me was by the King’s directions. One for the

usual liveries for the Fowlkeeper in St. James's Park; and one for riding charges for a bedgoer last year, which I think is the last of that sort.

"I was informed my Lord Privy Seal had no mind to be lodged in the new buildings at Hampton Court, because they were too high; and therefore I thought the properest place would be in the old Court, which is now repairing. There have been no lodgings appointed since your Grace went into the country but what the King has done, which, as I remember, are only to Lord Selkirk, Dr. Ratcliff, Lord Rochford, and some to Lord Jerzey. I have made a note of the rest who lay claim, to lay before you, with the plan, at your return.

"Being informed that the new Establishment of the Green-cloth lay in the Treasury to be signed, I enquired how the servants above stairs who are paid both there and in the Treasury Chamber are regulated, and am informed they are all struck off there, which determines in what office they are to be paid; but whether they are to be considered for it in the Treasury Chamber, or quite to lose it, I can't yet hear."

Ansd. 8th.

SIR J. STANLEY to [SHREWSBURY].

1700, April 11, Whitehall.—"I had the honour of your Grace's letter of the 8th yesterday. As to Mrs. Lacy's business, I believe it may be deferred till your Grace comes to Hampton Court, without any prejudice to her, since, if it be determined in her favour, she will be entitled to all arrears.

"I was informed, as I writ your Grace word, that my Lord Privy Seal desired to be in the old buildings, and therefore proposed to get ready for him part of Lady Clayton's, which I think are the best, and need least repair, but I am very much put to it to get her out. If my Lord should choose rather to be in the new, I suppose the rooms which Lord Jerzey had at first would please him, which are ready; but I hope your Grace will be at Hampton Court to order it, before my Lord Privy Seal will have occasion for lodgings.

"I have now sent a warrant for Dr. Ratcliff's lodgings; three, for the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber, for the Captain of the Guard in waiting, and for the Master of the Robes; two for paying bills to messengers that were sent last year with orders to the ships that transported the King, with their bills enclosed; one for necessaries for the officers of the Footguards at Kensington, with the Major's note signed.

"I will endeavour as soon as I can to know the King's pleasure concerning Mr. Rows being made Fowlkeeper. I have also sent to Mr. Nash, according to your order, to be informed of the person he desires should succeed him.

"By the death of the Dean of Lincoln there is a vacancy among the Chaplains, for which the Archbishop of Canterbury desired me to recommend the first Prebend of that diocese (as I remember, his name is Dr. Ilton), if your Grace be not pre-engaged.

[P.S.] "The Parliament is up today, but I don't yet hear whether the King goes to Newmarket or Hampton Court."  
Ansd. 13.

JO. METHUEN to SHREWSBURY.

1700, May 10, London.—"I perceived, my Lord, by the King this morning that he depends on your Grace's going to Ireland; and that all things may be disposed for that end, he commanded me to stay here, without doing anything in relation to my going, until your Grace should be able to return, which the King hoped would be in a few days.

"As I hope no continuance of your indisposition will make any change in your intentions, so I cannot but apprehend your return to Hampton Court; and I heartily wish your Grace would resolve to let us prepare all the papers for your going in your absence, since I dare assure you Mr. Secretary and I could do it entirely to your satisfaction; and I would certainly wait on you where you are, but that I fear to disturb and hinder the recovery of your health I so much desire.

"His Majesty commanded me likewise this night to use all possible endeavours to prevail with my Lord Galloway to stay in Ireland, as what will make your Grace easy there."

Rd. and ansd. 13.

MARLBOROUGH to [SHREWSBURY].

[1700,] May 11.—"I was in hopes to have had the happiness a Thursday of seeing you, for I have so much the spleen that it would have been a great ease to your humble servant to have had one quarter of an hour's talk. The King's coldness to me continues, so that I should have been glad to have had your friendly advice; for to have friends and acquaintances unreasonably jealous, and the King at the same time angry, is what I know not how to bear; nor do I know how to behave myself.

"I am told that, if your health will give you leave, you are to be Lieutenant of Ireland, and Groom of the Stool, which I do with all my heart wish you, and the King and Kingdom, joy of. I shall go again the middle of this week to St. Alban's, where I will stay for ten days, and hope by that time you may be come back to Hampton Court."

R. and ansd. 13, 1700.

SIR J. STANLEY to [SHREWSBURY].

1700, May 11, Whitehall.—"I now send your Grace a warrant for Mr. Bland to be sworn Page of the Robes, with the Master of the Robes' letter; one for Mr. Latton to be sworn Master of the Beagles; one for a waterman whom Mr. Latton recommended; and a warrant for Mr. Vernon to be Surgeon in extraordinary, as Mr. Secretary desired. Mr. Compton, Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber, informed me today that your Grace had given him leave to part with his employment, provided he recommended



a proper person to it, and desires me to acquaint you that the person he would surrender to is one Captain Wallis, at present one of the Grooms of the Privy Chamber, who has served in the Army and has a good character ; but he desires leave to quit his place of Groom to his brother, who is an officer in the Army.

“ I am credibly informed your Grace is to go Lord Lieutenant into Ireland, and as I am desirous of being always in your service, I humbly recommend myself to wait on you there, where I hope I might better serve you, because my acquaintance and interest lies [lie] most in that country. I beg your Grace will pardon my request if it be improper.”

Rd. and ansd. 13.

SIR J. STANLEY to [SHREWSBURY].

1700, May 14, Whitehall.—“ I forgot in my last to answer the complaint of my Lord Lexington’s having five rooms at Hampton Court. His lodgings consist of a sky-light passage room, a bed-chamber, and large closet, towards the little Court, which lie within one another, so that they could not be parted ; and my Lord was so little of the opinion of those gentlemen who complained, that he told me had no place to lodge a servant.

“ For want of other speedy conveyance I have sent by post Col. Culpepper’s sympathetic powder, with the direction how to take it, which I hope before this time your Grace will have no occasion for.

“ I have stayed till now in town to go through the Establishments with Mr. Hill, and today return to Hampton Court to receive your Grace’s commands.

[P.S.] “ I am now informed that Mr. Shore, the Serjeant Trumpet, died yesterday suddenly ; which is in your Grace’s disposal.”

Rd. and ansd. 16.

SAME to SAME.

1700, May 15, Hampton Court.—“ This morning my Lord Albemarle desired me to recommend in his name the bearer Mr. Shore, who is one of his Trumpets, to succeed his father as Serjeant Trumpet, if your Grace be not pre-engaged ; and withall desired me to acquaint you that the reason why he does not write himself is purely out of respect, because he would not press too much in such a matter, where perhaps your Grace may be already pre-engaged.”

Rd. and ansd. 16.

SAME to SAME.

1700, May 15, Hampton Court.—“ I could not forbear troubling your Grace so soon to acknowledge the satisfaction I had yesterday to find you were pleased to receive so favourably the offer of my service, and to return my humble thanks for it. I was afraid it might be thought too forward, but I had this to say

in my excuse, that no consideration of profit moved me to it, but only the pleasure I proposed in serving you. I am heartily sorry your want of health should endanger that country's missing so great a good intended them, and which to my knowledge they have a long time wished for as the greatest mark of the King's favour.

"In my former letter I sent your Grace the characters of the two Wallis[es]; they are both of them, as well as I can inform myself, men of substance and good reputation, and therefore [I] have now upon your orders enclosed their warrants.

"I informed your Grace that the sympathetic powder I sent was Col. Culpepper's, but it seems he had none ready made, and my wife's mother sent me that, which was a present given her by Sir Tho. Higgins, who brought it with him from Venice."

Rd. and ansd. 18.

SIR J. STANLEY to [SHREWSBURY].

1700, May 17.—"As soon as I had received the honour of your Grace's letter by Mr. Shore, I sent the enclosed to London, and acquainted my Lord Albemarle that you had complied with his desire about Mr. Shore, for which I now send the warrant.

"I will take care to find out lodgings for my Lord Manchester as soon as the new buildings over the Queen's Guardroom are finished, which is all that is undisposed. I long mightily to hear of the success of the sympathetic powder."

Rd. and ansd. 20.

GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1700, May 18, Dublin Castle.—"J'ay appris avec beaucoup de ioye, que vous estes resolu d'accepter le Gouvernement de ce Royaume. Le Roy m'a fait l'honneur de me faire savoir, qu'il me destine pour comander l'Armeé sous uos ordres. Vous saüés, my Lord, qu'il y a longtems que ie vous ay escrit, que cet employ me seroit tres agreable. . . . Je mande aujourd'huy au Roy, que ie suis prest à luy obeir, mais en mesme temps ie prens la liberté de luy représenter ce que ie crois de son service.

"Car ie ne puis me persuader, que ceus qui m'ont fait comprendre dans le uote, pour exclure les estrangiers des conseils, soyent contents de me uoir icy à la teste de l'Armeé, et ne trouuent les moyens de faire passer dans la premiere Session quelque chose de plus facheus pour moy, et peutestre pour beaucoup d'autres, et plus desagreceable pour le Roy. Vous en conoissés mieu les consequences que persone. Sy vous estes de mesme opinion, ie vous prie, my Lord, de dire au Roy uostre sentiment sur cette affaire, avec la mesme sincerité que vous aués acoustumé de luy doner uos auis.

"Quelque agrement que j'aye d'estre auprès de vous, ie serois bien faché de doner ocasion à des resolutions de la Maison des Comunes, qui pouroient doner de nouveaus chagrins à S.M., et serois bien aise d'eüter ceus que ie crois auoir lieu

d'aprehender pour moy mesme. Cependant, my Lord, ie vous repeteray ce que i'ay escrit au Roy, que ie luy obeiray avec plaisir, puisque c'est pour servir sous uos ordres."

Recommends Mr. May to be Shrewsbury's first Secretary, and an English gentlemen, brother of Sir John Bucknall, to be steward of his household. Understands that Shrewsbury's steward is too aged to follow him hither. Bucknall has served the writer in that capacity for three years.

SIR J. STANLEY to [SHREWSBURY].

1700, May 21, London.—“ I have been in the greatest concern in the world since the last account of your Grace's health, but have still some hopes your vitriol may have its effect, though it take more time. Though your Grace seems very unconcerned about your health, I am persuaded there are very few in England who don't think themselves nearly concerned in it. I long for a post to bring better news.”

Ansd. 25.

SAME to SAME.

1700, May 28, Hampton Court.—“ Yesterday I received your Grace's letter of the 25th as I was returning to Hampton Court, with Mrs. Lacy's petition enclosed. She complained to me before that the Players refused to obey the warrant; upon which I sent to Mr. Rich, who manages that playhouse, who told me they submitted to the order, but as there were two patents concerned in that house, they desired a short time might be allowed them till they could settle among themselves upon whom the charge was to light; which I could not make Mrs. Lacy understand, and was the occasion I suppose of her petition; but I have this day writ to Mr. Rich to press the payment, and that they might after settle their accompts among themselves.

“ The King I am informed goes to Windsor on Friday, only for one night. There is now standing in his great bedchamber the cloth embroidered bed, with tapestry hangings.

“ About ten days ago one told me he had two boxes directed to your Grace from my Lord Bellom[on]t, which I directed him to send to my house, and that as soon as I saw any of your servants they should be delivered to them, and last week, when I went to town, I found them there. As I remember upon one is writ ‘ A white beaver skin,’ and upon the other ‘ A dozen bottles of Barbados waters.’ I have since seen Mr. Gardiner, and desired he would take the care of them.

“ I showed the King the alterations Mr. Hill and I made in the Establishments. Those in the Treasury Chamber were for the most part agreeable to the first paper. The King changed some of them, and I have now brought them back fair written to be signed.

“ I now send your Grace a warrant for the stationer's bill for the Office. The weather begins to grow warmer, which I hope will help your Grace's recovery.”

Ansd June first.



## THE DUKE OF BOLTON TO SHREWSBURY.

1700, May 30, Hackwood.—“ I had the honour of your Grace’s of 25th. . . . As to what you are pleased to complain on as a distrust, . . . I do confess that, after what you was pleased to say to me, I was struck with admiration when the news, on the Wednesday after I had the honour to see you, was told me that your going for Ireland was determined. . . . But this false report, as you call it, was told to me by my Lord Sunderland (who I did then suppose was agreed on to break it to me), and others that my Lord Albemarle had told it to, did tell me of it. . . . I did think that, after what you had been so kind to say to me (that next to the usage I had from his Majesty) that you had not used me with that friendship that I did hope. . . . Nobody in England made a doubt of it.

“ As to what you are pleased to say that this report might hinder my prosecuting my pretensions, [it] is certainly so, for I never thought of it afterwards, and did take my resolution of retiring for good and all into the country, which I have done, and did acquaint his Majesty with my intentions, when I had the honour to take my leave on him. And from the usage I have received, after having been twelve years in his service, after my coming over with him, during all which time I have served him with zeal and integrity, and with some good success, which, to be plain, makes me believe that though my Lord Nottingham is removed, that I am so unfortunate that the only thing that remains of him is the impressions that he made in the King of me, to my disadvantage.

“ I am going westward on Monday, and shall not return for six weeks, so hope your coming into this country won’t be till then, that I may then receive the honour you intend me. I am very sorry that your ill health occasions your absenting from Hampton Court.”

R. and ansd. June 3d.

## SIR J. STANLEY to [SHREWSBURY].

1700, June 1, London.—“ Dr. Briggs, who formerly petitioned your Grace to come in Physician in Ordinary, and I think is in good esteem, desired me to send the enclosed remedy to cure your spitting blood, with his direction how to take it, which he says he has often given with success. I venture to send it because I believe ’tis at least very innocent.

“ I send your Grace a warrant for furniture for the King’s yacht, by his order. One for demanding five pieces of tapestry formerly lent to Madam Mazareen, which the man who has them in keeping says he will deliver upon such an order. Two for riding wages into Holland for a Robegoer, and two Grooms of the Chamber, who forgot to demand them with the rest.

“ Mr. Squire, one of the Sewers of the Chamber, to whom your Grace gave leave last winter to part with his place, has now brought the man, with a certificate of his qualification. I have therefore sent a warrant for him with the certificate.

“ Mr. Barry, one of the Quarter Waiters, brought one Mons. Farcy to me with the enclosed from my Lord Galway, desiring your Grace’s leave to surrender his place to him. He says my Lord has writ to your Grace about it.

“ Upon my coming to town, I find Mr. Neale dead of a fever, which frees Mr. Rowly from further trouble, Sir John Garrott’s patent being for Neal’s life. I long mightily to hear of your Grace’s recovery.”

Rd. and ansd. 3d.

SOMERS to [SHREWSBURY].

1700, June 4.—“ I have been several times writing to your Grace upon the subject Mr. Montague mentioned to me by your order, and which you after took notice of in a letter to him, which you allowed him to communicate to me. But whenever I went about it I found I should say too much or too little, and therefore I resolved to reserve my thoughts of that affair till I had the honour to see your Grace. That is a happiness I shall be much overjoyed at, when a meeting may be without the danger of drawing your Grace into a suspicion of Caballing, but when that time will come I do not foresee. For though I neither do nor ever will meddle with public affairs, nor have the least resentment imaginable against any persons who may be imagined to have been most active in getting me displaced, yet I find it is very hard to convince men that it is so. Time I hope will do it; and as I have had patience to go through with the persecution of the last session, so I will prepare myself as well as I can for what is yet to come. I am sensibly concerned at the continuance of your Grace’s ill health, which I think is a public misfortune. I hope you will yet allow me the honour of being amongst the number of those who are really and faithfully your servants.”

Ansd. 8th.

JO. METHUEN to SHREWSBURY.

1700, June 6, London.—“ Your Grace’s letter came hither in my absence, as likewise the enclosed from my Lord Gallway, who is now in the same affliction with me, to understand your Grace hath parted with all thoughts of going to Ireland. I am now commanded by the King to go immediately, which I do somewhat unwillingly, and would have declined it on the foresight of the difficulties I shall find there, and the probability of another Government, under which I cannot hope to live as I should have done.” . . .

Rd. 12. Ansd. 14.

SIR J. STANLEY to [SHREWSBURY].

1700, June 13, Whitehall.—“ I could not answer your Grace’s of the 3rd so soon as I ought, by reason of my going very often between this and Hampton Court. There has [have] been but two

field beds out of use since my time, and both of them Mr. Vice-Chamberlain has put up in his lodgings. The cast bed in the Yacht Captain Sanderson keeps to set up when he carries persons of quality, to save the King's bed, and being not six foot high, I believe it can't be of any service.

"I now send your Grace the following warrants:—One for a purse for the Lord Privy Seal, which is yearly allowed. One for a messenger's escutcheon for him who was last sworn in. One for the allowance to the Keeper of the Orchard gate of Whitehall, which I suppose is hereafter to determine. Mr. Farey's warrant to be Quarter Waiter. One for a jewel of 1,000*l.* to the Emperor's Envoy, who is recalled. One for the Black Rod's allowance for his attendance on the House of Peers. For the Clockmaker's bill for looking after the clocks, which I suppose hereafter is also to cease.

"Dr. Wiggan, one of the Chaplains, being dead, the Archbishop of Cantorbury recommends Mr. Moss, the lecturer of St. James' church, in case your Grace be not otherwise provided.

"The certificate of the gentleman who comes in Mr. Squire's room was forgot in making up the last packet; 'tis under the hands of three or four Justices of the Peace of his county, which I will be sure to lay up with other papers.

"Since your Grace gets strength by the weather, I hope by this time it has also stopped your spitting blood, and that the long good season which we are to expect will perfectly confirm it."

Rd. and ansd. 15.

SIR J. STANLEY to [SHREWSBURY].

1700, June 15, Whitehall.—"Yesterday morning Dr. Staggins, master of the Instrumental Music, died, which I don't doubt your Grace will have earlier notice of, from solicitors for his place.

"I have now sent a warrant for covering two damask chairs in the King's closet at Kensington that are worn out.

"There were some goods provided by Mr. Neale before his death for my Lord Albemarle's lodgings at Kensington, which are not within the Groom Porter's contract, and are certified to have been brought in by the then deputy housekeeper. Mr. Neal's deputy therefore desires to have a warrant for providing them, which should have been sooner, and that the warrant may be antedated."

Ansd. 19.

SOMERS to [SHREWSBURY].

[1701,] Aug. 24, Lond[on].—"Within some few days after I had received the honour of your Grace's letter of the 17th of June, one Mr. Hiccocks, a Worcestershire man and a considerable trader in London, brought a son of his, who had then left the University, to see me. His chief design was to get me to send a letter by him, which might give him a pretence of waiting



upon your Grace at Geneva, whither he said he was directly going in his way to Italy; his design being to enter upon his travels by studying the antiquities to be found in that country, to which learning his head was turned. I was ready to lay hold of the opportunity, and wrote by him somewhat more freely than I should have thought fit to have done by the post.

“Yesterday Mr. Hiccocks came to see me again in great desolation, telling me that some gentlemen whom his son met with in Holland, led him from his first designs, and had carried him through most towns in Germany, and that by the last post he had news that he lay at the point of death at Auspurg. He likewise said he doubted your (*sic*) letter might not be come to your hands. This caused me to determine of giving you the trouble of these lines, that you might not think me capable of letting your favour remain so long unacknowledged, or of such a delay in giving my humble thanks for the kind concern you were pleased to express for me. I also let my Lord Halifax and my Lord Orford know how very obligingly you interested yourself for them.

“I am sorry your health is in such a state as to make it necessary for you to continue in a warmer climate. If you had not such an unhappy reason for your absence, I should commend your wisdom in choosing, and bless your good fortune, which had given you liberty to choose to live remote from such a country as ours. I know not what fortune this letter is to run, and therefore I shall say no more than that my best wishes attend you.”

Ansd. Sept. 14, 1701.

SHREWSBURY to [SIR L. BLACKWELL, Envoy at Florence].

1702, Nov. 6, Whitehall.—“What Sig. Giraldi has said relating to the affair of Sir Alex. Rigby and [Mr.] Plowman has not given the least satisfaction; and therefore you are, in her Majesty’s name, to demand it of the Gr[eat] Duke, and let his Highness know in plain terms that, if it be denied, her Majesty is resolved to take other effectual methods for procuring this just reparation to her subjects.”

*Copy; with copies of other letters on the same subject, dated April 13, May 14, June 11 and 15, 1703, and Feb. 8, 1703-4.\**

#### THE UNION of ENGLAND and SCOTLAND.

[1702.]—“Speech of Wil[liam] Talbot, Bis[hop] of Oxford.”

It defends the Bishops for voting in favour of the Act of Union against certain Lords who objected to the Presbyterian form of

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\* The letter of June 15 complains that the Great Duke had given judgment in the matter himself, instead of submitting it to the courts of justice, in order to please the French; and states that her Majesty’s fleet would soon be in the Mediterranean. If reparation was denied, the Envoy is directed by the last letter to warn “the merchants at Legorne” to withdraw their effects.

Church government being recognised as “the true Protestant Religion.”

12 pp. *The heading is in Shrewsbury's hand. The paper is also headed: My Lord Bishop of Salisbury. (At the end of Vol. XI.)*

“THE REPUBLIC OF GENOA'S ANSWER ABOUT PROVISIONS, &c.”

[1703 ?].—“La Republica di Genova hà professato sempre un osservanza così riverente alla Corona Britannica, che non si è mai lasciata indietro ad alcun' altro Principe; niente minore è oggidì la sua venerazione alla gloriosa Maestà della Regina Regnante.

“Onde nelle contingenze correnti sarà pronta à farle godere la richiesta franchezza delle gabelle de comestibili, non ostante che le gabelle siano l'alimento del Governo, ò l'unico ritratto degl' introiti pubblici, volendo assicurarsi di sacrificar cosa, che possa essere grata à sua Maestà, che venerà profondamente, con fiducia d'incontrare il suo Regio gradimento, ò di meritarlo anche col mezzo delle rappresentazioni che spera doverne fare più accetto l'Illus<sup>mo</sup> Sig<sup>re</sup> Cavaliere Lamberto Blackwell, Inviato Straordinario della Corona.”

*Endorsed as above.*

MR. STEPNEY'S MEMORIAL to the EMPEROR.

1703, April [7-]18.—“Extract of my Memorial to the Emperor.

“Vostra Maestà Cesarea si compiacerà di ricordarsi, che il sottoscritto Ministro di sua Maestà Britannica aveva l'onore di notificare à vostra Maestà Cesarea, in una sua udienda delli nuove del decorso Gennaro, l'intentione della Regina di far passare una Flotta, unitamente colli Signori Stati Generali, nel Mare Mediterraneo, la quale si dovessi trovare dalla parte di Napoli verso la fine del mese di Maggio, per secondare durante due mesi intieri li disegni della vostra Augustissima Casa sopra quel Regno. Nel medesimo tempo il sudetto Ministro-supplicava instantissimamente la vostra Sacra Maestà di fare il suo possibile per profittare di questa generosa disposizione dei suoi Colligati, con mettere la sua armata in Italia in un stato d'agire offensivamente nel Milanese, e di potere altresì somministrare un staccamento per Napoli; in mancanza di che le Potenze Maritime non farebbero che una spesa inutile, à gran pregiudicio dei loro affari altrove, e della reputatione delle loro armi; e dopo un sconcerto di questa importanza non si troverebbero più in stato di fare un altro sforzo simile per l'interessi dell' Augustissima Casa.

“In seguito di queste rimostranze piacque à vostra Maestà Cesarea di comunicare li 16 del Febraro passato per il suo Presidente di Guerra alli sudetti due Ministri il stato delle truppe che vostra Maestà pretendeva havere in Italia per l'imminente campagna; il qual stato parve à prima vista magnifico sopra il foglio, mà doppo l'essersi ben' esaminato, vi è luogo di

dubitare che esso non corrisponderà nullamente all'operationi che si érano meditate; poiche si è differito si longo tempo à distribuire il denaro per la rimonta, che la cavalleria non potrebbe esser completa per il tempo prefisso; e che l'infanteria sarebbe si debole per mancanza di reclute (la miglior parte delle quali cosi bene che degli aiduchi resta distratta ò impegnata contro Baviera, ò aspettando l'essito di questa diversione), che vi sarà poco fondamento à fare per una guerra offensiva in Lombardia, e tanto meno soprà un staccamento per Napoli, nella stagione propria in cui la Flotta potrebbe esser di qualche utilità.

“Non ostante queste apparenze contrarie, e le difficoltà innumerabili che si rincontrano facendo passare si lontano una Flotta Reale, nella quale consiste, e la sicurezza, e la gloria delle Potenze Maritime; sua Maestà Britannica persiste nella sua grande resolutione di prestare la mano a vostra Maestà Cesarea di maniera tale ch'ella medesima haveva desiderata; di che, il sotto scritto Ministro di sua Maestà Britannica dà di nuovo parte per il presente memoriale alla Sacra Maestà vostra; e si come la Flotta stà pronta a partir ai primi giorni, egli crede esser del suo obbligo il più essenziale di supplicare humilissimamente vostra Maestà Cesarea di riguardare questo ufficio colla sua più matura riflessione, e di pigliare le sue giuste misure di sorte che li Colligati non habbino motivo di rimproverarsi d'haver fatto un passo si avanzato in visto di tutto il mondo, senza poter tirare il frutto che si dovrebbe prometttersene. Vostra Maestà Imp<sup>le</sup> colla sua più alta prudenza giudicherà quali potrebbero essere le conseguenze d'una disgratia si fatale; e per prevenire ch'ella non arrivi, ella non mancherà d'impiegare le sue più risolte cure tanto nel combinare l'interessi politici, quanto nel concettare le operationi Militari avanti che il Principe Eugenio se ne ritorni in Italia, à fine che tutte le parti che devono fare girare questa gran machina per fare avanzare li disegni formati sopra Napoli e Sicilia siano pronti, e regolati per prendere è (*sic*) moti giusti verso il tempo che la Flotta potrebbe comparire nelle loro vicinanze, per fare il colpo con un successo che non possi già mai mancare; poiche un debole tentativo che si facci sopra i due Regni, oltre li altri inconvenienti di sopra mentionati, non servirebbero che per sacrificare li più fedeli, e appassionati adherenti alla vostra Augustissima Casa, e per affirmare per sempre l'usurpatione fattavi dai vostri nemici.”

*Copy.*

G[EORGE] STEPNEY to SHIREWSBURY.

1703, May [1-]12, Vienna.—“I am extremely sensible of the honour you do me in your letter of the 14th past, by allowing me to pay you my duty in this way, which I should have done sooner if I had known it might be acceptable. I shall not trouble your Grace with ordinary occurrences, which the prints which [will] sufficiently relate.



“The letters we had from Lisbon of the 20th of March, n.s., made us hope Count Wallestein would be the next messenger we should have with the Treaty cut and dried, but last night the Emperor had notice by letters from him of the 5th April, n.s., that upon the news of Kehl and Schärding the K[ing] of Port[ugal] was grown more difficult, and had started new pretensions, which Chancellor Methwyn and M. Schonenberg could not comply with. However, we believe those obstacles will be surmounted sooner than a point I am ordered to solicit—‘that the A[rch] D[uke] be sent towards Sp[ain] and Port[ugal]’—which the K[ing] of Port[ugal] lays down as a fundamental, though it cannot reasonably be expected this Court should take those resolutions before we have gained one foot of ground in Spain. Besides, the K[ing] of the Rom[ans] has yet no son, and our women doubt if the Q[ueen] will ever bear more. Add to this, that Italy is the first view, for want whereof the Partition was rejected, for the sake whereof our present alliance was concluded; and our partiality that way is so great that I dare answer with my life we shall never bring these people seriously to think of Spain before we are masters of Nap[les] and Sic[ily].

“To second those designs, 20 Engl[ish] men-of-war and 12 Dutch will be in y[ou]r seas within these six weeks, and might have been sooner if the Dutch had been as early with their preparations as they promised. Your Grace, by the present posture of the Imp[eria]l army in Lombardy, will judge if the Emperor be likely to second our Fleet with a detachment proportionable to the great undertaking. However, we seem resolved to make the attempt, and I hear Sir Cloudesly [Shovel] will have the command. 1,800 foot from Hungary and 1,200 Croates will be embarked on the coast of Istria to attack the Calf of the Leg somewhere about Pescara and Malfredonia, to be sustained by a body of horse from Prince Eugene’s army, and I believe he himself will direct this operation, while C[oun]t Staremberg keeps upon the defensive. At the same time our main Fleet may make a flourish before Naples, Gaeta, &c., to try how y[ou]r neighbourhood stands affected. If those people are really for this family, as is reported, they will have an opportunity fair enough to shake off their yoke; but if they are satisfied to continue as they are, no force in the world can compel them to a change. This is the scheme which in confidence I tell your Grace beforehand, that you may judge hereafter how far we are from the mark, or see with satisfaction another revolution almost as wonderful as that wherein your Grace had so eminent a share.

“We hope the D[uke] of Sav[oy] will still show France the same slippery trick he did the Allies towards the end of [the] last war. Count Avers[perg], I believe, will be sent to conclude with him, the same who was envoy in England. If that project succeeds, it may serve to set (*sic*) us something as to what we suffer by the defection of Bavaria.

“All our attempts on that Prince, both by fair and foul means, have been awk[w]ard and ineffectual. The Marq[uis] of Baden

put us in a fright, by his letters of the 2nd inst., as if Villars had forced his way into the Black-forest, and could not fail to join Bavaria; but by our letters of the 4th we do not find the junction was then made, though I do not see what can hinder it, or save the Empire, unless the D[uke] of Ma[r]lborough approves the Project that has been recommended from hence, and turns his force towards Treves and Thionville, which countries are quite drained to supply the Army on the Upper Rhine.

“Bonn was invested on the 30th past; the trenches were opened on the 3rd inst. Two attacks are formed on the town (—≡— on the corners towards the Rhine,  $\square$ ), and a third on a fort over against it, by which Lt.-Gen. Fagel begins, and Coehern promises to take it in four days; after which it is not expected the town should hold out ten days more, for the artillery brought against it is most terrible.

“We have nothing new in our last letters from London, except that the Earl of Winchelsea and Lord Paget arrived safe on the 12th April, o.s., while their convoy was engaged with a French squadron; how they got off we have not yet heard.

“Here we begin to believe the Pope cannot hold out long. It will be lucky if our Fleet be in the neighbourhood about the time of a vacancy; otherwise an union between the Spanish and French factions will be much too hard for the little interest the Emperor has now at Rome.

“P.S. As I was about to close my other paper, I have received from your Grace the honour of a second letter of the 28th past, wherein you are pleased to recommend to me Count Mattei’s pretension, in such an obliging manner that engages me to serve him to the best of my power, though pensions are very hard to be obtained here, I mean the payments of them, for as to grants and promises, we are very lavish of them. As a new argument in his behalf I intend to suggest that his knowledge and interest on that coast may be of use to us in the design above-mentioned; and it may really be so for aught I know, though that notion would hardly have come into my head but from a desire I have to serve him upon other accounts. This day se’nnight I shall acquaint your Grace how I succeed.

“The scandalous poetry I receive from London will be laid before your Grace by Mr. Montagu, who I believe will soon be weary of earthquakes, vails, antiquities, and architecture, if I know anything of his constitution.”

Ansd. 2nd June, from Rome, 1703, n.s.

#### G. STEPNEY TO SHREWSBURY.

1703, May [8-]19, Vienna.—“By last post I sent you all the news we had then, both what actually was, and what was likely to come to pass. Those hopes still continue, both as to Nap[les] and Sav[oy], but your Grace will easily judge of what importance it is that those designs should not be made public till the bomb is ready to burst.

“I have lodged Count Mattei’s first petition with Count Caunitz, whose business it is to appoint all public ministers; and have given a copy thereof to Count Buccellini, the Chancellor of the Court, whose care it is to make distributions and payments of such sort of pensions. Between them I do not much question but the thing may be done, and the rather since his second memorial, which I have this minute received with the honour of your letter of the 5th instant, shows us a means of doing him good without multiplying expense to the Emperor, who is not much in a condition of making largesses at this time.

“The Germans are mistaken in the news they tell you of Portugal, and particularly if they make me the author of it. It is true all our letters of the 20-9th (*sic*) of March from Lisbon, and all our other correspondencies from England and Holland, gave such hopes of that matter being ripe for a conclusion, that we hourly expected either Count Wall[estein] or his secretary with the work signed. But yesterday I received notice from Mr. Secretary [Sir C. Hedges] that all that business is in the dark still, as the person always is who has had the management of it. He was returned to England without the advice of Count Wall[estein] and Schönenergh, and contrary to the opinion and desire of the K[ing] of P[ortugal] and his chief Ministers, and the reasons he alleges for his so doing are mean and trivial. A man of less appearance of gravity and sense might have made a better hand of that whole affair; and still I hope it may be retrieved, for the points on which he broke off and departed abruptly, are not very material.

“The fort Bourgogne over against Bonn was taken in the night between the 9th and 10th inst.; I think there were found in it but an hundred men, who were put to the sword, except three or four. The rest of the garrison made their escape [a]cross the Rhine, and got into Bonn before the attack.

“The news we have from the Swartz-Wald is very confused, nor can we yet say positively where the French are, if they be joined with Bavaria or not, or what they intend to do next.

“The E[arl] of Huntingdon arrived here last night, and I hear intends for Turkey. My private letters tell me my Lady Lexington is dead, after having long held out a painful distemper of a cancer in her breast.”

Ansd. June 2nd, 1703, n.s.

#### G. STEPNEY TO SHREWSBURY.

1703, June [12-]23, Vienna.—“Your Grace’s letter of the 2nd inst. came in so late that I could not acknowledge it by that post, and now I am likewise to return my dutiful thanks for your letter of the 9th that came in today.

“We have no news of Count Aversperg since he left us, but we hope the best; the K[ing] of Portugal may be a good example for him. The print will give your Grace a tolerable account of that matter; at least, the articles are not very different. I am hard at work to bring the main art[icle] of the A[rch]duke to bear, but I am to struggle with a very perverse people, who will not understand or pursue their right interest. By next post I may



be able to tell your Grace how far I have succeeded in my solicitations. Naples serves us as an amusement, and we bite at a shadow, and so may lose the substance.

“Your Grace will see by the extract of a memorial I presented above two months ago, I had the honour to be of your opinion that a feeble endeavour would spoil all; and now we may add, if we begin at the wrong end and fail there, it may ruin our game even in Spain, and make that enterprise difficult, if not impracticable, which, as things now are, appears very likely to succeed.

“I have no news of the Fleet designed for the Mediterranean. Sir George Rooke is near Ussbant, yet our fleet of merchantmen from Portugal has been violently attacked by five French men-of-war (the Dutch convoy was equal in number, but not in force); and we cannot tell what is become of our Treaty maker, C[ount] Wallestein, who was with that fleet.

“The Duke of Cereresi’s barbarity, and the virtue of Maratti’s daughter, will be as great an instance of Roman History as Lucretia and the Marquise d’Obizzi; such examples are very extraordinary in their kind.

“The couple your Grace enquires after is not less curious. The lady was daughter to one Heidechamp, a sort of Cheffins to the late El[ecto]r of Brandenb[urg]; that is valet, pimp, and what not? In recompence for these services the Elector let him grow as rich as he could *per fas et nefas*, and he did not neglect the means, but left a plentiful fortune to his children, and a large share to the daughter, who married one of the family of Heyden, well known in the country of Cleves, who soon left her a widow; and not long after Ferdinando made his appearance at Berlin, and what with his voice (for he had then a very good one) and the graceful behaviour he had on the stage, the lady took an odd fancy to the *capon*, and run out her fortune (which was above 100,000 dollars) to maintain him in his extravagance and play, and ever since they have lived together like man and wife; a story proper for romance; and I believe they have little else to subsist on at present but the merits of her being brought over to the Church. I have known both these thirteen years in their different scenes. She does not want for wit, but the party she chose was too evident a proof her judgment was not as it ought to be.

“The apprehensions your Grace was in at the writing of your last letter, what would become of the Imperial army in Italy, will be pretty well over by Vendosme’s idle attempt and Albergotti’s defeat. I can scarce credit the fact that the French are suffered in Ancona, otherwise I should raise a great clamour against the Pope because of his partiality. The truth is, he is willing to act the part of him whose Vicegerent he would pass for, who is observed to be always on the strongest side. Perhaps our Fleet may bring him over to ours.

“The German paper will give Count Mattei more satisfaction than a letter from me in Italian. It is an extract of an order the Emp[ero]r signs this evening for adding 200 florins to his yearly pension. I am sorry I could screw it up no higher: it is as much as ever I could do in this time of general distress.”

Ansd. 7 July.

## G. STEPNEY TO SHREWSBURY.

1703, June [19-]30, Vienna.—“ I received this afternoon your Grace’s letter of the 16th, and have sent forward a roll I received from Mr. Broughton, by Count Hadtsfeldt, who returns by post to Dusseldorp, and from thence will give it a cart for the Hague. The post would not undertake it, but I hope the way I have sent it is more safe and expeditious.

“ Our letters from England of the 4th give no certain news of the Dutch being arrived. All their measures have been very slow, and we have no notice of Antwerp or Huy being yet attacked.

“ The Secretaries [the Earl of Nottingham and Sir Charles Hedges] call constantly upon me that I take care Buccari be fortified and provisions ready; and were it not for those warnings, I should scarce believe there was any such thing intended as a fleet in those parts, for the season is far spent. Perhaps this paper may be of use to Sir Cloudesly. I leave it to your Grace’s disposal, who will be at hand to send it to him, for I have not the happiness to be known to him. At least it may afford your Grace some small entertainment, and then I have one end I propose by it.

“ Two days ago our Ministers met and examined our Portugal affairs. Their report will be made on the 3rd or 4th of next month, and perhaps by that time I may tell your Grace how I have succeeded in the article of the A[rch] D[uke]; appearances are better than I thought.”

Rd. July 11. Ansd. 14, 1703.

## SIR L. BLACKWELL TO SHREWSBURY.

1703, [June 22-]July 3, Florence.—“ Most humble thanks are due for the honour of your Grace’s 30 ultimo, being glad those cases by Marquis Guadagni’s ship were at last delivered.

“ I do not yet hear that Sir Clously Shovell is departed, but my Lord Nottingham under the 21 May writes me (by the Queen’s order) that her Majesty had ordered Sir Clously with a squadron of men-of-war for the Mediterranean, but mentions not how many ships, or whether they will come so high as this coast.

“ Mons. D’Ayroll (secretary to Mr. Stanhope) writes me, under the 8 ult., from the Hague, that a courier was arrived there from England with news that the Treaty with Portugal was signed, but I have no letter this week from Mr. Warre, so must attend the confirmation, though I think ’tis not to be doubted.

“ Letters from Tollon of the 25 ult. say another squadron of frigates were arrived from Port Lewis, being eight men-of-war under command of Mons. de la Viletta, who had taken four prizes in his passage; that now they can make a fleet of near forty sail; our prisoners were kept at bread and water, but the

Dutch were better treated, and the mariners permitted to return for Holland by land with passes, and six livres each. The letters add that the Emperor's Ambassador had the City for his prison, and was much respected.

"No news this week from the Sevenses. The Aragonese and Catalans have demanded that their privileges be confirmed, and are ripe for a rebellion.

"I have advice from Schaffouse in Swiŷerland that General Stirum was so reinforced as not to value Marshal Villars, and that there were some misunderstandings 'twixt him and the Duke of Bavaria. At Legorne is arrived a great Venetian in 44 days from London, and a small English ship from Tituan.

"The Great Duke is designed to pass 15 days in Campagna, at a villa of Abbate Gondi's, called St. Cresce, twelve miles off, where they have discovered new devotions, &c."

#### SOMERS to [SHREWSBURY].

1703, June 25.—"The things sent in the Leghorn ship have been safely delivered. My Lord Carbury has his alphabet, and is so well pleased with it that he says he is endeavouring to have it put into English. The prints you chose are very fine, and I shall not be a little proud of a room where I am setting them up. I am to return a thousand thanks for your being so good to remember I once mentioned a desire of being master of a good picture. It is with pleasure I observe the Duke of Shrewsbury to be so perfect a virtuoso as appears by the account given of the picture you have in your thoughts. That was a quality I think you did once a little despise.

"I am sure we all repine at the unhappy occasion you have had to complete your knowledge in things of that sort while you have been so long absent from England, where you might have done a great deal of good, if your health would have allowed your being there. I am truly glad to hear your bleeding is stopped without the help of astringent remedies. I think this is the first time it has done so, and look on it as a most hopeful indication that time and patience has [have] brought about in your case (as in many others of the same nature) what no medicines could do. I am willing to presage that the same good disposition and balsamic quality in your blood, which has effected this, will secure you against a relapse.

"I have still an appetite to a good picture, and, whatever you please to say, I can confidently rely upon your taste and judgment, but I ought to think a great while of parting with so much money. I think as well of Guido as of any master. The doubt I have of that particular picture is if [it] be not too large for my little house, as you are pleased to describe it. Whatever picture you may think fit to pitch upon, on the first intimation the money shall be certainly paid to your order here, or in what other manner you appoint, with all thankfulness. I should be out of countenance in putting your Grace to any trouble on an occasion so little necessary; but I persuade myself the considering a picture may be a kind of diversion.



“We entertain ourselves at present with the expectation of a new friendship with the Duke of Savoy. His constancy does not make it impossible. In the present circumstances such an alliance would be of great importance. We hear the Germans have done great things in Italy, considering their numbers. Prince Lewis of Baden is in a condition to face the Marshal Villars in Germany, and the Duke of Burgundy is not in a condition to attempt the siege of Landau. Coehorn has forced the lines in Flanders, and we expect great things to follow since my Lord Duke of Marlborough is superior in strength to Villeroy. These good appearances ought to put us in good humour.

“We are very quiet at present, as we use to be at this time of the year. The Parliament of Scotland has not acted according to expectation. Presbytery and the Revolution principles have the ascendant there at present, and there is reason to apprehend things may be carried too far, though it be pretended to be done only in order to force England to think of coming to a Union with them in good earnest. It is said the intention of having a Parliament in Ireland in August, under the new Lord Lieutenant [Duke of Ormond], is changed, and that it will not be held before the spring. Perhaps what has passed in Scotland may be the reason of this new resolution. I wish with all my heart Sir Cl. Shovell may go strong enough for the Mediterranean, as I do that he had been gone two months sooner. Your Grace will permit me to wish very fervently that you may hear no more of your bleeding, for then we shall certainly hear of your moving this way as soon as the heats are over.”

#### G. STEPNEY to SHREWSBURY.

1703, [June 26-] July 7, Vienna.—“I have the honour of your letter of the 23rd past. We suppose Count Wallestein is either at Toulon or Marseilles.

“I must beg leave to refer your Grace to the enclosed papers, will [which] will tell you the fatal history of Tyroll, and the means that are using here to hinder, if possible, that ill from spreading further. Prince Eugene exerts himself very well hitherto in his new office, and is not ill seconded by the new President of the Chamber, who has lately remitted 300,000 florins to the army in Lombardy, and is sending within a day or two 100,000 florins to Prince Louis.

“The newspapers from England say the Dutch squadron was arrived at Spithead on the 7th June, o.s., yet Mr. Secretary [Sir C. Hedges], in his letters to me of the 11th, says positively, ‘the Dutch squadron that is to join Sir Cloudesly is not yet come, though ours has waited for them so long.’ Your Grace’s reflexions on the danger of our Fleet in the Mediterranean are very judicious; I wish it well, and am no further concerned.

[P.S.] “The treaty with Portugal will be ratified and dispatched to Holland by a courier in a day or two. The A[rch]-duke goes to Lisbon, but we are not yet agreed which way.”

Ansd. 21 [July], 1703.

## G. STEPNEY TO SHREWSBURY.

1703, July [3-]14, Vienna.—“I received this morning the honour of your letter of the 30th past. Your Grace has been already acquainted with the dispatch I found for your draft of Whitehall, and I hope by next post Mr. Stanhope will give me notice of his having received it.

“The method used with Zaccadore’s valet, as well as the Marquis del Vasto’s slave, as [are] instances (like many more we have of that nature) that tortures are not always the right means of coming to truth.

“Yesterday I dispatched a courier to the Hague with the Emperor’s ratification of the Portugal Treaty; the 24th article concerning the A[rch]d[uke’s] going to Portugal, as well as the rest. I could not obtain a declaration I solicited as to the time and way, to be dispatched by the same courier, but am working on a memorial to be given in this evening, wherein I demand those points may be settled as the Queen proposed, viz. : that he be in Holland by the middle of August, so as to get to Lisbon by the beginning of September, the proper season for taking the field in that country. Some people are still for his going by Italy and trying our fortune in Naples *en passant*, without considering the fate of Tyrol, which proves we are more likely to lose what we have than make new conquests. But I must try if it be possible to remove these fond notions, and convince our Ministers that the way by Holland is the plain and natural road, unless they would expose the hopes of their family to an accident in the Mediterranean, like what Count Wall[estein] met with in the Ocean; besides, it is no jesting matter to pass the Straits at that time of year.

“The papers which accompany this will inform your Grace how sore a burthen the Dutch lie under. I wish they may be able to resist such shocks by sea and land. Mr. Obdam was too hasty both with his person and courier; sure there must be some loadstone that attracts towards Breda, for your Grace will remember a brigade of our friends made the best of their way thither after the battle of Landen, without looking behind them.

“I can say nothing of the D[uke] of Ma[r]lb[orough]’s motions; and you see the Prince of Baden is not so likely to attack the French as the present posture of our affairs seems to require.

“Mr. Secretary Hedges puts in a P.S. to his letter of the 15-26th June: ‘The Dutch ships are joined Sir Cl. Shovell, and my next may give you an account of their being sailed, if the wind prove favourable.’ I wish it may, but our delays may occasion the like reflections on us as used to be made on those who are observed to come to church only at the end of the mass, *Qui tardè venit, diu noluit.*”

[P.S.] “The Earl of Huntington talks of removing towards Venice some time next week.”

Ansd. 28.

“MR. STEPNEY’S MEMORIAL to the EMPEROR.”

1703, July [3-]14, Vienna.—“Augustissimo Cesare,—Come hà piacciuto alla Sacra Cesarea Maestà vostra di ratificare il Trattato con Portogallo, il sottoscritto Inviato si trova obligato per ordine di sua Maestà la Regina della Gran Bretagna di rappresentare humilissamente alla Sacra Cesarea Maestà vostra la necessità che vi è di pensare senza perdita di tempo all’essecuzione del detto Trattato, e particolarmente per quello concerne l’Articolo 24<sup>o</sup>, il quale n’è la base, ed il fondamento.

“La Sacra Cesarea Ma<sup>a</sup> vostra haverà la benignità di riflettere che li sussidij promessi per l’intrattenimento delle truppe Portoghesi devono cominciare al tempo della Ratificazione, cosi per non gettare inutilmente una spesa tanto grande, anzi per tirare ogni maggiore frutto dalla conclusa Alleanza. Sua Maestà la Regina stima indispensabile, che il Ser<sup>mo</sup> Arci-Duca si trovi alla metà d’Agosto in Hollanda, per poter esser à Lisbonna al principio di Settembre, ove la stagione è la più propria in quei paesi per cominciare le operazioni di guerra.

“Perciò il medesimo Inviato con profondo rispetto supplica la Sacra Cesarea Ma<sup>ta</sup> vostra di voler compiacersi à dichiararsi, chiaramente, ed espressamente, verso la sodetta Ma<sup>ta</sup> della Regina, accioche la medesima colli Stati Generali possi in virtù dell’ Alleanza tenir allestite le truppe destinate per il Portogallo, come pure di haver pronta la Flotta per trasportare la detta Altezza Seren<sup>ma</sup> direttamente d’Hollanda in Portogallo. Questo camino viene trovato dalla Regina esser il più ordinario, e più praticabile che per il mare Mediterraneo, il quale è poco sicuro non solo per li rincontri, che possino darsi con l’Inimici, havendovi essi le loro più grande (*sic*) forze, ma ancora per il risico alquale si commetterebbe la di Lui Serenissima persona, quando avesse à tentare nel autunno il passaggio per il Stretto nel oceano.”

Copy.

G. STEPNEY to SHREWSBURY.

1703, July [10-]21, Vienna.—“I received this morning your Grace’s letter of the 7th inst., and am to acquaint you, for your own private information, that I dispatched a courier yesterday for England with the Emperor’s answer to my late memorial. He promises the A[rch]duke shall be *jogging from hence by the end of August*, whereas I solicited for his being in Holland, to be embarked by the middle of the said month, *in order to proceed to Portugal by the shortest and surest way*, without ascertaining what way. I have orders to insist on Holland, and have represented the danger of the other way, as you see by that part of my memorial; but as long as these people have the least hopes of commissions towards Naples or Sicily, their view will be turned that way preferably to any other.

“Sir Lamb[er]t gives me the same advice your Grace had from him, of eight ships more being got into the Mediterranean.



I am apt to believe the number yet greater, from the newspaper I receive from the office; surely there must be more than mere chance in so many of these odd accidents. By my last letters of the 25th past, o.s., Mr. Secretary tells me Sir Cloudesly was then detained at St. Helene's by contrary winds. After this rate, it would be well if those winds continued for a month or two longer, for I entirely am of your Grace's opinion that the enemy will be too powerful for us in the Mediterranean; and by several observations I have made of our proceedings in England, I have had my reasons to doubt if we were really resolved to send a fleet into those seas.

"However, I expect here Capt. Halley tomorrow or next day, who is to give me better information of all these matters than I have had hitherto. I hear he left the Hague on the 7th inst., n.s. He is the same person who inspected the Emperor's ports at Istria about six months ago, and is now returning thither to see how far his directions have been followed for the better security and victualling any squadron that may be sent thither. I will not believe all this is an illusion. When I am convinced that our Fleet is sailed, and that anything is intended, I shall write to Count Lamberg as I promised, which I forbear during the uncertain state we are in, for I would not willingly lead him or any man else into an error by false informations. In the meantime your Grace will take an opportunity of letting him know the reason why he has not heard from me in so long a time.

"The last letter I had from C[oun]t Avers[perg] was from Bern of the 26th past. He hoped to be at his journey's end by the 30th. He travels in zigzag, like the children of Israel. Mr. Hill is named to second him at Turin, by which one would imagine the thing was sure.

"Duke Schomberg is appointed to command in Portugal. This Court would have preferred the Prince of Darmstadt (who is cousin-german to the Empress); but I am labouring to secure the supreme command to the Duke, who ought not to submit to any but the K[ing] of Port[ugal], the A[rch]d[uke], or the General the K[ing] of Port[ugal] shall appoint in his own country. The thing is highly reasonable, yet I shall have a struggle before I bring it about.

"The prints will give your Grace the best accounts of the late actions in Flanders; I mean the loss the Dutch sustained in forcing the lines on the 27th of June, and General Schlangerberg's relation of the conflict at Eckeren on the 30th, which is of reputation to the Allies, but has cost the Dutch 2,000 of their best troops, among killed, wounded, and deserters. All those forces who were engaged are to be sent into garrison, being disabled for doing any further service this summer. I think I hinted to your Grace in my last how hard it lights upon the Dutch, and fear they will not hold out many such trials. My last letters from the Duke of Ma[r]lborough's camp are of the 5th inst. The right of the army was then at Tielen, and the left at Kastel. The French were retired within their lines between

Lier and Antwerp. A council of war was to be held in two or three days at Bergopzoom, where the Duke intended to propose to the Dutch Deputies and Generals the attacking the lines, though the whole French army be behind. If the Dutch will venture it, and the Allies succeed, not only Antwerp but all the Spanish provinces may be ours at a blow. We have 100 battalions, and the French but 80.

“The Margraf of Baden still fronts the Maréchal de Villars, but is not likely to come to any action.

“I have nothing more to add but the satisfaction I have to find your Grace has been pleased to accept the little service I could do Count Mattei, and I beg your Grace to honour me with your further commands.”

Ansd. 4th Aug.

SIR L. BLACKWELL to SHREWSBURY.

1703, July [13-]24, Florence.—“Per the honour of your Grace’s 21 current, am sorry to understand my last was not got to hand, which enclosed the Bern Gazette and other newspapers, wherein were some particulars from London and the Hague fresher than anything yet come to hand by way of Venice. I hope the miscarriage of my letters will not make your Grace conclude that I am wanting in my duty, for such advices as come to my knowledge have been, and shall be, every post most punctually communicated; and when your Grace receives not letters from me the fault shall be either in the postmaster’s negligence here, or *costj*, which I have often complained of, but to no purpose.

“I am still without letters from London via Venice, but by way of Bern have this day received the enclosed Gazette, &c.; and the article from Maestrich sufficiently contradicts what the French so positively affirmed, for though Marshal Boufflers had at first the advantage over Gen. Opdam (being much superior in force), yet Gen. Coehorn appearing routed the French, and I hope tomorrow’s letters from Vienna will give the confirmation.

“Letters from Madrid own that they had discovered that the K[ing] of Portugal firmed the League the 15 May, and that the K[ing] of France had ordered his Minister at Lisbon to make instance for a positive and immediate declaration on one side or the other.

“At Genua is arrived Capt. Prasca from Lisbon with 1,450 chests of sugar and 400,000 dollars in *contantj*; he touched at Cadiz, Mallaga, Allicant, and Barcellona, and says that at every place the people talk of a change, being all ripe for it, alleging that their grandees are despised, their trade lost, and the country in great misery, &c.

“The Count Toulouse was not arrived at Tollon 16 current, and I am positively assured that they cannot man their ships, twenty being the outside of what they have ready. The two gentlemen

dispatched by this Court for Legorn are still there, and I believe may wait long enough if [they] expect the Count Toulouse's appearing there.

"At Legorn is arrived an English ship in 27 days from Bristol. The Captain says that Sir Clously Shovell was (at his departure) ready to sail, and that Admiral Alemond was arrived from Holland."

G. STEPNEY TO SHREWSBURY.

1703, July [17-]28, Vienna.—"I have the honour of your letter of the 14th inst. Our Fleet is at last sailed, and the list your Grace finds of it is what I picked out of the Haerlam Gazette, which is sometimes my best author. There ought to have been two more; and upon notice her Majesty has had, that the French are very strong in those seas, eight more are ordered to be got ready on our side; but the Dutch can furnish for their proportion no more than thirteen in all.

"Our armies do nothing in Flanders, and I fear will not this summer. The forces are so near equal that we cannot attack the enemy in their lines; so the design on Antwerp is looked upon as quite defeated.

"Mr. Stanhope is recalled, and placed in the Custom-house, and young Sir Phil[ip] Meadows succeeds him at the Hague.

"Signor Guarini is a very good natured gentleman; I have known him for such these many years.

"Yesterday a secretary arrived from Count Lamberg, but I have not yet learnt what he brought from Rome; your Grace will know that best, and I suppose will have seen patents prepared for setting the Sicilians in a tumult. The author of the Description is gone with some hundreds of those prints. I have been desired to recommend him to Sir Cloudesly, which I have done; but I cannot think those matters ripe enough. Prince Eugene told me this morning he thought to be going towards Italy in a fortnight.

"A newspaper and a print will be sent your Grace with this letter by Mr. Broughton.

"I have been busy in cyphering and uncyphering all this day. Our fat friend at Turin has given me that work; his business goes on pretty well, and I fancy will succeed, after as many blunders and indiscretions as might have ruined any other man's negotiation.

[P.S.] "I cannot forbear sending a lampoon as it comes to me."

Ansd. 11th Aug.

"COPY OF THE DUTCH MINISTER'S LAMENT."

1703, July [19-]30, Leghorn.—Touching the detention of a Zealand frigate, which had arrived there with a French prize.

*Copy, Italian, 2 pp.; with a copy of the "Third Article of the Neutrality."*



## G. STEPNEY to SHREWSBURY.

1703, [July 24-] Aug. 4, Vienna.—“This morning I received the honour of your Grace’s letter of the 20th past.

“I cannot think the King of Portugal will be better than his word, and declare war before the A[rch]d[uke] with the Fleet and subsidies be arrived.

“I was in hopes we should hear no more of Sir Cloudesly till he got into your neighbourhood, but it seems he was drove back again to Torbay on the 5-16th past. However, we are assured he put again to sea the day following, and must be satisfied with what Heaven pleases. The two ships which were omitted in the list I sent your Grace are the

	Rate.	Cannon.	
Cambridge	3	80	500
Dover	4	50	280

“The Dutch fleet is likewise here enclosed. Besides these 40 ships of the line (and the eight more the Queen intends to send after them), there are six light frigates, one brigantine, six fire-ships, seven bomb-vessels, and three hospitals.

“I cannot tell what judgment to make of the affairs of Tirol. The enclosed papers will tell your Grace all we know of them; a little time must decide one way or another.

“I did not think your Ambassador could find it in his heart to be so angry. Count Martinitz would have been a man to make this Pope weep to some purpose.

“We are told here Naples and Sicily are ready to catch so soon as the Fleet arrives, but I scarce think those countries so ripe for a revolution as these people imagine.

“Our armies in Flanders are still unactive. The Countess of Salisbury is got to the Hague at last, and after so long absence seems impatient to be in England, and will take the packet boat rather than wait for the convoy.”

Ansd. 18.

## G. STEPNEY to SHREWSBURY.

[1703, July 28-Aug. 8.]—“This morning I received your Grace’s letter of the 25th past, and am surprised to hear nothing of Sir Cloudesly, for I would have ventured a large wager that our last letters would have brought some tidings of the Fleet.

“I have not seen Count Caunitz since the Italian letters came in, and so know no more of the V——— affair. Perhaps the sending Mr. Vernon that way (if there be any truth in that report) may have been occasioned by what either your Grace or I may have writ into England on that subject. I still doubt the bottom is now sound, and have reason to mistrust all such projects after the infamous banter that the D[uke] of S[avoy] has put upon us. I never had any opinion of his honesty nor sincerity since the trick he played towards the close of [the] last

war, but nothing can be more impudent and well as knavish than his laying down his own conditions, which were complied with in every part, and the minister he desired was sent only to sign with him (for all was agreed before he left us), and after all he starts aside without any reason for so doing. I have given notice to Mr. Hill that [he] may return as he came, and this may serve as a warning for the Court of Vienna not to be so credulous another time, and for the Ambassador not to be so confident in his reports, which were not prudent, whether the things had been so or not.

“Vassallo and Guissardi are fellows played of[f] like fire-ships; they are not chose for their prudence in management, but for their audacious manner of undertaking, and I objected against them when I heard the D[uke] of Moles and Prince of Lichtenstein intended to employ them. There are in the world vessels of dishonour as well as others, and the work they go upon is hanging-matter, which is not everybody’s business. In that case we cannot pick and choose, and, as I look upon our attempts, those men are more proper for them than wiser people would be.

“As to the Baroness of Heyden, *requiescat in pace*, for a monastery and death are the last follies she or anybody else can be guilty of; and when I saw her last at Berlin, I foretold (without being a conjurer) that the scene of her life would end there, otherwise it had not been of a piece with the rest.

“I do not like this shifting the Declaration of departure from one day to another. Since the trick of Savoy, I grow to be of Coleman’s opinion, that there is no faith in man, and it will be an ease to me to see the new King clear of this place. By last post I had leave to attend him in Holland, and then to pass to England. I propose to be back again by new year, and I presume your Grace will scarce be here sooner. If it should so happen, I beg you would be pleased to command my house, which the Ambassador will tell your Grace is a very convenient one, and I shall leave some servants here, and Mr. Whitworth likewise, who will [be] proud to attend your Grace. You will be pleased to direct your commands for me under cover to him, for I believe I may have left this place before I can receive an answer to this letter.”

*Endorsed*: Aug. 8, rd. 17.

#### G. STEPNEY to SHREWSBURY.

1703, Aug. [7-]18, Vienna.—“Your Grace’s packet of the 28th past got not hither till the day after our post for the Hague and England was gone, so the packets to be forwarded lay here three days. But I received this morning the honour of your letter of the 4th inst., and that to Mr. de Fay went forward this evening.

“I have writ to C[ount] Lamberg, but not so much to his satisfaction as I could have wished. The Emperor grows more

dilatory every day, and it is hard for any of his ministers to fix him in any sort of business. This irresolution is no ordinary mortification to our two new Presidents, and when you have assured the Ambassador how it fares with those who bear the sword and the purse, he ought to hear with less concern the seeming indifference Count Caunitz finds in the Emperor as to his proposal. I find I jumped right in my opinion by last post, that the negociation ought to be nursed where it was first brought to light, and by the same person; and no endeavours shall be wanting on my side towards bringing it about, if we could but persuade the Emperor to explain himself.

“In the other point of the Fleet I hope I have given him more satisfaction, having sent him a perfect list of it, and assurances that it has not appeared on our coast since the 21-9th July. Mr. Secretary has told Mr. J. (?) Hoffman in writing that those ships ‘shall stay as long as they can with convenience, and as the service requires, latter end of English September’; those are his words.

“I leave your Grace to tell him C[ount] Avers[perg] hopes to be here with his work done by the end of this month, but I scarce think we shall feel the effect before November.

“Our Dutch Deputies and Generals have made nothing on’t; our armies are marching towards the Meuse, for Huy or Limbourg, which is but mean game, after the hopes they had raised in us. Prince Louis is likewise unactive.

“The States have promised their fleets and forces shall be ready to sail for Portugal by the 12th of September; but I fear I shall not get the A[rch]d[uke] from Vienna before that time.

“I scribble this as hard as I can, and, if it be incoherent, am to beg your Grace’s excuse.”

Ansd. 8 Sept.

SIR L. BLACKWELL TO SHREWSBURY.

1703, Aug. [10-]21, Florence.—“This morning I received your Grace’s of the 18 current, with the enclosed for Sir Clously Shovell, which shall be forwarded by same conveyance where the Emperor’s messenger embarks, presuming a frigate will be sent into Legorn on purpose; otherwise I know not how he can with any security get to the Fleet. I heartily wish the design succeeds, but the person employed appears to be none of the wisest, though Count Guizzardis is now joined him at Legorn, from Rome, and may govern the other. I have let them both know that spies are employed to discover their business, and that they cannot be too secret, but it seems the first has already told an English Captain that he has letters for Sir Clously. Many good designs are ruined by such sort of people, and I think the Germans are too forward in publishing their treaty with Savoy, &c.

“I was in hopes the Tirroll passage would have been free, but some advices in town say the Elector of Bavaria is returned into that county, upon notice that Duke de Vandome was advanced to



meet him, [so] that we are very apprehensive of those affairs. I have letters from Count Staremberg to the 14 current, who says that old Prince Vaudemont was so intrenched that he could not advantageously attack him, so no action in Lombardy; and for four or five days past we have had such great rains, which must make them very uneasy in the field.

"The 17 current a Flushing privateer called the Flying Fame brought into Legorn two French prizes, one a great barque from Cons[tantinople], bound for Marse[i]lles, and the other an empty French ship bound from Mars[eilles] for Turkey, with a stock of ready money, which the captain carried away in his boat, being near the land when he first discovered the privateer.

"Same evening came into Legorne a French man-of-war from Mars[eilles] (with three merchant ships under her convoy bound for the Levant), who, in sight of the port, met a Genovese ship called the City of Genua, of 700 tons, coming from Smyrna, which he seized on pretence that she had English and Dutch effects aboard, and designs sending her to Tollon; she is computed worth near 400,000 [ducats].<sup>\*</sup>

"The 16 current the Great Prince and Princess went to their country palace at Prattolino, where they design passing six weeks, having for their diversion a very fine Opera in music.

"The letters from Bern are not come forward this week, concluded to be stopped by the bad weather; so I have nothing fresh from either England or Holland to advise your Grace.

"From Genua I have in confidence from a very knowing person, that their Envoy at Madrid wrote to the Republic last post as followeth, viz. :—

"'Qui le cose sono in grandissima confusione, et ad ogni momento si attende, che siano investite da più luoghi le Frontiere da Portaghesi, con sodisfatione della piu parte de' Spagnuoli, chi apertamente si dichiarano contro il Governo Francese; anzi essendosi tenuto consiglio sopra un corriere, qui spedito dal Re X<sup>mo</sup>, con esibizione di 20<sup>M</sup>. combattenti, fù spedito con la negatua, protestandosi, che da loro si difenderanno; ma questi sono sonniferi, perche è la minor cosa alla quale pensino, e solo si fundano che il Portaghesi è vicino, et il Francese è lontano, e prima che questi si mova, quello con gli aderenti del partito Austriaco auranno tutto occupato, e vogliono in ogni modo l' Arciduca in trono.'

"My friend adds that the Genovese envoy at Madrid is 'di genio Francese, è partialissimo de' Gallispani, per ciò si può dar credito alla sua confessione, benche contro genio dal cuore.'

"I return my humble thanks for the catalogue of books and list of ships. I will make your Grace's compliment to the Great Duke; and am at (my friend) Mr. Hen. Guy's desire to give your Grace his most humble service.

"Fresh letters from Tollon say the Count Tolouze would soon go to sea with thirty sail of ships, but this I suppose will depend

\* Or "Leghorn dollars"? One of these was nearly equivalent to a ducat, as appears in Pollexfen's Report, May 1704.

upon what he hears of Sir Clously. The two gentlemen are still at Legorne.

"I am in a day or two to have a conference with the Secretary of State about Plowman's business, and then I will demand audience of the Great Duke, to know his Highness's resolution upon that matter, and the partialities practised at Legorn, which are unsufferable; but the scene ought soon to change."

G. STEPNEY TO SHREWSBURY.

1703, Aug. [14.]25, Vienna.—"I have the honour of your letter of the 11th inst., and received advice this day from Avers[perg] that he was to sign the 11th or 12th. I am sorry I hear no more of the affair with you. M. Hoffman writes from London that the E[arl] of Nottingham had given him some sort of hopes, which is a sign the Ambassador there gives in to those notions. I wish the Emperor were more attentive towards them, but hitherto we can get no answer, nor so much as an opportunity to explain the matter so as to have it duly examined.

"Upon what your Grace mentioned to me in one of your former letters of C[ount] Lamberg's being likely to be recalled, I have sounded Count Caunitz if any such thing was in agitation, or any clergyman likely to relieve him. About six months ago people talked of Card[inal] Lamberg, but we hear no more of it, and I believe there are so [no] such thoughts. I went further by enquiring of C[ount] Caunitz if C[ount] Lamberg might not expect to be one of the ambassadors at a peace, especially since Italy was to have so great a share in it, and nobody knew the interest of the country better. He did not doubt but it would be so when that time came.

"Prince Louis is recovered, and has sent back Count Sigi[s]mond Lamberg, brother to the Ambassador, with his project how he intends to attack the French, whereof we expect the success daily.

"On the 23rd the Emperor declared the A[rch]d[uke] should go by Holland. I believe he will part on the 10th of next month, and be declared K[ing] two days before.

"The other paper will give your Grace the news of a revolution in Turkey. The last article may be kept secret from Don Livio, if he has not received it by some other hand.

"Mr. Broughton will forward to your Grace a journal of the commotions at Constantinople, which I beg may be communicated to Mr. Montague and Grugain, because of the acquaintance they have in those countries.

"We have nothing of moment either from England or the Netherlands."

Rd. Sept. 12. Ansd. 13.

COUNT AVERSPERG TO STEPNEY.

1703, Aug. [14.]25.—"En reponse de vôte lettre du 4<sup>e</sup> courant, je vous dirai en peu de mots que le Traité est rompu, une terreur panique a saisis le Duc de Savoye, et je n'ai jamais

vu un homme qui a tellement perdu la tramontane tout d'un coup comme lui. Je vous prie d'écrire cet avis où cela conviendra, et comme j'espère de vous voir bientôt, je vous en dirai alors les particularités."

G. STEPNEY to SHREWSBURY.

1703, [Aug. 21.-]Sept. 1, Vienna.—"I return your Grace humble thanks for your letter of the 18th and for the Roman lampoon.

"I wish Count Lamberg had not been so confident and open with the treaty being concluded with Savoy; I had this evening notice from Av[ersperg] that He had not signed the 18th past. Proteus plays fast and loose with him. Mr. Hill was got to the Hague on the 21st, but I had stopt his proceeding further till we saw clearer into the matter; and I'm glad I did so, for the Duke would not have received him, and I wonder upon [what] grounds they were so hasty in naming him.

"Neither Count Caunitz nor I can prevail with the Emperor to explain himself as to the Venetian overture; I believe he has at bottom no opinion of the thing, or thinks his Ambassador did not rightly understand it, or he is carrying it on by some other hand, without Count Caunitz being privy to it. The good man loves to play underhand sometimes, and is nothing less than what people take him for, no Prince in Europe being less in the hands of his ministers. At present I know not one that has any power over him, and by turns he takes pleasure in mortifying every one of them. This I shall explain to your Grace one day when I have the honour of serving you here; I wish I knew about what time that might be, and I would contrive my matters accordingly. Mr. Secretary in his last letters gave me hopes his next would bring me leave to attend the A[rch]d[uke] to the water-side, and then to make a visit of six weeks to my friends in England, but I do not so absolutely depend upon those promises as to think them infallible. By this day sennight I shall know my destiny, and till then am very indifferent.

"I send your Grace a more perfect list than any of my former; it is what I received from one of the Admiralty.

"I was in hopes today's post from Italy would have brought news of their being within the Straits.

"Rear-Admiral Dilks has had a lucky hit on the coast of Normandy. Consul Broughton will send your Grace the print with the particulars."

Red. 12; ansd. 15.

[CAV.] CORIOLANO MONTEMAGNI to SIR [L.] BLACKWELL.

1703, [Aug. 21.-]Sept. 1, Secretary's Office [Florence].—Replies to the latter's representations touching the regulations made as to the arrival and departure of the English, Dutch, and French ships at Leghorn; and touching the affair of Plowman, Rigby, and Shepheard.

*Italian, 4 pp.*



## SIR L. BLACKWELL to CAV. MONTEMAGNI.

1703, [Aug. 28-]Sept. 8, Florence.—Expected a satisfactory reply from the Grand Duke to his last two memorials presented in the Queen's name, but the reply received persists in attempting to justify what has been done to the prejudice of her subjects. Discusses at great length the third Article of Neutrality, which has been broken by the Grand Duke's ministers. Certain French captains, although they were not ready to leave the port [of Leghorn], have been allowed to prevent the departure of several English and Dutch vessels which were ready to sail, to the prejudice of English navigation. As to the embarkation of mariners being the Queen's subjects, during the last war many mariners were embarked from time to time without hindrance. For example, more than ninety mariners were embarked at one time on an English merchant ship named the Barkley Castle, and more than forty at another time on the Charles. The same thing was permitted to the French, for when the English took three French men-of-war near Messina, and the chief of the English squadron sent to Leghorn all the mariners forming their crews, numbering many hundreds of men, the Consul Gibercourt sent them immediately to France without the least difficulty. Also during the last war a vessel named "la Velocité" (Swift?) was built, manned, and armed at Leghorn by order of the Admiralty of England. The demand now made, therefore, is not an innovation. The Queen will not be satisfied unless the Grand Duke punishes the ministers who have been the cause of these differences.

As to the affair of Messrs. Rigby, Shephard, and Plowman, if the Queen's just demands are not complied with, she will be obliged to take effective measures.

*Copy, French.*

## CAV. CORIOLANO MONTEMAGNI to SIR L. BLACKWELL

1703, Sept. [4-]15.—Replies to his letter of the 8th touching English and French ships in the port of Leghorn. The Grand Duke is bound to observe neutrality, and the Governor of Leghorn has used cannon indifferently, and only against vessels which do not observe the conventions. The same facilities will be accorded to the English nation as to other nations for the embarkation of their mariners. Does not understand how Messrs. Rigby and Shephard can be concerned in Plowman's affair.

*Copy, Italian.*

## G. STEPNEY to SHREWSBURY.

1703, Sept. [4-]15, Vienna.—"Yesterday the King of Spain went to Marien Zell; he will be back again here on the 17th, and his departure for Holland seems fixed for the 19th.

"The Pr[ince] of Baden got admission into Ausbourg on the 5th, and on the 7th obliged the Bavarians to abandon a fort they had, which guarded a bridge over the Lech, so that he is now

master of that river likewise, and on the 8th had let loose some hundreds of Hussars, who are making wild work in the country of Bavaria.

“The Gr[and] Sig[no]r Mustafa is deposed and his brother Achmett set up in his stead. The Gr[and] Visir, who was formerly Reis Effendi, with several other chief officers of the Port[e], have been forced to fly, to secure themselves. One who was formerly Nissangi Pasha, whose name is likewise Achmett, is set up as Grand Visir.

“Mr. Oberg, who has been ten years here envoy from the House of Lunenburg, has taken his audiences of *congé*, and sets out for Hannover in two or three days.

“Our letters of the 1st instant from Rome and Leghorne bring no manner of news of the Fleet.

“Count Harrach, the Grand Maître, has declared in the Antechamber the Emperor’s pleasure that Count Gallash should succeed Count Wratislau as envoy to her Majesty.

*[The foregoing is in a secretary’s hand on a separate leaf; the rest is in Stepney’s own hand.]*

“This day’s post brought me no letter from your Grace, and when I enquired the other day if Count Caunitz had any new matter from Count Lamberg relating to the overtures, he assured me he had none. Before I leave this Court I will sound where that matter strikes, for ’tis pity it should miscarry for want of looking after. I may tell your Grace, for your own information, that the Turks, when they deposed their Gr[and] Sig[no]r, declared they would have war with the Christians, and I have reason to believe it will break out first towards the Morea. If so, the Republic will stand in greater need of an alliance with the Emperor than the Allies with them.

“I give your Grace the trouble of a long transcript of our ceremony here, it being a matter of consequence, and containing some particulars, which are not altogether unworthy your Grace’s curiosity.

“The new King’s road is not yet regulated, which puts me to uncertainties as to mine.

[P.S.] “Our letters from the Hague of the 4th say my Lord Duke [Marlborough] was resolved to attack the French lines near Leewe, though the States had given but an half kind of consent. I had no letters this day from Aversp[erg], so know not whether he has hit or missed.”

R. 26. Ansd. Oct. 6.

#### G. STEPNEY to SHREWSBURY.

1703, Sept. [11-]22, Vienna.—“I received this morning the honour of your letter of the 8th inst., and to my great uneasiness perceive my packet to your Grace of the 11th past has miscarried. I have writ to Mr. Broughton to know if he received any from me of that date, for I enclosed to him (as usually). But as near as I can remember, both he and Sir Lambert complained to me that, the post arriving late, the postmasters

would not give out and forward the letters the same night, whence I suspect the Venetian Government had time to gut the Consul's packet, and take out a long letter I writ your Grace in answer to the overtures you were pleased to make me in yours of the 28th of July; and from thence I fear the Venetian State may have had cognisance of Sigr. Morosini's first proposal, and have ordered him to be more cautious; from whence may proceed that reservedness which your Grace says you have observed of late in C[ount] Lamberg.

"In that letter I remember I told your Grace C[ount] Caunitz[']s opinion and mine that C[ount] Berka was not a proper person to treat that matter at Venice; that our Ambassador here was suspected, on his (*sic*) account of his family, to be too much addicted to the French interest to be trusted with that negociation, and therefore the most natural way of carrying on was by Count Lamberg, where the first overture was made. I kept no copy of my letter, but I remember very well I expatiated upon that subject, and answered as distinctly as I could to every point of your Grace's letter; and still to prove that my letter must have been intercepted, I must assure your Grace I have not failed writing to you by every post, from the time your Grace first allowed me the honour to hold a correspondence with you. Their Government is nothing but trick from the beginning to the end, and I hope they will open this letter as well as my former, and be convinced under my own hand what a mean opinion I have of their honour and honesty. I suppose their curiosity proceeds from the approach of our Fleet, and they, imagining your Grace must certainly have the best light of what is designed, were willing to come at that knowledge by a base and indirect practice. I shall owe them a grudge as long as I live.

"But not to torment myself or abuse your Grace's patience in a matter that cannot now be retrieved, I must acquaint your Grace that when I had one stop yesterday in my travelling *calèche*, going to Ebersdorf to take my leave of the Emperor, I received English packets from both Secr[etaries] of the 26th and 27th, whereby I am ordered to stay here, to promote the negociations with S[avoy] and Venice. The former is still kept up by letters I received this morning from C[ount] Av[ersperg], but the Emperor himself has no opinion of the latter, as far as I could perceive by his discourse yesterday. However, he has promised to send instructions and powers to C[ount] Lamb[erg], which can do no harm, though they should have no effect. I had the honour of a letter from him by a *staffette* [courier] he sent hither on the 8th inst.; wherein I perceive he keeps that matter just alive, though the scent is but very cold. I suppose the sending his *staffette* was on account of S<sup>ta</sup> Croce's father, who was in trouble upon his son's fighting a duel. If your people were but acquainted with Fleet Street for one week, those accidents would not seem so wonderful to them.

"By next post I intend to write to Count Lamberg, for by that time I shall know if the Emperor and his ministers will concern themselves or not.



“The new King left us on the 19th, which I believe is sooner than your Grace imagined. I beg leave to refer you to the enclosed papers.”

Ansd. Oct. 6th.

SIR L. BLACKWELL to CAV. MONTEMAGNI.

1703, Sept. [11-]22, Florence.—Replies to his letter of the 8th. The English vessels entered the port of Leghorn in December and at the beginning of January, while the French vessels of war did not enter till the 28th Feb. The former, according to the third Article of the Neutrality, had the right to leave the port before the latter, and the ministers of his R.H. in preventing them from using this privilege have violated the article. As to the embarkation of mariners, it is contrary to custom for the consuls to ask permission of one another, as the English and Dutch have lately been compelled to do from the French consul at Leghorn. When Plowman was first imprisoned the Grand Duke's ministers seized 49 bales of merchandise belonging to Messrs. Rigby and Shepherd, and these have never been restored to them. The Queen cannot therefore be satisfied with mere arguments.

*Copy, French.*

G. STEPNEY to SHREWSBURY.

1703, Sept. [18-]29, Vienna.—“I received this morning the honour of your letter of the 15th instant.

“The enclosed paper in French will tell your Grace how miserably our affairs are disposed in Hungary. The rebels are really 30,000 strong.

“In Turkey, inquisition is making after all those who had any share in the Treaty of Carlowitz. The late Gr[and] Vizier and Mauro Cordato (who were plenipotentiaries) are scampered; but one cause of the Mufti's disgrace was for dispensing with the law in allowing them to alienate such cities and provinces to the Christians; which are ill symptoms towards a rupture.

“Your Grace has judged right that I should not stir from hence. I had leave, and was prepared, but just when I was going to have my *congé* of the Emperor, I received fresh orders and parchment relating to the business of S[avoy], which however I believe will come to nothing, for the Duke will not yet come to, and the States General are resty, and not so willing to concur as her Majesty is.

“The truth is, they are already upon the full stretch, and though there is no appearance at present of my succeeding in what I am command[ed] to negotiate instead of Mr. Hill, I am likely to be tied here by the leg all winter, and hope to serve your Grace in your return, if you take this place in your way, as I trust you will.

“Abbé Scarlati I knew to be a mere charlatan in politics, and I have the vanity to think I may have a little contributed towards bringing him to his end, if the withdrawing the pension he had

from the Emperor was any cause of it; for I proposed it to Count Caunitz several times, knowing that he did the Emperor more harm than service. No matter if his soul were in the old Nun's machine; by his breath one would have sworn his body had been there some years.

"I cannot believe the Fleet was on the coast of Algiers; their rendezvous was to be at Altea or Almeria Bay, on the Spanish coast.

"No mention has been made of Savona in any conditions for Savoy.

"I hear nothing more about the overtures between the two Ambassadors with you. However, I spoke to the Emperor the other day, and pressed him (by orders from England) to send full powers to C[ount] Lamb[erg]. He promised he would, but C[ount] Caunitz has been out of town ever since.

"I have desired Consul Broughton to make strict enquiry at the post for my letter of the 11th past. What I writ of the same date to Sir Lamb[er]t went right, and was sent to the post at the same time."

Rd. Oct. 18. Ansd. 20.

SIR CLOUDESLEY SHOVELL to the GRAND DUKE [OF TUSCANY].

1703, Sept. 26, o.s., from on board her Majesty of Great Britain's ship the Triumph, in Leghorne Road.—"Finding that Sir Lambert Blackwell, the Queen of Great Britain my Royal mistress's Minister at your most Serene Highness's Court, has not been able to obtain from your Highness anything more than delaying answers to her Majesty's just demands, her Majesty has been also pleased to command my acquainting your Highness that she expects immediate satisfaction and restitution be made to Mr. Plowman, and all other of her Majesty's subjects interested with him, for the goods that were violently taken from them in your Highness's dominions, and by the direction of some of your Highness's ministers, and reparation for all damages they have suffered by the arbitrary proceedings against them.

"I have further to remonstrate to your Highness the violent proceedings of the Governor of Leghorne against her Majesty's loyal subjects and Allies, contrary to the Law of Nations, and against all friendship and justice to be expected from a Prince in amity with us.

"First, several of her Majesty's subjects that had been made prisoners by the French, and others which were by accident left at the free port of Leghorne, have been by the Governor of that city refused and hindered from going aboard the ships of her Majesty's subjects or Allies, insomuch that several have been forced for want of bread to take into the enemies' service, and are lost to her Majesty's kingdoms. This authority of disposing her Majesty's subjects the Governor never had from her Majesty, nor, I hope, from your Highness. The French, our enemies, use her Majesty's subjects with more humanity, giving them leave either to return home, or giving them subsistence; but neither hath been given ever by the Governor of Leghorne.

“ Also, when ships of the English and Dutch nation have been ready to sail from Leghorne, and gave notice of their readiness, the Governor has detained them, alleging that a French ship must first sail which has not been in condition to depart; and signals have been made of seeing ships in the offin[g], in order to keep the ships of the Allies in port, when no ships have appeared. There are several other instances of the Governor [’s] notorious partiality to the French, and his ill usage of the English and Dutch.

“ Therefore I am commanded by her Majesty to require the Governor being removed from Leghorne, and that immediate reparation of all damages be made to Mr. Plowman and her Majesty’s subjects for the injuries done them; and also that it be signified to myself or Sir Lambert Blackwell, her Majesty’s Envoy at your Highness’s Court, that for the future her Majesty’s subjects shall meet with none of the treatments above expressed; and that free embarkation without reserve be granted to all her Majesty’s subjects in any of the ships of her subjects or Allies, for otherwise all her Majesty’s subjects that are put or left ashore in your Highness’s dominions are lost to her Majesty’s kingdoms.

“ I am further directed to acquaint your Highness that if these abuses be not redressed, some extraordinary measures will be taken in order to exact justice to be done to her Majesty’s subjects and Allies; and if immediate satisfaction be not made to these her Majesty’s just demands, upon further demanding it, will be added the charges of this Fleet, and any other charges her Majesty shall be at in exacting justice to be done to her Majesty’s honour and her injured subjects.”

*Copy. Endorsed:* Copy of Sir C. Shovell’s letter to the Great Duke.

THE GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY to SIR C. SHOVELL,  
Admiral of the British Fleet.

1703, [Sept. 27-] Oct. 8, Florence.—Has received his letter. As to Plowman’s affair, has committed it to his Minister at London, who will justify his proceedings. Relies on the Queen’s justice and clemency, now confirmed to him in the Queen’s own words by the Marquis Rinuccini, his late Envoy extraordinary. Has instructed Francesco Terriesi, who was for a long time his Resident in England, to give information to Sir Cloudesley of what is being done in this matter, and to reply to the other points of the letter.

*Copy, Italian. Endorsed:* Copy of the Great Duke’s answer, dated 8 Oct., 1703, n.s., to Sir Cloudesley Shovell’s first letter.

SIR C. SHOVELL to SHREWSBURY.

1703, Sept. 29, o.s., Triumph, in Leghorne Road.—“ I am honoured with two of your Grace’s letters. By the first you were pleased to send me the state of Sicilie, and the other was delivered me today by the Count Mateiz. I must humbly inform



your Grace that it was the middle of July before we left England, and with much difficulty the Dutch were enticed to come so far up as Leghorne, where we could not get till the 19th inst. Their instructions bind them to be at home in their ports in Holland the 20th of Nov., o.s., and mine direct me not to remain longer within the Straits than some time in this month.

“I am of opinion that a Fleet in these parts would very much influence the kingdoms of Naples and Sicilie in favour of the Emperor, provided there be disciplined troops sufficient to mix with the people of the country to shew 'em how to keep their ground when an enemy approach, and learn 'em to stand when they see men killed. I have seen the experience of militia and mob, of which there is little difference, for neither of 'em will stand against disciplined troops, so that if we had been here two months sooner, and had the good fortune to reduce the Island of Sicilie to the Emperor's interest, 'tis plain to me, that as soon as ever we departed from them, without leaving any veteran troops, the French, with very little addition to their marines, might with their galleys have easily regained the whole Island.

“The contrary winds we met with after our coming into the Straits made our passage so long that we were obliged to look for water at Altea, a town in the kingdom of Valencia; and I cannot but observe to your Grace the singular affection the people declared to the House of Austria, and their odium to the French and the Duke of Anjou. The inhabitants of the place were extremely glad to see our Fleet there; the chief magistrates and clergy and several gentlemen of the country came aboard of me, and with expressions of joy and civility told us we were welcome to those parts. I promised them that if the country people gave us no disturbance, we would keep an exact discipline, and pay for what we had. They all promised we should have no disturbance, and that if the Governor should fire at us, they would send me his head. They seem to be unanimous for the House of Austria, and declared they don't believe that there are 100 men in the whole kingdom of Valencia that are for the Duke of Anjou's being their King.

“We are now ready to be gone, and wait only for the wind.”  
Signed.

FRANCESCO TERRIESI, *Proveditor Generale* [at Leghorn], to  
SIR CLAUDESLEY SHOVELL.

[1703, Oct. 1? ]—“Since your Excellency wish[es] that I give you in writing what I promised to your Excellency by word of mouth from the Great Duke, my master, I let to (*sic*) your Excellency know that in the future free embarkation without reserve shall be granted in the port of Legorne, or any other port belonging to his most Serene Highness, to all her Majesty's subjects or Allies, provided they do not be privateers originally armed in his Highness's ports; and that the ships of her Majesty's subjects or Allies be permitted to depart from the port of Legorne or any

other port belonging to his most Serene Highness within four and twenty hours after the[y] have given notice to the Governor of Legorne or the port where they are; and that no ships of your enemies be permitted to sail in four and twenty hours after the departure of the ships of her Majesty's subjects; provided also that both these articles be mutual with the French and Spaniards. And in case that both the nations that are in war should require in the same time, that that is come first in the port shall be preferred to the other, according to the third Article of Neutrality.

[P.S.] "Dichiarando che una presa condotta in porto, volendola riarmare, non s'intenda armamento originale."

*Copy, English and Italian.*

SIR CLOUDESLEY SHOVELL to SIR L. BLACKWELL.

1703, Oct. 2-13, Triumph, in Legorne Road.—"The wind is now fair and I must be gone, and therefore have in a letter which I now send you, and which I pray you will deliver, renewed my instances to the Great Duke for immediate reparation and restitution to (*sic*) the injuries her Majesty's subjects have suffered in his Highness's dominions; and I desire you will again inform his Highness, that if her Majesty's just demands, which I have made to his Highness, are not effectually and immediately complied with, his Highness must expect that to the reparation now demanded will be added the charges of this Fleet, or any other charges her Majesty shall be at in exacting it. I have likewise sent you a letter in answer to that from the *Proveditor Generale*."

*Copy.*

SIR C. SHOVELL to the GRAND DUKE.

1703, Oct. 2-13, H.M.S. Triumph, in Legorn's Road.—"I have received your most Serene Highness's letter of the 8th inst., n.s., by the hands of Sigre. Proveditor General Te[r]riesi, from which I am to acquaint your Highness that I find no effectual answer to the just demands I have made in the name of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, my Royal mistress. (Repeats them.) . . .

"Sigre. Proveditore General Te[r]riesi having agreed, and given me in writing under his hand, that a free embarkation shall for the future be granted without reserve to all the subjects of her Majesty, my mistress, in the ships of her Majesty's subjects or Allies, and that all ships or vessels of her Majesty's subjects or Allies for the future shall be granted to depart from Leghorne, or any other of your most Serene Highness's roads or ports, in four and twenty hours after notice given to the Governor of any of the aforesaid places, and that no ships or vessels of the enemies shall be suffered to sail after them within four and twenty hours after their departure, I am obliged to require that these Articles be immediately confirmed by your most Serene Highness to myself or Sir Lambert Blackwell, her Majesty of Great Britain my Royal mistress['s] Envoy at your most Serene Highness's Court.

“And if the demands mentioned in this or in my letter of the 26th ult. to your most Serene Highness be not immediately and effectually complied with, I am commanded by the Queen of Great Britain, my Royal mistress, to assure your most Serene Highness that the charges of this Fleet, or any other that shall be sent this way to force a compliance, will be added to the demands already made.”

*Copy.* Endorsed: Copy of Sir C. Shovell's 2nd letter.

SIR C. SHOVELL TO SIGNOR TERRIESI.

1703, Oct. 2, o.s., H.M.S. Triumph.—“I have received yours of yesterday's date, which you inform me is designed to give me in writing what you promised me by word of mouth from the Great Duke, your master; but I am to demand that this be immediately confirmed to me or Sir Lambert Blackwell, . . . and I don't doubt but that you will employ yourself near his Highness to see the same effectually ratified.”

*Copy.*

G. STEPNEY TO SHREWSBURY.

1703, Oct. [2-]13, Vienna.—“I am honoured with a letter from your Grace of the 21st September. The other post (we expected it this evening from Italy) is not yet arrived, but two days ago Count Berka sent a *staffette* from Venice with the good news that the Fleet was before Leghorne on the 19-30 past. What course they will steer next is what passes my understanding, and I wish this Court knew what use to make of the Fleet now they have it.

“Your Grace will have heard in what manner the D[uke] of Savoy has cut his fingers by paring his apple too finely. If he had gone roundly and honestly to work, and signed with us, our generals in Italy by intelligence with him might easily have secured his people; but he would neither trust Stahremberg nor his own generals, nor has he yet explained to the Emperor what he would be at; so he is *entre l'enclume et le marteau*, and after all his refined politics is likely to be the dupe of the matter, and pitied by nobody. It would be no great matter if the V[eretians?] were served after the same manner. They will be playing so long about the candle that 'tis probable they likewise may be burnt at last with all their wise appearances. I hear no more of the overtures, nor of the letter I had writ to your Grace on the 11th August on that subject, though strict enquiry is making at Venice to retrieve my packet to Broughton.”

Rd. No. 1st. Ansd. 3rd.

G. STEPNEY TO SHREWSBURY.

1703, Oct. [9-]20, Vienna.—“On the 6th the Elector of Bavaria broke up with his army from before Augsburgh, and is since marched to Ulm, having left General Arco with the Bavarian forces and some French battalions near Dachau to cover



his country from the incursions of the Imperialists, who have had good success in several little *rencontres*. General Styrum has now rallied his forces, and provided himself with a new train of artillery. Some days ago he sent Lt. Gen. Schuylenburgh with 4,000 Saxons towards Riedlingen, and [it] is to be wished this detachment may not fall into the Elector's hands.

"That against next year the dispositions everywhere may not be so deficient as the preparations for this campaign have been, Prince Eugene has procured orders to be given throughout the hereditary countries for furnishing 20,000 or 22,000 recruits to be in a readiness by the middle of February, and Lower Austria has raised the best part of their quota of 2,500 men, which are to be distributed among the four Imperial regiment[s] of foot now in Hungary, viz., Heister, Nehem, Thierheim, and the Grand Maître. 7 or 800 are already gone down the Danube to enter immediately into service towards suppressing the rebels.

"On the 14th Schlick's dragoons and the regiment of cuirassiers now belonging to Count La Tour came down in boats, and, after a day's refreshment in the suburbs of this city, were again embarked on the 16th, and will be on the 17th at Presburg. Count Schlick followed on the 18th to take upon him the command of all the forces gathering in Hungary. General Kyba was killed in the first onset he made on the 3,000 rebels near Segedin, otherwise very few of them would have escaped. General Forgatch has beat another party near Neytra.

*[The foregoing is in a secretary's hand; the rest is in Stepney's own hand.]*

"This morning I received a packet from Sir Lamb[er]t of the 11th inst. by Count Lamberg's express from Leghorn, and could not but be concerned to find so honest a man as Sir Cloudesly sent so far to no purpose. It seems our fleets and armies are destined to take the air this summer, and nothing else. Your Grace will easily guess what a damp this news gives here and everywhere to those who wish well to the Austrian family. If the D[uke] of Savoy can save himself any other way than by being our Ally, he is a madman if he joins with us; and what temptation can the Venetians have after our Fleet's coming and disappearing in an instant? We shall certainly have a warm Parliament, who will inspect all these matters."

Ans'd. No. 10.

#### G. STEPNEY to SHREWSBURY.

1703, Oct. [16-]27, Vienna.—"I am to acknowledge the honour of your Grace's letter of the 6th, and likewise of the 13th, whereof the last came in this morning.

"I write by this post to C[ount] Lamberg in answer to a letter he writ me on the 8th of last month, whereby (as appears by the extract) he tells me a post was detained at Venice, and that happens to be the very post when my packet to your Grace of the 11th of August was either lost, or intercepted by that Government; which last I believe most likely. I tell the

Ambassador how unluckily that happened, for it is better he should know it from me than from your Grace, since he does not deserve to have any excuse made him if he is capable to imagine that your Grace could have failed in any part of the confidence he reposed in you.

“I was a little out of countenance at the first news we had of Sir Cloudesly’s quick return, but upon second thoughts I think it is very happy that he did not attempt anything towards N[aples] and S[icily], which would have proved a *feu de paille*, and we should have lost some friends which may do us more service next spring, when the Emperor will have a good army in Italy, and Prince Eugene at the head of it; besides, the diversion of Savoy will prove a very favourable circumstance, and we may then expect more success than I could imagine from the design on N[aples], according to the best informations I had of it.

“I now take the treaty with Savoy to be concluded, though it is not yet come hither. I suppose the Count has sent it about by Switzerland, for a safe conveyance.

“Of the overtures with V[enice] I have no opinion. I send your Grace a copy of what I have writ the Secretary this evening on that subject, which your Grace may explain to C[ount] Lamberg, if he comes to a right meaning, and again discourses with your Grace on that topic.

“The D[uke] of Ma[r]lb[orough] is at Dusseldorp with a letter *du cachet* to the K[ing] of Spain from her Majesty, and is to make the compliment. The King arrived there on the 16th. I believe he is now at Hounslerdike, for I do not hear either our ships are come for him, or that the Dutch are ready; though I was ordered to solicit he should be in Holland by August.”

Recd. 15 No. Ansd. 19.

[STEPNEY] to SECRETARY [HEDGES].

1703, Oct. [16-]27, Vienna.—“Now the conclusion with Savoy is no longer a mystery, I again sounded the Venetian Ambassador last night, if he thought the Republic might not follow the example by coming into the Alliance. I desired him to reflect, if H.R.H. were oppressed, the dominion of France would be continued from Dauphiné, through Savoy, Piedmont, and Milan, to the frontier of the Venetian State; or, on the other hand, if the scale of the war in Italy should change in favour of the Allies, as we had reason to hope it would by the acception of the Duke of Savoy to the League, it was now high time for the Venetians to speak, if ever they expected any share in the Duchy.

“The Ambassador argued the point with me in a familiar and friendly way, after I had assured him what I suggested was merely from myself, being neither by order from her Majesty nor at the desire of this Court; and he gave me the like assurances, that what he was about to tell me was his own private opinion, since it could not be presumed he could have received any instruction from the Senate on a subject which had never been proposed to him.

“After this preamble, he told me several difficulties he foresaw to obstruct his Republic from coming to an agreement with this Court; as first, the fear they have lest the French might revenge it upon them by exciting the Port[e], where they have great credit, to break with their State, and attack them in the Morea; whereas they are not in a condition to carry on a new war, having been exhausted by the two last, whereof one lasted 25 years and the other 15. Secondly, that they could not enter into hostility against France, without fitting out at least 30 ships of war for the security of their trade and islands; which would lie at stake, considering the French are all the year round in a condition to insult them by sea, whereas the English and Dutch Fleet[s] only peep into the Mediterranean at certain seasons, as it were by accident, and soon disappeared after the same manner. He particularly mentioned the island Corfu, where in case of war with France (he said) the Republic could not keep less than 3 or 4,000 men in garrison, that island being now become the head of their State, as it was the heart formerly, when they were masters of Candia. Thirdly, that they had no desire of enlarging their territory, being satisfied with the boundaries they had already. Fourthly, that the miserable state of the Imperial army, whereof they had been eye-witnesses in their neighbouring provinces, was no encouragement for them to covet such allies, who had neither money nor provisions, and consequently must needs prove very burdensome to their best friends. And fifthly, without weighing either the advantage or inconvenience of this alliance, he represented to me that it was not consistent with their honour and conscience to violate the treaty of amity they had with France without just reason or provocation, which had not been given to them hitherto. For whatever encroachments the French may have made at Dizenzano or other parts of their State, the Germans have treated them much worse, and with such an air of haughtiness as did not in the least agree with the methods which ought to have been observed towards gaining the friendship of their Government.

“He then proceeded to enumerate to me several causes of discontent which the Republic had received of late from this Court: That notwithstanding the Venetians by their share in the late war had diverted no less than 100,000 Turks from acting offensively against the Emperor in Hungary, yet when peace came to be made at Carlowitz, the Imperialists signed without them, and would not allow their Ambassador so much as seven days to send a courier to the Senate for their final determination in points which however were of no ordinary consequence. For this reason they ought to be cautious not to enter into a war, since they know not how to get out of it, or in what manner they may be left in the lurch. That immediately after the Peace was concluded, the Imperialists on their frontier took violent possession of Zuonigrad, a castle on a rock in Morlachia, which was known to belong of right to the Venetians; and notwithstanding his predecessor, Procuratore Loredano, had sufficiently made out their title to the said castle



at a conference with Count Buccellini and others, yet no redress has been obtained. To conclude, he gave an instance of the little regard this Court had for the friendship of their Republic, in that they continued Count Berka as Ambassador at Venice, whose violent and irregular behaviour had rendered him extremely odious, and might have proved fatal to him if their Government had not prevented some accidents, which people in despair might have been guilty of, and not respected his character.

“I told the Ambassador the first of his complaints was an old grudge, which ought to be forgotten, and that the two last circumstances were such as might easily be redressed, when the Republic shall have shown the least tendency towards stricter ties with this Court. But he insists they ought to be first complied with as ordinary acts of justice and civility, since their State deserves to be treated with candour, whether they are allies or not, and should be prepared by good usage to draw nearer. I then tried him a little farther, and supposed the Emperor might shortly depute some of his ministers to sound him, in which case I did not question but he would represent to the Senate not only fairly, but favourably, what they might propose. With this he seemed to close very heartily, by promising to relate to the best advantage whatever they should think fit to suggest to him, though he had sufficiently discovered to me his private opinion how little probability there was of the Republic’s changing their maxims for the reasons above mentioned.

“I shall make it my business to enquire against next post if any progress has been made at Rome, and if any full-powers have been sent to Count Lamberg to treat there with Sig<sup>r</sup> Morosini, as the Emperor promised me there should, when I had last audience of him at Ebersdorf on the 21st past.”

*Copy, in the hand of Stepney’s secretary.*

#### G. STEPNEY TO SHREWSBURY.

1703, [Oct. 23.] Nov. 3, Vienna.—“In my last I acquainted you that the Margraf of Baden had left Lieutenant General Bibra to command in Augsburg with a large garrison, consisting for the most part of the troops belonging to the Circles, viz., 2 battalions of Reischach, 2 of Bibra, and 2 of Tuchs, 1 of Grenadiers, and the remains of the regiment of Bareith, with 200 horse and 550 who were dismounted; and was broke up with the rest of his army from before Augsburg on the 18th. He has since marched by Gennach, Wiedegetting, and Eggthal (where the Saxons joined him on the 21st) to Reicholdsried on the Iller between Kempten and Memmingen, where he camped on the 24th, and was preparing to advance on the 26th directly towards the French, commanded by the Elector and the Marshal de Villars, who are said to entrench themselves at Opfingen, two hours beyond Memmingen. Upon the Prince of Baden’s motion towards the Inler (*sic*), General Arco likewise removed from Dachau (near Munich) towards the Lech, and was camped with

7,000 Bavarians at Liechtenberg, between Augsburg and Landsperg. In a short time we shall see where all these marches will end.

“General Schlick had on the 18th passed the River Waag, over the bridge at Schinta, and will be this day at Neuhausel, where he is to continue his march towards Lewenz, which place 'tis thought the Rebels will abandon at his approach.

“This morning Count Tarin arrived here as envoy from the Duke of Savoy; he has brought with him the Treaty and all that belongs to it, and tell[s] me H.R.H. has writ directly to the Queen and the States General, giving them notice of his being ready to come into the Alliance.

*[The rest is in Stepney's own hand.]*

“I have received this day the honour of your Grace's letter of the 20th past. The accident mine of the 29 Sept. met with might be the effect of weather, and the carelessness of the postmasters in not allowing better mails; but I am convinced there was foul play with my packet of the 11th Aug., which has never been heard of. I hope my last of this day sevensnight may have better fortune.

“Mr. Worstley-Montague (*sic*) and Mr. Mackay of Dover arrived here this morning, and will shortly wait upon your Grace.

“The Emperor was taken ill at noon of a vomiting and looseness, and went to bed. In a day or two I believe he will shake off his indisposition. By our last letters from the Hague of the 23rd past, Sir George Rook was not then arrived on this side, and I fear it will be the middle if not the end of this month before our Allies are ready with their ships, to transport the K[ing] of Spain; which your Grace will imagine is not very pleasing here, after the violence wherewith I was ordered to solicit his being sent away from hence.

“He gave the D[uke] of Ma[r]lborough a sword from the Emperor, valued at 30,000 florins, and took it from his own side to make it more agreeable.”

Ansd. 2nd December. *Endorsed*: About Dom. Livio.

————— to SIR L. BLACKWELL.

1703, Nov. [6-]17, Genoa.—Touching the movements of German and French troops, and Prince Charles de Vaudemont.

“Il est passé icy deux personnes que je connois tres bien, qui viennent de Londres, qui ont des passeports et des lettres de recommandation de Mi Lord Nottingham, et de l'Ambassadeur de L. H. P. aupres de sa Majesté, qui vont joindre les Camisards, et leur portent des ordres de la part de S.M. Ce sont deux hommes de vint ans de service; ils m'ont assureé comme une chose tres veritable, qu'il y a plus de quinze mille hommes en Angleterre, qui ont signé tous un compromis pour aller secourir ces gens la. Leur rendezvous est dans les Vallées; ce sont tous des François Refugiez, qui doivent etre commandéz par Mr. le Marquis de Miremont, qui etoit sur son depart lors qu'ils ont quitté l'Angleterre. Ils commencent à tirer la paye de S.M. des le jour qu'ils s'embarquent.

“ Si l'on n'a pas repondu aux signaux qu'ont fait les Fregates Angloises, c'est par ce que les personnes qui estoient chargées du secret ont été arretées en entrant en France; ils m'ont assureé que l'on avoit promis de renvoyer une Flotte dans ces mers des le commencement de la Campagne.

“ En partant d'Angleterre ils prennent diverses routes, et passent par 20<sup>ues</sup> et 30<sup>ues</sup> par l'Allemagne et la Suisse, sans armes.”

*Copy.*

#### G. STEPNEY to SHREWSBURY.

1703, Dec. [11-]22, Hague.—“ Since I left Vienna I have received the honour of three letters from your Grace of the 27th Oct. and of the 3rd and 10th Nov., and having an opportunity of returning my humble acknowledgements by a courier going to Vienna, I would not omit it before I embarked, which I hope to do tomorrow morning, the weather being now tolerably fair, and Sir George having allowed a convoy of 50 guns for three yachts which are to carry General Churchill with the other officers, Count Wratislaw with Count Maffei from Savoy, and me, with some private passengers. If we are not snapped, we are likely to get the start of the King of Spain by a week, for it will be still so long before the transports can be got off and repaired of the damage they suffered by the late storm. Consul Broughton will transmit to your Grace a paper, which will tell you what we have sustained on our own coast and on this. But we are to expect more ill news still, and have not the least notice of Vice-Admiral Callemberg with eight Dutch men-of-war, and 120 transports with their 4,000 men for Portugal, since the 19th of last month that they turned out from the Texel. By these accidents in the beginning of our great enterprise your Grace will have but an indifferent opinion of it; we certainly have begun very awkwardly, and our enemies will have had too much time to prepare against our designs, and thereby may render them very difficult, if not impracticable. However, the good will of the Parliament may help through.

“ I found it was necessary to come hither in person, to press both here and in England the dispatch of ministers and money for Savoy, in which I have succeeded, and hope Mr. Hill and Mr. Vander Meer will have got that length with their hands full before your Grace can receive this letter.

“ I can assure your Grace by very good authority that there will be a fleet early next year in your parts, which I hope will atone for past faults, and make those who laugh at us pay the fiddlers. Of this I shall be able to tell your Grace more at ym return from England, which I believe may be in less than six weeks. In the mean time I beg the continuance of your Grace's protection.”

Ausd. Jan. 19, 1704, n.s.



## DE POINTY'S SQUADRON.

[1703 ?]—"Estat abregé de ce qui est embarqué sur les vaisseaux de l'escadre de Mr. de Pointy, suivant les memoires du Sieur Tilleul."

A schedule of quantities of gold, silver, and precious stones.  
*French.* 2 pp.

## The PORT OF LEGHORN.

[1703.]—Paper headed: "Plusieurs Exemples de ce qui arriva à Livorne aux Anglois, et à leurs Alliés, dans la derniere guerre."

This refers to a neutral vessel seized by Mr. Cole, commander of a convoy, to see if she were French, the arrest thereupon by the Governor of captains of men-of-war who were ashore and other subjects of her Majesty, and his threat to bombard all English vessels in the port. Also to two French prises taken by the privateer Panther, and allowed to be sequestered by the French consul at Leghorn. Also to a French barque chased by Spanish galleys, which were bombarded by the Governor, &c.

*French.* 2 pp.

## G. STEPNEY [and his Secretary] to SHREWSBURY.

1704, March 8, Vienna.—"On the 2nd inst. a courier arrived here from Breslau with advice that Prince James and his youngest brother Prince Constantine has [have] been surprised on the road between that place and Olaw by a party of horse, who forced them out of their coach, and carried them towards Saxony; for it is supposed the King of Poland has thus violently seized on their persons because the eldest was one of the most dangerous and intriguing pretenders to the throne of Poland, which the Cardinal and his faction have declared vacant on the 16th February in their convention at Warsaw. The Emperor appears very sensible at the violation of his territory and the rape of his brother-in-law, and has desired the Polish Envoy to represent the ill consequences thereof to the King, who [he] expects should immediately release the Princes at his instances.

"Little parties of the Hungarian malcontents continue to infest our frontiers on the River Leyta, and set fire to some villages or farms [farms?] almost every night, but always retire on the approach of any Imperialists. General Tramp with the Danish forces, who have for some time been employed to guard the frontiers of Upper Austria, is making this way to reinforce General Heister, since her Majesty and the States General thought fit to interpose their good offices towards appeasing these troubles, and the Emperor has accepted of their friendly offer. Mr. Bruyninx set out on the 4th for Presburg, and Mr. Stepney, being arrived here from England on the 6th inst., is now buising [busy] in taking his audiences of the Imperial family, and preparing to follow the Dutch Envoy to Hungary; for, as far as cau

be seen from Count Bercheny's letters, there is some hopes of quenching this flame, whereof Mr. Stepney will himself be able to give you a fuller account by next post.

[*The rest is in Stepney's own hand.*]

"I hope your Grace will excuse me if I cannot yet enter, as I ought, into a correspondence so much to my advantage as what your Grace has been pleased to vouchsafe to me. My audiences and attendance at Court ever since I arrived here, and the earnestness they are in to hurry me away within two or three days to Hungary, occasions this distraction. I have a commission from her Majesty to mediate with the Malcontents, and have begun my correspondence with Bercheny in the manner your Grace finds here inclosed. He seems fair and plausible enough hitherto; if he be sincere or not, I am not yet able to judge.

"I have by me several letters I lately received from your Grace, but cannot look them out to tell you the dates at present. The last I think was of the 19th of January, wherein your Grace is pleased to mention Don Livio, whom I have gratified by obtaining an answer from her Majesty to some letters he let fly, and which our Ministers thought it would be too great condescension to acknowledge, which nicety I always represented to be too great, especially towards a poor honest creature, whom I take to be the only friend we have in those parts, and who ought to be distinguished for his good uncle's sake, though his personal merit be not extraordinary. He has an agent here, Abbé Borromeio, who about two years ago recommended to me a letter from the Prince to the Queen, and I have put him into an ecstasy this morning by giving him the satisfaction of transmitting this evening to his master a *billet-doux* or *lettre du cachet* directed à *Mon Cousin Le Prince Livio Odescalchi*: so I hope to hear by this piece of service I am recommended to Cupid's good graces.

"I suppose your Queen of Poland is as outrageous as a b—— who has lost her p——ys. The Empress was most violent with me this evening upon the same subject. But I cannot agree with her to think the King of Poland so much in the wrong in offering a disagreeable circumstance or disobliging the Emperor by violating his territory, if thereby he might hope to preserve his Crown and dignity. I passed by the same spot of ground the day after the fact, and considering the weather must own they had very hard fortune to ride post in silk stockings. To heal the matter here, the King of Poland offers the Emperor to give into his hands the Prince James, provided he will undertake to keep him out of intrigues till the disturbances of Poland are blown over. It would have been well for him if the Red Cap had been served after the same manner.

"I have not heard from your Grace whether you received a long story from me relating to Venetian affairs a little before I went my journey towards England. If that paper came to your hands I do not suspect any of my letters to have miscarried, except the old one, which is never to be retrieved."

Ans'd. 22, 1704, n.s.

CAV. CORIOLANO MONTEMAGNI to SIR L. BLACKWELL.

1704, April [11-]22.—Has shown to the Grand Duke Blackwell's letter of remonstrance touching Plowman's affair. His Highness is sending Count Roberto Zeffirini as Ambassador Extraordinary to the Queen, to explain his proceedings.

*Copy, Italian.*

SIR L. BLACKWELL to the FACTORY OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS at LEGHORN.

1704, April [19-]30, Florence.—“I am commanded by her Majesty to intimate to you that you should (to avoid any future inconveniencies) with all speed you can get in your debts due to you, or your principals, within the Great Duke's territories, and dispose of and withdraw your effects. I have sent my secretaries on purpose with this intimation, and have ordered them to tell you the reason which hath induced her Majesty to come to this resolution. If I can any way be serviceable to you, let me know it.”

Addressed to Messrs. Gi[1]bert Serle, Tho. Dorman, Chr. Hanbury, Geo. Lambe, Fra. Wyatt, Cha. Hudson, Chr. Crowe, Fra. Arundell, Tho. Balle, Edwd. Nelthorpe, John Horsey, Sam. Lambert, Tho. Chamberlaine, Geo. Collins, Sir Geo. Davies, Bart., and Mr. James Annison.

2. Replies of the English Merchants at Leghorn to Blackwell's messengers, that they were greatly obliged for his intimation, &c. Several of them said they must have patience; some, that “they reckoned themselves as safe at Legorne as at Whitehall”; “that they did not believe any of the Factory would stir”; that they “wondered that the Factory should be exposed for such a man as Plowman”; that “'twas as easy for them to fly as to remove their effects,” &c.

ABBATE CATELAIN to SIR L. BLACKWELL.

1704, [April 27-] May 8, Legorne.—“John Horsey this morning was talking with some Italians before Sigre. Guadagni's door, about the last news come from England, and he was saying:—

“That Mr. Gould presented the Merchants' Memorial to her Majesty the Queen, which was graciously received by her, notwithstanding that the Secretary of State, Lord Nottingham, there present, attempted several times to accept it from his hands, who refused it to him, and the Queen adverting upon that, with her own hand received it.

“That her Majesty had committed it to the Cabinet for to be there examined.

“That by the consult (*sic*) of the Lords was revoked everything proposed to his Highness from Sigre. Ammiraglio Shovell, and retracted all that he did here in Legorne, though he had from you some orders of Lord Nottingham, which orders were extorted against the right and will of her Majesty.

“That it is now known that all the storm in Plowman's affair had the motion from you, and under the management of one secretary of my Lord Nottingham the thing was grown so high as 'twas at present.



“That all the troubles were ready to be finished by the Merchants underwritten in the Memorial, 300 in number, by the claims of the Yarmouth Merchants and Clothmakers, that made a recourse to the Queen, and by the interposition of the Elector Palatine, who has sent some letters to the Queen about this affair in behalf of his Highness.

“That you have ruined yourself in sending here Mr. Majou to intimate the letter of my Lord Nottingham, and that now 'tis discovered very well you was the chief instrument concerned in this matter, and in a very short time we shall see something about you.

“And lastly, not only from Sr. Horsey but from all the town it is said that the Great Duke refused to you his audience, and that [he] is extremely angry about this affair.”

*Copy. Endorsed:* Paragraph of Abbate Catelain's letter to Sir L. B.

THE GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY to FRANCESCO TERRIESI,  
“Proveditore della Dogana di Livorno.”

1704, [April 29.] May 10, Florence.—Has seen his letter of the 7th [April 26], written at the instance of the English merchants at Leghorn. He may assure them that those of them who wish to depart with their capitals are at full liberty to do so, and those who wish to remain will find the same security there as in the past.

*Copy, Italian.*

G. STEPNEY to SHREWSBURY.

1704, May 3, Vienna.—“This morning I received the honour of your letter of the 19th past, and think I may now venture to say that our mediation begins to operate, and since the Malcontents have been so easily drove out of their nest in the Island of Schütt, I hope they will not decline the offer we have recommended for an armistice. We have no letters from Portugal since those which brought news of the King's arrival there.

“This evening I have writ to C[ount] Lamberg, giving him notice that a fleet will soon be in the Mediterranean. Those assurances I shall give the Emperor himself tomorrow, by orders I received yesterday. But what benefit can he expect from a fleet, now his army has but one foot on the Po? and that but a weak one?

“Your Constable and Spanish Ambassador must be very nice if they will not converse with Mad<sup>e</sup> Richelieu because my Lord Dursley gave her a cast. How could she refuse that offer made her by a youth who has the face of an Adonis and club of an Hercules, as Dr. Garth elegantly expresses it. I can assure those that are concerned, she never set foot in Vienna (if that be a blemish), for Prince Eugene, her cousin-german, prevailed with the Venetian Ambassador to have her stopped upon the frontier; so the poor lady is like to be in a sad case, since no being is allowed her anywhere.

“ Prince Alexander is as far from the Crown as his brethren ; after all, he that now wears it is like to keep it.

“ The E[arl] of Rumney is dying of the smallpox.

“ Mr. Blathwayt has lost his employment of Secretary-at-War almost as sillily as Mr. Poultney did his in the Ordnance. It was first only talked of as a jest, and Mr. Bl. in all companies spread it about as such so industriously that it is at last verified, and Mr. St. John’s succeeds him.

“ The Duke of Ma[r]lb[orough] got to the Hague on the 22nd past. It is yet uncertain whether he makes the campaign on the Rhine, the Moselle, or the Meuse. There is scope enough left him.”

Ansd. 17 May.

M. D’HERBERSTEIN to SIR L. BLACKWELL.

1704, May [13-24], Ostiglia.—On assuming “ this command,” sends the Secretary Rontini to communicate with him, assuring him of the gratitude of his Imperial Majesty.

*Copy, Italian. Also, another letter from the same to the same, [May 25-] June 5.*

The ENGLISH FACTORY at LEGHORN.

[1704, May?]—“ An humble apology to the Queen, on behalf of the Merchants Petitioners, and Trustees for the Factory at Legorn, for printing their Case.”

The late King was misled by false accusations into a belief of several wrongs done by the Gr[and] Duke of Tuscany to [William] Plowman and his adherents. This was effected by a deceitful petition, and also by a scandalous libel, entitled “ The Case of Sir Alexander Rigby and Company.” His Highness is innocent of the charges made against him therein, as will appear in the papers printed herewith, and in our answer before your Majesty’s Commissioners, Sir John Cooke and John Pollexfen, Esq., &c.

Plowman wrote a letter from Cyprus to Jack Crookshanks, Rigby’s book-keeper, touching prizes taken by him off that island, and which were never registered in the Court of Admiralty, &c. The late King’s mortal enemies were entertained in Rigby, Shepheard, and Plowman’s house at Legorn. Plowman corresponded with the late Queen [of James II.], at St. Germain’s, and her pretended son there. “ She made him her envoy to carry the child’s picture to her brother the Duke of Modena from the said Court of St. Germain’s.” At Legorn he entertained the Lord Perthe, Governor of the pretended Prince of Wales ; and also one Montgomery, and Girardin, an Irishman in the French King’s service, commander of your Majesty’s ship called the Happy Return, taken in the last war ; which men were concerned in the horrid design to assassinate the bravest Prince in the world [William III.], &c.

Capt. John Brome, late commander of Plowman's ship the Philip and Mary, formerly cruised without commission in the ship America, and took several vessels, &c. The Admiralty Register is referred to. Before the Commissioners of Appeal at Westminster Plowman swore that he was not worth 200*l.*, though he lived high and splendidly.

Legorn may be called the Port of England. The trade therewith brings in a profit to your Exchequer of about 300,000*l.* yearly. There is no occasion to use any extremities at all, as the merchants there do not question his Highness's protection of them. Cosmus III. of Tuscany desires the continuance of your Majesty's friendship. "The sovereignty of the sea is and hath ever been the undoubted right of the Crown of England, and always reckoned a part, and the greatest part, of that Empire."

The loyal Factory at Legorn have their sole dependence on your protection, and employ their estates in purchasing English manufactures, "viz., woollen [goods], mineries of lead, tin, fishery, shipping, eatable provisions, &c.; and even the two East India Companies are considerably enriched by the trade of the said Factory, in the consumption of their goods, as pepper, calicoes, &c."

#### LEGHORN AFFAIRS.

[1704, May.]—1. Report by Mr. John Pollexfen to the Queen "about Sir Alex. Rigby and Mr. Plowman's affairs"; containing many minute particulars; undated.

*Copy.* 11 pp.

2. Report by Sir J. Cooke to the Queen "upon the demands of Sir Alexander Rigby, &c., for damages"; dated at DD. [Doctors'] Commons, 17 May, 1704.

*Copy.* 4½ pp.

#### [SHREWSBURY] to SOMERS.

1704, July 5, Rome.—"By this last post I have received the favour of a letter from your Lordship. Those you mention to have writ in June was twelvemonth and about last Christmas—the first I received and answered; the other I am certain never came to my hands, I having long expected some answer about the picture and the price the gentleman asked, and, having received none, concluded you were grown indifferent in the matter. That gentleman is now dead, and his pictures exposed to sale, but at so high a rate that, money being scarce here, as yet none of them are sold.

"The most valuable are a Last Supper of Albano, valued at 1,200 crowns—so dear I should not advise the buying it; the two women of Guido, formerly mentioned when I sent you the measure of the picture, now valued at 800 crowns; a picture of our Lady, our Saviour, and several other figures of Rubens, a very large piece, at 800 crowns. This is one of the best of that author, but less fit for England, because, without knowing why,



they have crowded in a friar, an improper person and little thought on in our Lady's time. There are two pictures of Poussine, one a satyr, valued at 500 crowns, the other of the Holy Family, a less piece, at 400 crowns; but these are less pleasant. There are two large landships (*sic*) of Claud Lorene—I know none finer anywhere—both 800 crowns; two large landships of Poussine, at 400 crowns, and two lesser, with figures of Carlo Maratti, at the same price.

“These are the choice of what pictures are to be sold in that house, upon which the prices will I suppose be abated considerably, and I should be glad soon to receive your commands in case anything here might please you.

“Having said thus much on virtuosoship, I shall now thank you for the favour of this last letter.”

*The rest of this letter is printed by Cox.*

*Autograph draft.*

#### JAMES WHELLEY TO SHREWSBURY.

1704, [July 24-] Aug. 4, Liv[orn]o.—“I humbly beg your Grace will excuse my continual troubling you about my affairs, which is to acquaint you of a perfidious design some of our merchants has [have] acted against me. . . . Your Grace may remember when our merchants courted the Great Duke for his protection in the affair of Plowman, which his Highness gave them in print, and to ingratiate the more to obtain it, some of them went to the Proveditore, and told him I was the greatest enemy the Great Duke had; adding that when Sir Cloudsly Shovell was here, I gave him spiteful informations against him and the Governor, and their partiality for the French made him so violent in his demands that there was nothing done but I kept a journal of, which I formed according to my passions to make embroils. . . . I am told the Great Duke has the same notion of me. . . . Mr. Leary departs tomorrow night for Genoua.” . . .

#### [SIR L. BLACKWELL] TO THE COUNT DE LAMBERG.

1704, [July 25-] Aug. 5, Florence.—A matter has occurred at Leghorn which affects the rights of the Queen's subjects, but the Great Duke refuses to interfere, as it concerns the Church. Sends a copy for his examination.

*Copy, Italian. Enclosing:—*

A paper relating to the abduction of N., the niece, aged 16, of Mr. Gilbert Serle, an Englishman dwelling in Leghorn, from his own house, by the priest Belisario Benvenuti, dwelling in the church of S. Giulia, Leghorn, and to her being placed in the convent of S. Florenzo, Pisa, under pretence that she wished to become a Roman Catholic. Mr. Serle is related to Lord Chandois, English Ambassador to the Ottoman Porte. The punishment of the priest and the release of the young lady are demanded. The Nuncio will not act, because his authority is insufficient, &c.

*Italian. Also, copy of a letter from Cav. Montemagni on the same subject.*

SIR L. BLACKWELL to the GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY.

1704, [Sept. 27.-] Oct. 8, Florence.—By the Queen's orders, demands 50,000 crowns for the damages suffered by William Plowman.

*Copy, French.*

CAV. MONTEMAGNI to SIR L. BLACKWELL.

1704, Oct. [6.-] 17.—The Grand Duke hopes that the Queen will rest satisfied with the explanations which will be given her by Count Zefferini, now in London, with regard to Plowman's affair.

*Copy, Italian.*

[SHREWSBURY] to MARLBOROUGH.

1704, Oct. [14.-] 25, s.n., Rome.—“I did not receive the honour of your Grace's of the 30th Sept. till two days ago, and am so persuaded that you are convinced I wish you happiness and good success in all you undertake, that I will not misspend your time in the repetition of such unnecessary expressions, but come more immediately to the point you are pleased to command my poor opinion, viz., what disposition the Ven[etian]s may have to enter into the great Alliance.

“I must in the first place protest my incapacity to judge of such a matter, conversing so little here with anybody that I may say, whilst I have been in Italy, to [I] have lived in more solitude than I could have done at Grafton. However, having seen some advances made by their Ambassador here to begin a treaty with the Emperor, and observed [the] steps they have made in other courts, it has long been my opinion that their design is to have treaties on foot with all parties, but conclude with none, at least till they see one side so superior that they may hope to gain without running any hazard of losing; and of this I am more convinced since I have seen certain letters intercepted from C[ardinal] Janson to the D[uke] and P[rior] Vendôme, and one from the G[rand] P[rior] to his brother, [by which it is plain now their Ambassador here was endeavouring a treaty with the Pope to clear Italy of all foreign troops]; which letters I conclude have been communicated to your Grace, and demonstrate the fair hopes the Ven[etians give] to all parties.

“Though this be my judgment, and that I doubt no success will attend any negotiation with them, yet it being a thing of such consequence if they could be prevailed with to join in the Alliance, that (*sic*) I think no opportunity should be neglected to come to a true knowledge of their mind, which can best be done by the Queen's Ministers, since I am sure they will much more readily treat with her Majesty, whom they know able and willing to perform what she engages, than with the Court of Vienna, which has a reputation directly contrary. But before any such trial be made, I should think it absolutely requisite that some succour be sent to the D[uke] of S[avoy], for [till his affairs be in a better posture it will be small encouragement

for any in Italy to declare for the League]◊ whilst the French have such a superiority as they have at present in Italy, it will be in vain to hope that any of the powers of this side the Alps should declare for the League.

“Your Grace will best judge in what place and manner it will be fitting to begin to sound these gentlemen.† Venice itself, I doubt, is not very proper, from the difficulty of conversing with the nobles, and more because the Emperor has resolved to send back thither the Count Berka for his Ambassador, the man in the world I am told the Ven[etian]s have the greatest objection and dislike to; for though I know that they will depend only upon her Majesty and the States for any subsidies they might expect during the war, yet, being persuaded nothing would incline them so readily to engage as the prospect of some enlargement of their territory towards Lombardy, [I think?] that can never be promised them but from the Emperor united with the K[ing] of Sp[ain]; so that it will always be necessary that a minister of the Emperor should assist at the treaty, or at least before it be concluded.

“The Ven[etians] being esteemed generally well affected to the Emperor’s cause, I should hope it would not be hard to find a minister of theirs in some court of the Confederates, as London, Vienna, or elsewhere, and well-wisher to this treaty; and such a one I should think fit first to propose it to. About eighteen months since the Emperor’s Ambassador was of opinion that Moro[sini], the Ven[etian] Ambassador here, was of that genius, and had several discourses with him. [I talked with him but once, and]◊ I then told Comte Lamberg I much doubted [his tongue and his heart were very different]◊ the other’s sincerity, thinking it impossible that one who had so entirely the confidence of the Pope and his Ministers, as this Ambassador had, could be so much a German as he then seemed. Since that, my suspicion has appeared just, and the intercepted letters before mentioned have put it so out of question that I am sure he will never be a proper man to open such a negociation to.”

*Autograph draft.*

#### THE QUEEN’S REPLY TO COUNT ZEFFERINI.

1704, Oct. 25, Whitehall.—The proceedings of the Duke of Tuscany against William Plowman were irregular, and the damages adjudged by the Queen were assessed with the utmost consideration for the Duke. Plowman had a perfect right to cruise against the French, with whom this nation was at war, and to capture their vessels. He was arrested by the Duke in the territory of another Prince. The Duke, if injured by him, should have complained to the Queen, and not have sat in judgment on him, acting the part of both accuser and judge, and condemning him to pay a large sum of money. The Queen expects that his Highness will pay the said damages without delay. (*Signed:*)  
C. Hedges.

*Copy, French.*

\* Struck out.

† Substituted for “this Republic.”



## G. STEPNEY to SHREWSBURY.

1704, Nov. [4-]15, Vienna.—“I am to return your Grace my dutiful thanks for your letters of the 20th of September and 18th of October.

“When my Lord Cardigan, his brother, and their governor appear here, they shall be served with all the attention imaginable. Mr. Radcliff (who lately pass[ed] by here) says they intend to see the Carnival at Venice.

“I was surprised to find the malicious story which your Grace mentions to have run about in England. I never heard anything of that kind but from the mention you make of it, nor can I imagine from what grounds such an improbable tale should come. I am morally assured it could not be from your letter which I forwarded to Mr. Secretary, for that bore a quite contrary sense, and men must have lost their understanding, as well as all principles, before they could put so wrong an interpretation on what was so well meant. This shall always be my opinion, if I am ever asked the question.

“Your Grace may have heard that Mr. Hill has persuaded some great men in England that this conjuncture may be favourable towards bringing the Venetians into an alliance with us, and he has got his ends by it, for he has procured credentials for himself to that State, though as far as I can judge of their inclinations and interests, they are now as distant from those measures as they were in November last, when I had the honour to relate to your Grace some discourses I had here with Sigr. Delphino on that subject; and so I told Mr. Secretary Harley (when I was at Landau), who then asked my opinion on that affair. The usage the poor Duke of Savoy has met, as well as the D[uke] of Modena, are but mean encouragement to enter into the like engagements.

“The enclosed will give your Grace the true history of my sleeveless errand.

“The Electrice of Bavaria has at last capitulated, and if any forces can be picked up in that country for Italy, there may be hopes still of retrieving that game.”

[G. STEPNEY] to ———.

1704, Nov. [4-]15, Vienna.—“You will excuse me for having been a very irregular correspondent of late, having been obliged to run about for these two months, and it is not but within these three days that Mr. Bruyninx and I are come back from our troublesome congress at Schemnitz, where our best endeavours have been ineffectual. We found here most of the Court and even of the Ministers prepossessed with an opinion that the fault lay entirely on the side of the Malcontents, who are said to have obstinately insisted on four exorbitant demands.

“1st. The annulling their last act of settlement made at the Diet of Presburgh, anno 1687, whereby the Crown of Hungary was declared hereditary to the House of Austria, and that they might be left at liberty to proceed to a new election. 2<sup>d</sup>. That Rakoczi should be suffered to be Prince of Transilvania,

independent of this Emperor. 3<sup>o</sup>. That the present Palatine Prince Esterhasi should be deposed, and that important office conferred on Count Bereseni; and 4ly: That the Malcontents should be maintained in the enjoyment of such lands and estates whereof they are at present in possession. That Rakoczi had publicly declared neither the Emperor nor [the] King of the Romans had any right of sovereignty over him; and that some mention had been made of the Duke of Berry for King of Hungary.

“ ’Tis possible some or all of these extravagant stories may have reached you, having been very current here, and for that reason I think I am obliged to tell you fairly all I know of the matter.

“ As near as I can trace these reports, they were first brought hither by Count Veterani with the capitulation of Caschau. In his way to Vienna he called upon Rakoczi at Eisenbach, and dined with him. There happened to be at table two emissaries from France and Bavaria. I cannot tell what impertinent discourses these people might have held, or what a loose the Prince might have given himself on that occasion to render the entertainment more agreeable; but I can honestly assure you the Malcontents were so far from laying these maxims down as the foundation of their treaty in any formal proposal, that their two chiefs Rakoczi and Bereseni never ventured in their most private discourses with Mr. Bruyninx and me to run into any of these extravagancies.

“ That you may understand where our matter sticks, I must acquaint you that our meeting at Schemnitz was barely designed for settling the preliminaries towards a truce of three months, during which term it was hoped a solid peace might either be concluded, or at least put in a fair way. In order to this armistice the Emperor made some overtures to the Malcontents by the Archbishop of Colocza, on the 28th August; to which Rakoczi returned an answer on the 2nd of September, which in my poor opinion was as reasonable and moderate as could be expected, nor could I conceive otherwise than that the Emperor would have entirely closed with what had been offered; and upon those assurances I posted very cheerfully in all diligence from Landau to Schemnitz, supposing there remained little more for me to do there than to be an eye-witness to their agreement. I got thither on the 27th in the evening, but found myself very much mistaken, for two days before the Imperialists had given in a new project of an armistice, instead of a reply to the conditions above mentioned. It would be too long to entertain you with the terms of that project, but I may venture to say the Hungarians were so exasperated at the first sight of them, that the same evening (the 25th October) orders were dispatched to their troops everywhere to make themselves ready for a march, for that Rakoczi and the other chiefs of the confederacy, from this first step, concluded the Imperialists were not yet disposed to act sincerely with them.

“ Mr. Bruyninx (before he gave in this paper) used all the arguments he could with Baron Seilern to continue in the old track, or at least to abate part of his new demands. The

Archbishop of Colocza did the same, but all to no purpose, for Baron Seilern declared his instructions were positive, and he could make no alterations.

“On the 28th Mr. Bruyninx and I went over to Eisenbach, to try if we could dispose Prince Rakoezi to prolong the cessation of arms till the 15th November, in which time we might send a courier to Vienna in hopes of obtaining for the Imperialists more favourable instructions; but so much stiffness on one side made the Hungarians as obstinate on the other; so the Prince flatly refused any further term, alleging the six weeks he had already allowed had been idly spent in cavils and subtleties, and he saw little likelihood that the Court of Vienna would change their maxims in fifteen days more. He likewise refused to return any other answer to the Emperor’s project than a sort of declaration that it was unsincere, unreasonable, and impracticable, insisting still that a reply ought to be made to his former proposals. This the Imperial Commission still declined, and so our impertinent embassy broke up; Baron Seilern, Count Lamberg, and Count Cohari set out from Schemnitz on the 5th inst., by the way of Gran, and Mr. Bruyninx and I the day following, by the way of Presburgh.

“We left the Archbishop of Colocza still at Schemnitz to keep up some sort of a negotiation, for I do not yet despair of composing these differences if the business were put into right hands and a more proper method, on which points Mr. Bruyninx and I are now labouring at this Court.

“I believe Rakoezi besieged Neuhäusell on the 7th with an army of 16,000 men. He will not want for cannon and ammunition, having found sufficient stores in Caschau. He has received from France a good number of ingeniers and other officers, and told me Monsr. Desalleurs (my old acquaintance at Berlin) was on the road from Belgrade, and expected to be with him by the 14th inst.”

*In the hand of Stepney’s clerk, on foolscap paper, not signed or addressed.*

[G. STEPNEY] to SECRETARY HEDGES.

1704, Nov. [8-]19, Vienna.—“By last post I was honoured with your letter of the 20th October, wherein you are pleased to inform me of a league which the Pope and the French King are contriving for securing the peace of Italy, and that they are trying to engage the Republic of Venice in the same measures. To prevent which (you say) Mr. Hill will be instructed from her Majesty and the States General, with a latitude to go over to Venice as he sees occasion; and you signify to me her Majesty’s pleasure that I move the Emperor to employ his partisans at Rome to stifle that intrigue, and likewise that he would interpose his offices with the Venetian State to hinder them from entering into the league aforesaid, and if it be possible to bring them into the Grand Alliance.



“ Since my return from Hungary the Emperor has been indisposed, and yesterday he voided two small stones, which accident has hindered him from giving any audiences of late. But the first time I have the honour to be admitted to him, I shall not fail to acquaint him with the generous concern her Majesty continues to show for his interest everywhere, particularly in this new instance of her attention towards Italy.

“ Till I can speak with authority from the Emperor or his Ministers, I beg leave to acquaint you with some particulars I have learned from other persons concerning these intercepted letters, which I suppose to be the same packet that Lieut.-Col. St. Amour took from a Venetian courier between Verona and Milan (whereof I made mention to Mr. Secretary Harley on the 6th of Sept.), wherein a letter is said to have been found from Cardinal Janson, informing the Prior Vendôme that he was just come from audience of the Pope, who seemed perfectly well disposed to enter into a confederacy with the French King for the defence and peace of Italy; that he intended to declare himself in [a] few days, and would endeavour to dispose the Republic of Venice to join with the Courts of France and Rome in the good design.

“ I have been told the original of this letter was first lodged with his Imperial Majesty, who forwarded it to Rome, thereby to convince the Pope of his too great partiality, and to reproach him at the same time. That the Pope seemed grievously offended and scandalised at these reports, and have [had ?] declared to some of the Emperor’s partisans at Rome that he was so far from making such promises to Cardinal Janson that no conversation like this had ever passed between them. The Cardinal too (when examined on that point) protested, if there was any such letter, it must have been counterfeited, for that he never writ any such thing.

“ The Venetian Ambassador here has affirmed to a friend of mine (who accidentally discoursed with him on this subject) that this is the true ground of the story; and since my return from Hungary, he has repeated to me the declaration I have frequently had from him formerly, that the Republic persists in their resolution not to deviate one step from the neutrality the[y] proposed to themselves towards the beginning of this war, nor will depart from it, unless one or other party should oblige them, by enormous acts of violence, to take more desperate measures. He has further assured me, upon his word of honour, that within these few days he had declared one [once] more, both to the Emperor and his Ministers, that the Senate was still firm and true to this principle.

“ Four days ago he received an express from the Senate, with usual complaints (as I suppose) of the Germans being too troublesome guests in the territory of Brescia. It cannot be expected they should be otherwise till they are better supplied with money and magazines, the want whereof makes them an heavy burden to the Republic. However, the treatment they have received of late from the French is not much better. As I discover anything more of their intentions or inclinations, you shall be duly informed.”

*Copy.*

[CHARLES MONTAGU, LORD] HALIFAX TO SHREWSBURY.

1704, Nov. 10.—“ I have now with me a young man who is very full of acknowledgments for the great favour and civility you showed him at Rome. . . . I am very glad you are grown so great a virtuoso ; I shall have much more pleasure in that sort of conversation than in the field sports you admired when you went from hence, and I should be much obliged to you if I might have some advantage from your skill while you continue at Rome. Mr. Montague has bought me some pictures, but I yet want a great many to furnish my room, and I would take it for a very great favour if, before you leave Rome, you would buy some for me. I can give you no instructions so good as your own fancy. I would wish they should be pleasant subjects, and that is all the rule I would prescribe ; and I affect to have them large, as most proper for furniture. . . . Mr. Shephard has wrote to Mr. Arundell to furnish you with any money you shall demand on my account. . . . I am overjoyed to hear with so much certainty that you are returning to us.” . . .

G. STEPNEY TO SHREWSBURY.

1704, Nov. [11-]22, Vienna.—“ By last post Mr. Whitworth received your Grace’s letter of the 5th October, for which he desires me to return his dutiful thanks. He leaves me in two or three days, and I believe may meet the Czar on the borders of Poland, for He (*sic*) has already made himself master of all Courland.

“ Notwithstanding the impertinent report of your Grace’s concerning yourself in politics, I must not forbear troubling you with my stories of Venice, and desiring your opinion thereupon, for perhaps, by your familiarity with Sigr. Morosini as well as Count Lamberg, your Grace may set me right in notions which I may not rightly understand, having never yet been on the other side of the Alps, and having very few correspondents there at present.

“ On the 24th past, o.s., the Queen opened the Parliament by a very gracious speech, and the two Houses have answered with very dutiful addresses ; but the eloquence of the Upper House far exceeds the other, as is usual. Your Grace will observe they have taken no notice of Sir G. Rooke’s victory, for my Lord Ma[r]lb[orough]’s friends thought that and Bleinheim ought not to be mentioned on a day. I believe his Grace is now at Berlin, soliciting troops for Savoy ; but H.R.H. may be in as bad a case as the El[ecto]r of Bavaria before those succours can arrive.

[P.S.] “ Your Grace will be pleased to excuse the errors you find in these transcripts ; the post will be gone before I can read them over.”

Ansd. Dec. 6th.

[G. STEPNEY] TO SECRETARY HEDGES.

1704, Nov. [11-]22, Vienna.—“ By last post I had the honour to transmit to you some informations and reflections upon the affairs of Venice, in answer to the instructions I received from

you of the 20th past. I have since had an audience of the Emperor upon that subject, and two long discourses with the Venetian Ambassador, the substance whereof I shall now relate to you.

“But [I] must begin by acquainting you that Mr. Bruyninx received by last post a resolution from the States General of the 10th inst., giving him notice that the Pope was endeavouring to persuade the Venetians to put a garrison of their troops into Mantua, which would be of great prejudice to his Imperial Majesty and his Allies, since thereby the French might by [be] at liberty of drawing out their garrison from Mantua and employing it somewhere else against the Confederates; for which reason the States General have ordered Mr. Bruyninx to represent this to the Venetian Ambassador here, desiring him to employ his good offices towards preventing the Republic from consenting to the Pope’s proposal, and making a step which would discover too great partiality for France. Mr. Vrybergue is ordered to make application to Sigr. Mocenigo in London to the same effect.

“I must likewise inform you that on the 20th inst. the Venetian Ambassador received another courier from the Senate, who declared they will no longer endure either the French or the Imperialists in their territory; that their State has on several occasions given great instances of their regard to the Emperor, particularly by favouring his troops in their retreat from Figarolo, and supplying them in their passage with provisions, when they were in the greatest necessity; that upon requisition from the Emperor they had once more allowed them to enter into their dominion, upon assurances given that they should barely pass through it into the Mantuan or Cremonese, which they might easily have done, being at that time superior in force to the French; whereas it is now near two months that the Imperialists seem to have taken up their rest there, and are not at all disposed to march either backwards or forwards, to the great mortification and detriment of the province of Brescia, the people whereof, being reputed to be the most sturdy and resolute subjects under the Venetian dominion, begin to grow mutinous upon the disorders that are daily committed amongst them, and have already solicited the Senate either to find proper expedients towards protecting them by fair means from these insolencies, or to leave them to revenge the injuries they suffer, by using their arms for their natural defence against either party, offering to raise and maintain at their own expense 10,000 men for that service.

“That the Grand Prior Vendôme had assured the Senate he had orders to withdraw all the French forces out of their State 24 hours after the Germans have retired; but in case of their refusal he pretends to have the same right of subsisting there as the Imperialists have; and in order to prevent the Germans from breaking into the Duchy of Mantua, he has already demanded of the Republic Monte Chiari, Castagnedolo, Calcinato, and Lonato, four places proper to form his *postirung*; which proposal the



Venetian[s] have absolutely rejected, and sent a courier likewise to their Ambassador at Paris, who is to declare there, that the Republic will by no means allow quarters in their country to either party, but seems disposed to take resolute measures against either side which shall give them the greatest offence.

“Last night the Venetian Ambassador had audience of the Emperor, and acquainted him with these resolutions, insisting particularly on the offer made by the Grand Prior, and remonstrating of what prejudice it would be to the Republic if the Imperialists did not show as good a disposition to remove out of their territory as the French have done.

“The Ambassador tells me the Emperor assured him once more, that orders have been given to Count Linange (and shall be repeated) to press forward ; with which promises the Ambassador dispatches one of his courier[s] this evening, and within five or six days more he will send away the other, with positive information to the Senate what they are to depend on, according as he perceives these resolutions have been duly executed ; in which case he declares to me, upon his honour, that the Republic will never think of taking any measures contrary to the Emperor’s interest. But on the other hand (he says) he will not answer for any extremities they may run into, if they find themselves tempted to despair by ill usage, for rather than they will allow winter quarters to the prejudice of their subjects, and to the discredit of their Republic, he believes they may resolve on a sudden to take a share in this war, by joining with that side which seems to have the most regard for them. He added that in this conjuncture he thought their friendship was not to be neglected, since their decision on either side might soon turn the scale in favour of that party for whom they should think fit to declare, the Venetians being at present in a condition to act with 40,000 men and 30 men-of-war, if they were obliged to exert themselves.

“You will be pleased to observe that the discourses I have now related from the Venetian Ambassador are warmer than those he held with me formerly, which change I impute to some more positive orders, which may have been brought to him by this second courier. However, he softened all, by declaring once more to me that if the Republic was left entirely to their own free will, and those maxims which seemed most natural to them, he really believed they would choose still to continue in the state of a perfect neutrality, since they neither want or desire any subsidies in money from any potentate whatsoever, nor have any thoughts of enlarging their dominions ; though (he confesses) the French King has frequently, by their Ambassador at Paris, made large offers to them of this last kind.

“I was admitted to audience of the Emperor immediately after the Ambassador came out, and represented to his Imperial Majesty of what consequence it was to his interest in Italy to prevent both the Pope and the Venetians from doing anything to his prejudice at least, if they are not yet disposed to declare

themselves in his favour. He promised me to use his best endeavours by his partisans at Rome and Venice, and would order his Ministers to inform me what has been done and is now a-doing to that purpose. This is all I could learn from the Emperor himself, for it is his usual method to return none but general answers, and I must try what further discoveries I can make of his intentions by my enquiries among his Ministers. The difficulty will be to know with whom the secret is lodged, since the Emperor changes hands frequently, and sometimes makes use of very extraordinary means and persons for carrying on his designs.

“Of this we have a fresh example in the person of Abbate Cini, a man of obscure birth in the Mark of Ancona, who, however, under the regency of the late Pope Innocent the 12th, found means to insinuate himself into the Court of Rome, so as to obtain the distinction and dignity of a *Monsignore*; but having allowed himself too great a liberty in a pamphlet he writ against the Church and Government, he was committed, by an order from that Pope, to the Castle of St. Angelo, whence he was delivered by the present Pope Albani, but was never restored to the degree of prelacy, of which he was divested for the reason above mentioned. By this disgrace he was discouraged from pretending to any further church preferment, and from residing any longer at Rome; so he resolved to try his fortune at Vienna, where I suppose he had heard many persons of less virtue and merit than himself had found ways of being introduced to pensions and employments. Here he loitered some years without making any figure or appearance. At last, by some intrigue (which none of our Ministers will own to have been immediately concerned in), he got to be send [sent] to Venice, whence he has held private correspondence with the Emperor for these then [three?] months, and within six weeks has produced a credential under the Emperor’s own hand with the title of Envoy Extraordinary to the Republic. This underhand dealing has given some mortification to Count Berka, the Emperor’s ordinary Ambassador at Venice (who is at present here), and to several of his powerful relations. Most of our Ministers, too, seem sensible that such a slight ought not to have been put to a gentleman of his quality and distinction; nor are the Venetians much edified by the Emperor’s having nominated an Abbot to transact with them in the nature of a public minister, or at bottom perhaps they are not willing to receive one with the second order of Envoy, after having been used to send and receive no other characters than that of Ambassador. However, not to declare this to be the true difficulty of their not admitting Sigr. Cini to audience of the Senate, they have found out an odd expedient to hinder his being introduced among them—by demanding in what habit he pretends to appear? Which question and circumstance perplexes him not a little, for the Nonce [Nuncio] at Venice will not allow him to assume the long robe, which is the badge of a prelate, and the Senate will not admit him with a short cloak, the ordinary dress of an abbot, since the Emperor in his credential distinguishes

him by the style of *Monsignore*. This nicety I believe will hinder our equivocal minister from exercising his function, and I have been told the Emperor himself, being sensible of his error, in having offered to make use of such a man, would gladly retrieve it, by letting him drop, if he could handsomely."

*Copy.*

THE QUEEN to SIR L. BLACKWELL.

1704, Nov. 24.—Letters of recall.

ANNE R.

"Trusty and well beloved, we greet you well. Having thought it convenient to recall you from our service in the Court of the Great Duke of Tuscany, and from that to the Republic of Genoua, we herewith send you our letters of revocation to them both, which you are to deliver respectively, accompanying those to the Great [Duke] with such expressions of our esteem and affection for his Highness's person and friendship, and those to the said Republic, with such expressions of our regard for their friendship and interest, as you shall judge proper; after which you shall make all convenient speed to return into our presence, assuring yourself of our favour and gracious acceptance of the services you have rendered us in those Courts. And so we bid you farewell. Given at our Court at St. James's, the 24th day of November, 1704, in the third year of our reign.

"By her Majesty's command. C. HEDGES."

*Copy. Addressed:* To our trusty and well beloved Sir Lambert Blackwell, Knight, our Envoy Extraordinary to the Great Duke of Tuscany.

SIR L. BLACKWELL'S RECALL.

1704-5, [Jan. 21-24] Feb. 1-3.—Memorial of what passed when Sir Lambert Blackwell, the Queen's Envoy Extraordinary to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, went to take leave of his Highness.

The Envoy had informed Cav. Montemagni, first Secretary of State to the Duke, of his intentions. The Duke sent his equipage and a gentleman of his chamber to bring the Envoy to the palace, where he was entertained for three days. Lord Wargrave<sup>o</sup> and many English gentlemen accompanied the Envoy to the Court, between the ranks of Swiss Guards. On the first day a magnificent dinner was served under the direction of Sir ——— Dereham, an English Baronet, appointed by the Grand Duke *Ecuyer de Salle*. Then follows an account of the ceremonies observed at this dinner. The healths of the Queen and Prince George of Denmark were drunk. In the evening the Envoy had audience of the Grand Duke, with further ceremonies. A similar dinner was given on the second day, and in the evening the Envoy was conducted to the public theatre, where a fine musical opera was given. There was another dinner and final audience on the third day, and

\* James, Baron Waldegrave. He is styled "Earl" further on, but he was not created Earl till 1729.



then the Envoy was conducted back to his own house, being accompanied by the said Earl [of Wargrave], his entertainer, and others.

At the end is a list of the persons who dined with the Envoy, including the Earl of Wargrave, Mr. Farmer, Mr. Doran, and Mr. Water, Englishmen, and many Italians.

*French, 6 pp. Endorsed by Shrewsbury: Ceremonial at Sir L. Blackwell's taking leave of the G. Duke of Florence, Feb. 1704-5.*

#### G. STEPNEY TO SHREWSBURY.

1705, [March 24-] April 4, Vienna.—“I have this moment received the honour of your Grace's letter of the 21st past. We hear nothing further of our negotiation with Hungary, but by the enclosed account your Grace will see the Malcontents triumph on one side of the Danube, and the Imperialists on the other; but if our Ministers understood their master's interest as they ought, they would be sensible he suffers on both sides.

“I trouble your Grace with a transcript of what I have writ to Mr. Secretary about Sigr. Spada. The quæres were made me by the Polish Envoy. I do not conceive what interest his master may have in that business, nor can I judge what design the Court of Rome may have on foot at present; but I have enquired of Mr. Secretary if it be yet her Majesty's pleasure that I oppose any longer Sigr. Spada's coming hither, either with the character of extraordinary or of ordinary Nuncio; that at least I may know what part I am to act.

“The easterly winds keep back our packets from England, whereof four are now wanting.

“The Emperor assures the Envoy from the D[uke] of Savoy, that Prince Eugene shall part the 7th inst.; but I know he cannot be ready so soon, and I believe it will be Easter first. He will stick here as long as he can. Mr. Whitworth got near Muscov on the 27th of February, made his entry there the 28th, and had a private audience of the Czar on the 1st of March, who went away the same evening to visit his fleet at Veronitz, and was to be back again at Muscov within a month, when he intended to begin his march towards Riga, which place he means to besiege with 60,000 men. I believe Mr. Whitworth must accompany him in that expedition. Hitherto he seems pretty well satisfied with his reception. He was attended at his entry by 300 gentlemen and eleven coaches with six horses. The Czar professes the greatest friendship imaginable for her Majesty and for the English nation.”

#### “PARTICULAR RELATION about SIGNOR SPADA” [by G. STEPNEY].

1705, [March 24-] April 4, Vienna.—“Towards the end of the year 1701, the Pope had a fancy of sending extraordinary Nuntios to Vienna, France, and Spain, with exhortations to peace.

“Upon early notice I had from Rome of this design, I writ a warm letter to Count Caunitz, representing that it would be very prejudicial to the Confederacy if such a minister were admitted, whose coming would only occasion unseasonable jealousies, and draw on a peace before it were consistent with the interest of the Allies.

“The Emperor was very well satisfied with my letter, and ordered his Ambassador at Rome to put a copy thereof into the Pope’s hand, as a sufficient excuse why that extraordinary mission could not be allowed of.

“His late Majesty likewise, approving the step I had made, sent me repeated orders to hinder that minister’s coming hither at any rate; and Mr. Bruyninx had instructions to the same purpose.

“However, the Pope kept to his first resolution, and dispatched Signor Spada this way, but his Imperial Majesty being as resolute not to receive him here, he was obliged to stop short at Passau, where he continued privately in a convent for above a twelvemonth, soliciting for access to this Court, but in vain. Therefore (upon Signor Pignatelli’s being made Archbishop of Naples, and Cardinal) he was ordered as Nuncio into Poland, and has resided there ever since, yet from time to time has made private enquiries if it were yet seasonable for him to make his appearance at this Court; and that the sending of him might not seem to be merely out of a design for making peace, the Pope had once thought of calling away our present Nuncio Davia, and appointing Signor Spada to reside here in the quality of his ordinary Nuncio.

“I have reason to think this project is revived of late, and the question has been asked me, whether I was still averse to this prelate’s coming hither. My answer was, that I had no particular objection against his person (for he is said to be a man of a fair character, and not too partial and adherent to the French interest), but that the opposition I made formerly proceeded entirely from the informations I had of his errand when he left at Rome, and upon that suspicion I might yet endeavour to keep him at a distance, if I perceived his instructions were still the same; whereas otherwise his person and station were both indifferent to me.

“The next question was, if her Majesty were willing and desirous that a good intelligence might be restored between this Court and that of Rome, which for those [these?] two or three years has been interrupted by several disagreeable accidents. To which I answered that it ought to be the Emperor’s peculiar care to manage the Court of Rome at all times, and that it would be agreeable to her Majesty if the number of his friends increased everywhere; particularly, that the Pope having given many instances of his partiality to France, it was high time (and to be wished) that, towards settling the Balance of Europe, he would at last show some acts of kindness to the Austrian family, which stood much in need of them; and the Pope might have frequent

occasions of favouring their interests, both by assisting their armies at present, and by confirming hereafter their right to the kingdom of Naples, &c.”

*The heading only is in Stepney's hand.*

#### MARLBOROUGH to SHREWSBURY.

1705, Aug. 24, camp at Corbais.—“I was flattering myself with hopes of the long expected happiness of seeing your Grace in these parts, when I received the honour of your letter of the 10th instant, with an account of your being laid up with a fit of the gout. I assure you I take great share in whatever you suffer, and am the more concerned at your present illness, because it deprives me of the sole satisfaction I had proposed to myself for the rest of the campaign; for which loss, however, I should think myself sufficiently recompensed if for a transient fit you should get rid of your old distemper.

“Our army is in a manner laid up too by a disease for which I see no cure; otherwise there is great reason to believe we might now have made a considerable progress in the enemies' country, in order to which I had at the camp at Meldert with great difficulty got together a provision of about ten days' bread; and having marched four days together through several defiles and part of the Bois de Soignies, the Army came the 18th instant into a spacious plain, with only the Ysche between us and the enemy. About noon we were formed in order of battle, and having visited the posts with Mons. d'Auverquere, we resolved the attack, thinking there was no more to do but to order the troops to advance, when the Deputies of the States, having consulted their other Generals, would not give their consent; so that I was with great regret obliged to quit the enterprise, which promised all imaginable success, and to march back with the melancholy prospect of being able to do nothing more this campaign, whereof so much still remains behind, than make the seige of Leeuwe, and demolish the lines.

“This disappointment, at a time when our expectations are so little answered elsewhere, makes me very uneasy; and since all my remaining consolation is in your good company, I hope, as soon as you have your health, nothing will hinder you from hastening this way.” *Signed.*

[P.S., *in his own hand.*] “This last disappointment vexes me so much that I am dead with the headache, which I hope will prevail with you to pardon my making use of Mr. Cardonel's hand.”

#### SHREWSBURY to [SIR JOHN TALBOT].

1705, Sept. [10-]21, s.n., Augsbourg.—“I believe you will be surprised with what I am about to tell you, that yesterday



morning I was married to an Italian widow lady I knew at Rome. Her being without fortune and a foreigner will make my choice censured by everybody, but I am persuaded she will approve herself so good a wife and so good a Protestant that I shall not have just cause to repent what I have done." . . .

SHREWSBURY TO SIR JOHN TALBOT.

1705, [Sept. 27-] Oct. 8, s.n., Augsbourg.—“Yesterday I had the favour of yours of the 7th Sept., and three days before Mr. Frankland sent me, from Vienna, two of your letters of a very old date, viz. the 22nd of June and 6th July; and since you are so kind to enquire about my health, I shall acquaint you that it is about a month since my bleeding stopped; but I have a bad cough which has followed me ever since I came first to Venice, which was what I writ Mons. Delafage word, I feared would hardly ever leave me; and if I repeated the same to you, I should say no more than I believe. However, I intend tomorrow or next day to remove forwards to Francfort. . . .

“This I am confident will make me a very prudent wife, and I think I may answer for her that she is a good Protestant, having resolved on that change some months before I ever mentioned my design of marrying, but upon my lending her a Bible in the vulgar tongue, where she was infinitely surprised to find so little of her old religion.”

JOHN WILLIAM [ELECTOR PALATINE] TO SHREWSBURY.

1705, Nov. [19-] 20, Dusseldorf.—Compliments. Regrets that he was unable to see him in passing.

*French; signed. Endorsed by S.:* Elec. Palatine to me.

BENJAMIN FURLY TO [SHREWSBURY].

1706, Dec. [14-] 25, n.s., Rotterdam.—“My Lord,—Give me leave, I beseech you, to lay before you three things that are with me of very great concernment, and in all probability will be brought before that august assembly where your Lordship justly makes so great a figure.

“First, the oppression under which the manufactures, linens, &c., of these Provinces do lie (beyond the linens of Germany), which pay at their entrance into England at least 33½ per cent. customs, and some much more; whereas all the manufactures and corn coming out of England hither do not pay 5 per cent. custom inwards here. By which means the province of Overysel (whose chiefest subsistence is by the art of weaving) is so impoverished, that they have earnestly pressed for an imposition upon English manufactures; and other Provinces for the like upon English corn, the great quantities of which being imported

here, brings (*sic*) down the prices of their corn, so that their tenants cannot pay their rents, nor the landlords their taxes, and so the Provinces not bring in their quota to the General Tax.

“ But some, wiser than other some, thought it more advisable to steer another course, and to find a way to get relief in England, by finding a medium by which they might be in a great measure eased, and her Majesty’s revenues not at all, or very little, diminished.

“ And one of the members of the States General, honouring me with a visit, opened this case to me, and communicated to me a memorial he had conceived, to be given to my Lord Duke [Marlborough], desiring me to examine it, and if I found anything amiss in it to redress it; if too short, to add to it my considerations, and to put it into English; intending to have given it over in that language; but that was over-ruled, and it was finally delivered in French.

“ He further desired that I would recommend the equity of it to all lovers of both nations, that heartily desire the continuance and increase of the good harmony (so terrible to the common enemy and so salutair for Europe) betwixt the two nations.

“ My Lord Duke, as I have been informed by members of the State that were present, declared himself so satisfied in the justice and equity of the case, that he promised to join his endeavours with those of Monsr. de Vrybergens to obtain relief for them.

“ The case, my Lord, is this. About 70 years ago, when your Act for Poundage was first given to K[ing] Ch[arles] I., these Provinces made and transported into England only fine Hollands, which were rated (justly enough) in the Book of Rates, one with another, at 5 shillings the English ell, and paying 5s. in the pound, the custom inwards was 3 pence an ell.

“ This was fair and just enough at that time; but since that time these Provinces having fallen into the manufacture of a coarser sort of linen, that is not worth, one with another, half-a-crown the English ell, do actually pay to the Crown double what the Parliament intended to give.

“ On the contrary, 70 years ago, in Germany, they made mostly coarse linens, more fit for package than wear, which one with another was valued (as right was) at a low rate.

“ But since the prohibition of the French linen, they have, by the Refugiez about Hambrough, introduced the making of French lockrams, dowglasses, &c., by which the German linens are now one with another of a higher value than in the Book of Rates, of which vast quantities are imported into England at a very low customs, inferior to the real value, by which they can undersell the low priced linens that are imported hence into England.

“ The occasion England has had from time to time since the Revolution to raise their Book of Rates, by the lump, has brought the 3 pence an ell to 10 pence halfpenny an ell, by which meaus these Provinces pay so excessive much more than the Germans, which ruins the trade of this country.

“The remedy proposed is so fair, so equitable, and so easy to be understood that I cannot believe but that it will pass. And that is this.

“That the merchant (who best knows the value of his own goods) shall value his goods as he thinks fit, on this penalty, that if the officer pleases he may accept them at that price for his own account, only laying down 5 per cent. more to the merchant.

“By this means her Majesty shall receive more than the Book of Rates requires, for linen that is worth more than 5 shillings an ell.

“And the German linens must needs pay much more than now they do, because it's not to be thought that merchants, after they have run the hazard of the sea in order to get money, will at last, by an undervaluing of their goods, run the hazard of selling their goods to the officers to loss.

“It's hoped, seeing these Provinces shall on this wise yet pay 16 $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. for their linens and other manufactures, while those of England do not pay full 5 per cent., that this will find no difficulty among those that rejoice in the good harmony hitherto conserved so well; as also that her Majesty's revenues will be little or nothing impaired thereby.

“And that if (upon trial) it should, that the Parliament will have the same goodness as to supply the defect of that fund some other way, as they have oft done in the last reign.

“If this pass, it will lay such a foundation of confidence betwixt these nations, that it will silence all the insinuations of the partisans of France, by which many not ill minded men are caught: that England is the only rival we have in point of trade that can do us any considerable harm; that therefore we must have a care how we are by them drawn to carry on this war too long, to the too much weakening of France, whom we may have occasion for to balance the power of England, from whom we have nothing to expect, when they have served their turns of us, but that they will oppress us in our trade. Witness their loading our manufactures, as they have done, that we cannot trade against the Germans, &c.

“This is the only tool they have to make use of; which by this means being wrestled out of their hands, they have nothing else to say; their mouths will be perfectly stopped, and be at a loss to find new matter of jealousy.

“But if this should not pass, it will not be in the power of the most moderate and discreet friends of both nations, and consequently of Europe, to stop the retaliation. I dread the consequence, for it cannot but produce those impositions upon all English manufactures and corn, as will be tantamount to a prohibition.

“And then we shall have nothing to trade in, from England, but lead and tin, and some few other commodities, of no great value, and tobacco and sugar from our Plantations; and the last they will not want, because they can be supplied cheaper from their own Colony of Suriname.



“What effect this will have upon England, upon the poor of England, upon the rich and landed men of England, upon the merchants, owners of ships, and seamen of England, I leave your Grace, and all reasonable patriots, to judge.

“Especially adding this consideration, that if it once be passed, it will be a great doubt whether ever it will be repealed; for they that have hitherto hindered, because without their consent it cannot be done (*sic*).

“If once passed, they cannot procure the repeal, except all seven of the Provinces consent. Of this we have had now 35 years’ experience, so that it is, my Lord, not the vision of a disturbed brain, mislead by fear, for private interest.

“In the year 1671, when that noble patriot Mons<sup>r</sup>. De Wit brought a proposition into the States General, in the name of the States Provincial, for the prohibition of all French wine, brandy, and manufactures, the Inland Provinces, watching their opportunity, would not consent to it, but upon condition that the Trading Provinces should, at their request, consent to an imposition of 25 per cent. upon the importation of all foreign butter, beef, and pork.

“Which being consented to on all hands, two distinct Acts were passed the same day. When the Peace came, and the trade was set open again with France, the Trading Provinces, Holland and Zealand, expected a repeal of that imposition of 25 per cent., which was prejudicial to them, but they would never consent; and so our trade to England and Ireland has remained, notwithstanding all our endeavours, by our Ambassadors and Envoys, under that oppression to this day, which we now hope to see taken off.

“All Europe is certainly now convinced that if England and Holland continue united, they need not care what France would be at, but may set him laws. But experience will show, if ever you jar (which I hope not to live to see), you will both become a prey to that wolf.

“I have nothing more to say upon that theme. The next is that which my son (secretary to Lord Peterborow) advises me from Milan (which I received not till yesterday, and ought to have had a month ago), that the Emperor takes possession of the Duchy and assumes the title of Duke of Milan; which so alarms the Powers of Italy, and especially the wary State of Venice, that they are on the point of declaring against us. And ’tis here reported that that’s the errand of their Ambassadors that are lying here for a fair wind into England.

“He says the eyes of all the Italian Powers are upon her Majesty, whom [who] they hope will take as much care of the peace and rest of Italy as of Europe; and that if her Majesty and this State (who surely may now if ever) speak not with authority, the Germans, by plundering Italy, will go near to hazard the losing the advantages the Allies have there gained, as their rambling through Arragon to plunder has hazarded all in Spain. Upon which subject I presume to send your Lordship a letter come forth here, in English, French, and Dutch.

“The next thing I have to beg your Grace’s favourable assistance in, is on behalf of the poor afflicted oppressed Protestants of France, whether in the nation, or fled into other nations.

“For them, I think, in justice ought to be demanded, first, the discharge of all those that have for many years been groaning under their oppressions in the galleys, sighing in prisons and monasteries, deprived of their estates, because they could not conform to a religion which their consciences abhorred; the restoring them to their estates, and former privileges.

“Secondly, the restoring that Fundamental Law of France, sworn to [by] their Kings, viz., the Edict of Nantes; and the building of all those churches they have contrary to law demolished, and the liberty of exercise therein. This is but justice, and might be justly insisted on.

“But if, for fear of offending his Holy Father the Pope, and disobliging the Church, he dares not do it, but rather shall resolve to hazard all, and resist as long as he can than yield to that; and the Allies (I mean the Protestant Allies) should not think fit to continue the war so long, upon that account: then I desire that they at least procure that liberty for all the French Protestants under their power, and for any that are fled into other parts, if they will, to return, and take possession of their estates, [and] stay there to administer them, without being disturbed by the Clergy for non-conforming to their worship; to sell their estates, and retire whither they please; or to retire with their persons, and leave the administration of their estates to the care of whom they please.

“Which liberty Protestants of all nations, even English, Dutch, and Germans, do enjoy at present, though in the state of war; and therefore the squeamish stomach of the Clergy cannot have anything against it.

“I the more humbly beg your Lordship’s intercession with her Majesty in this point, because the politicians here, I find, do not think it their interest (as they declare) to make the return of the Refugees easy into France, though they seek to cover themselves with two other reasons: 1, That it is a domestic affair, and that it will be difficult to make laws for his family; 2, That it’s no part of the Grand Alliance, and that therefore their Allies (the Emperor and the Duke of Savoy) may protest against it. Of the last I am pretty well assured, by letters from my son, and by Colonel Pepper, lately come thence express, that he and Prince Eugene are so warm at pursuing the common enemy, that they themselves are for helping the Camisards to recover their liberties.

“And as for the Emperor, *au pis aller*, if he should be so disingenious (*sic*), considering what the Protestants have done for him and his family, I know no great matter they should lose by his sitting still, for he has hitherto done little more for the common cause, or indeed for himself.

“As to the pretence of its being a domestic affair, and therefore not so proper for foreign powers to concern themselves with, it is not so domestic as the affair of Religion in the Empire, which the French King would regulate in the 4th article of the Ryswyk Treaty, contrary to the Peace of Munster, that was become a fundamental law of the Empire in the affair of Religion, which has been so prejudicial to the Protestant interest, and given such great disturbances and occasions of complaint to the Diet at Ratisbon.

“And of all men this suits worse in a Dutchman’s mouth, since they have so manfully declared themselves to the Emperor, as they have done, in the affair of the Election of the Bishop of Paderborn to the Bishopric of Munster; not darkly intimating that it will be more honour to the Emperor to observe his oath in maintaining the right of Election than to violate it, and that if he should, they will maintain it.

“Is the law for freedom of Elections in the Empire less domestic than the law for the liberty of the Protestants, by virtue of the Edict of Nantes, in France?

“Or is it less lawful to contend with the common enemy for the liberty of our brethren than it is to contend with our Ally for the observance of a law that concerns not our Religion? But it will be said we do it not but as a thing that concerns the interest of the State; and against that there is no arguing. But to show that the State is in no danger of suffering by obtaining (at least) such a liberty of enjoying and disposing of their estates as they see fit; for if that be obtained, it’s not to be believed that many, if any, will return to inhabit in France, but only to receive and settle their affairs, and return to live and spend their income in those places where they have the free exercise of their Religion, free from those intolerable taxes of France, and that arbitrary power that disposes of men’s lives, liberties, and estates by will and pleasure.

“I cannot well, having the pen in my hand, omit to say something, though out of my sphere, to the proceedings of the Scotch Parliament and People (with equal zeal) against one another about the Incorporating Union.

“No man has been more desirous of the most strict union of these two nations than myself, as being a security to Europe, by shutting the door upon all attempts of France, for sowing of jealousies, and effecting a rupture betwixt them.

“But when the spirit of the nation shows itself against that manner of Union, it seems to me to be of very ill consequence for the representatives or trustees of the people to run so directly counter to the so earnestly declared sentiments of their principals, and indeed masters, as to reject all manner of clauses that notoriously tend to the advantage of the nation; as, for example, the insisting upon the repeal of the Test, that the inhabitants and members of the Church of Scotland may be as well qualified to bear offices as the inhabitants and members of



the Church of England, even in Scotland. They seem to me to act more like pensioners of England than a Parliament of Scotland, and to run no small risiu [risk ?] of their lives, if, by any way or means, the other party should prevail.

“So that I should rather see such a Federal Union as betwixt the 7 Provinces, who do each keep their own sovereignty, laws, rights, and customs, which, in my mind, does as well preserve the Union against all attempts of France to disunite us, as this.

“Whereas this Incorporating Union seems to lay such seeds of dissension, animosity, and heartburning, that in unmortified men that are not masters of their passions must needs produce the quite contrary of an union of spirits and interests.

“And I pray God it breaks not out into tumults and war, and makes them not seek another King than that of England, if her Majesty (whom God long preserve) should soon die. And then France will have his will with a witness.

“But suppose it should come to a war betwixt the next King of England and Scotland, and that Scotland should be conquered, will not England be in danger so to be also? Conquest makes Kings thirst after more; witness the present French King. But I have already trespassed too much upon your Grace’s patience, and so must break off.

[P.S.] “My Lord,—My son would take it as a great honour if he might have the liberty to write, upon occasion, to your Lordship, to inform your Grace of passages in those parts.”

Rd. 26; ansd. 27 Dec., o.s.

#### SHREWSBURY to MR. B. FURLY.

1706, Dec. 27, o.s., Heathrop, near Chipping Norton, in Oxfordshire.—“It was yesterday only that I received the favour of your letter of the 25th, n.s., and should be very ready to follow your advice in those things wherein you think the public concerned, but I am here in the country, where I design to remain at least this winter, out of the way of doing either good or harm. What you say about the linen duty is very reasonable, but I question whether it will be easy to alter it; first, because people having lent money upon the Customs as they now stand, a Parliament is tender in changing their security; besides, we have too many in this nation, though very unjustly, cry out on the Dutch, that they having [have?] trade with France, the advantage of returns, [and?] great part of our money spent in their country; in short, they reckon up many advantages, and will conclude the Dutch grow rich by this war. This, though it be known by all impartial people for a most gross mistake, yet will serve to hinder many from consenting to accept the expedient proposed; at least, I tell you my fears, though not my wishes.

“As soon as I heard P[rince] Eugene had taken possession of the Duchy of Milan in the Emperor’s name, I apprehended it

would have the consequences you fear. I make no doubt that our Court represents this at Vienna, but I am out of the world, and neither know nor enquire.

“The poor Protestants in Languedoc, when they made so brave an effort for their own liberty, received so little assistance from the Allies, that I doubt it is too sure a sign that such care will not be taken of their interest at the Peace as were to be wished.

“Several letters from Scotland say the aversion to the Union is not such as it appears, but as in every county and borough there are men of different opinions, so it is easy to procure addresses for and against anything; and they pretend the majority and those of best substance are not against it, though the most clamorous are. If this fact be so, the Union may be advantageous to both kingdoms; but [I] must agree with you, if it be otherwise, that it is of dangerous example that a Parliament should presume to make such an alteration in a government as is now doing in Scotland, contrary to the inclination and general cry of the people.

“I give your son many thanks for the offer he makes of writing to me, which I should very willingly accept, but I suppose both you and he know upon what terms my Lord Pet[erborough] and I have been for some years; so that if his ill will to me still continues, it might be prejudicial to your son, making my Lord suspect that I encouraged this correspondence with a malicious design against him, though it be very contrary to my temper to do a thing of that nature; and it is well known that I industriously avoid discoursing of what relates to his concerns, being desirous neither to join with those who asperse or flatter him further than that upon all occasions I have and will confess it is my opinion he wishes England and the common cause very well. These things considered I doubt whether it will be proper for your son, in the station he is, to correspond with me, but am certain he ought not to do it without acquainting my Lord P——. I give you my thoughts with this sincerity, because I profess myself your friend.”

*Draft; the last paragraph being in Shrewsbury's own hand.*

[THE DUKE OF] BUCKINGHAM to [SHREWSBURY].

1707, Nov. 29.— . . . “I will take the liberty to mind you of our last discourse at our very last parting, when you offered the pains and care of any mediation between parties, if ever there appeared as much opportunity as we both thought there was reason for such a moderation. Now I must own believing so public a good likelier to proceed from the zeal and industry of the two most moderate men on both sides, than from either the justice or the wisdom of so good a work, not to mention the very necessity of it to prevent the public ruin, which I am sure you foresee much better than I. I know one objection to

this is obvious, that the union between the Court and some others, so lately resettled, will make those others slight any new friends. But first, that is supposing they would not be helped even by enemies for public good (which is unexcusable); and then besides, it would be imagining that the present union can continue between those who have all the power and others who desire and expect it; which I conclude with everybody else to be absolutely impossible." . . .

Ansd. Dec. 1st.

BUCKINGHAM to [SHREWSBURY].

[1707,] Dec.—“I was very glad of receiving your favour so soon, and especially for finding in it no more complaints of your late indisposition, which therefore I hope is gone. I am sure the obscurity you mention can be only be (*sic*) my fault, though committed by over-caution, because of the post; and now to clear it in plain words, it was taken for granted universally here, at the beginning of the Session, that the Court and some Low Churchmen were fallen out, which was confirmed by none of the latter having taken the least notice of the Speech, according to the accustomed compliments, and their putting the House some time afterward upon a day for considering the State of the Nation, in relation to so many mismanagements both as to the Navy and Trade. But after the suitable expectation of such a debate, it ended without the least reflection on anybody, much less of the Ministry, unless from Lord Haversham alone. There can be little doubt of what was presently surmised without doors concerning the reconciliation or rather resettlement of the former union, of the small lasting of which I gave you my opinion, and accordingly wished a firmer reconciliation between those of both H[igh] Church and L[ow] Church who desired only the public good, as we did. And truly, if it were not too good a thing to be hoped for, yesterday's debate appeared like a beginning of it, by many good orders and addresses directed in the House upon the speeches of several, without any opposition between some who are not wont of late to agree so well.

“I have now erred too much on the other hand, being tedious in speaking plainly with one who may safely and will (I hope) use me as freely.”

Ansd. 8 Dec.

[SHREWSBURY to BUCKINGHAM.]

[1707, Dec. 8.]—“My misunderstanding your letter proceeded in part from the caution you mentioned, but more from ignorance of what is transacted above. I have a great neighbour I see once or twice in a winter; he talks with some freedom with me, and I with him; otherwise I have little correspondence with any who give me any light into public affairs, and as little curiosity to know them; so your Grace will believe I am ill enough



instructed. I am very inclined to think the re-union you mention will not be extreme lasting, and that nothing is more desirable for the good of the public than that men of moderation should be employed. Some of that character are already in places of the greatest importance, and it were well if there were more. I am sure I wish it, and should readily contribute to it if I knew how, but confess I cannot see which way a man so retired as I can be useful in bringing it about without changing the whole course of my life, with which I am at present so perfectly well contented that I should be very unwilling to do it. I speak with great plainness and sincerity in this particular."

*Autograph draft.*

GI. [BURNET] BISHOP OF SALISBURY to [SHREWSBURY].

1707-8, Feb. 18.—“I ought to ask you many pardons for a high presumption I am guilty of in putting so great a trouble on your Grace as D. Goodwin brings with him. My design in so bold a proposition was that he should read these volumes to you; for I should be extreme sorry to put your Grace's eye to the least stretch on any performance of mine. . . . As you go through, if you have patience and leisure for that any time between [now] and next winter, I make it my humble suit to you to desire D. Goodwin to take memorandums of such things as you judge are wrong told, or were better suppressed; and if I might be so bold as to beg you to supply anything that is wanting, D. Goodwin will write whatsoever your Grace will be pleased to dictate to him. . . . A work of this nature is of such importance that it ought either to be quite suppressed, or reviewed with all possible care and caution.”

Ansd. 28.

RO. HARLEY to [SHREWSBURY].

1708, July 27.—“I have been fourteen days in town, and am returning again into Herefordshire, having left my horses when I came up at Oxford. I intend to be at Stow-on-the-Wolds on Friday next, and first either wait upon your Grace or not as you think fit, or I will come to any third place, where I may have the honour of kissing your hands, for half-an-hour. I have contrived my journey thus: I intend on Saturday morning to go from Stow to Tewkesbury only, so that I can have time on Saturday to come to any place your Grace shall appoint; but if your Grace, who is the best judge, thinks it not proper I should see you, be pleased to signify your pleasure either way in two lines, to be left at the King's Arms in Stow, and I will obey your commands either way, and give your Grace the best accounts I can in writing.”

Ansd. 29.

## THE COINAGE.

[ . ]<sup>c</sup>—1. Paper by Sir Joseph Child.

Has taken time to consider his answer to their Lordships' [the Privy Council's] command, for his opinion as to what may reform the current coin of this kingdom, reduce it to a certainty, and prevent clipping, counterfeiting, and exporting. The causes usually assigned to this complex disease are: (1) the payment of his Majesty's Army in Flanders; (2) the French taking so much of our East and West India commodities, a great part of which before the war our neighbour nations used to buy of us, whereby the balance of our trade with foreigners was more equally supported.

Does not believe that these are the chief causes of the badness of our money, or of the high rates of gold and silver. These are as dear in other countries as in England. The loss of the said commodities has been counterbalanced by the vast exports of corn, malt, butter, cheese, woollen goods, &c., occasioned by the war. The apparent abundance of clipt and counterfeit money is due to the old and new bankers hoarding up the weighty money. The excessive rates are caused by the large sums paid to soldiers, viz., Swiss, Scots, Irish, Danes, Swedes, Savoyers, and remote Germans of all sorts.

A common remedy proposed is to raise the value of our English money, so that an unclipt crown shall be made current for 6s. 3d. or 6s. 6d., and other species proportionably. But the standard, about 60s. to 12 ounces Troy, has continued much the same for 100 years past; though it is true that in former reigns there was a gradual advance from 20s. to 60s.

It is alleged that all the unclipt silver will be melted down for the sake of the 14d. or 15d. which may thus be obtained, the rate being now 6s. 6d. per ounce; but this is not an argument for raising the value, as the price of silver would rise at once. There would then be much more melting than now. The Directors of the Banks have so much honour, or too many eyes upon them, to cull out and melt down or export the heavy money; whereas, if there be a new coin, there will be a rise of gold and silver, as they always go together; and many thousands in the nation, merchants, shopkeepers, and others, who know the trick as well as the goldsmiths or refiners (which has been practised in London for above 40 years), will cull out the heavy pieces to melt down, sell, or transport, which they call correcting the errors of the press or mint, and such errors there will always inevitably be.

The proposed raising of our coin would cut off for ever a quarter of every nobleman's and gentleman's estate settled by lease, annuities, &c. It is said that this will not hurt landowners, as they are forced to take clipt money from their tenants; but the heavier pieces of our new coin will soon be gone, and ill men by washing and otherwise will lessen the weight of our lighter pieces. It is true that tenants would have 7½d. instead of 6d.

\* These three and the following undated papers are all in Vol. 24.

per pound for their butter, but landlords for 6*d.* of rent would have only 4½*d.* or 4¾*d.* A similar method was tried in Portugal, to prevent exportation, yet no such effect followed, but only the abatement of rents; though the noblemen there have been refreshed by the neutrality of that Crown, and their trade in wines has been increased by the prohibition of French wines.

Recommends that nothing be done at present. This is but a temporary rise, occasioned by the war. Peace will restore gold and silver to the rates they have held for two or three ages, viz. silver between 5*s.* 2*d.* and 5*s.* 4*d.*, and gold about 4*l.*, per ounce. Clipt money is less troublesome to country commerce than it was twelve months ago. People are reconciled, with the help of Bank bills, to receive and pay guineas at 30*s.*; and if the King would accept them in his Exchequer at 28*s.* 6*d.* or 29*s.* the business of the nation would go on without inconvenience; but if he accepts them above 29*s.* they will rise in common use to 31*s.*

*No title or signature. Endorsed:* Sir Joseph Child, about the Coin.

2. A paper in French on the English silver coinage, with some recommendations. 5½ *pp.*

3. A proposal for loans to be made to the King, at the Exchequer, of old hammered moneys, being clipt, or which cannot pass in ordinary payments, before 4 Nov. 1696, at the rate of 5*s.* 8*d.* per ounce; for the re-coinage of such moneys, &c. 2 *pp.*

[J. NELSON to SHREWSBURY.]

[ . ]—"In obedience unto your Lordship's commands upon what you proposed concerning a revenue, I shall offer these my following calculations, as a foundation whereon you may encourage those Lords who shall join with you in procuring his Majesty's assistance for the reduction of Canada, and a grant or patent of said countries unto those who shall contribute or be in disburse for the undertaking; besides, the trade in general will answer the design of the Merchants or Subscribers. Your Lordships may appropriate, or have settled apart upon yourselves, heirs, &c., such a good and reasonable revenue as may be thought proportionable unto your present labour and pains in forming the design, and for your future protection in the defence of the same, which, as it may be raised without grievance, will nevertheless be very considerable, viz., as—

"First, from the beaver, to be paid for each full grown skin in season, to say 12 <i>d.</i> per skin, and so proportionable for all others either small or out of season, will be for at least 200,000 skins per annum	£10,000
Five per centum on all other peltries or furs will amount to at least	4,000
Impost upon all sorts of wines and liquors, at the same which is now paid, will be near	3,000
The Excise for retailing of liquors	1,000
The quit-rents upon lands will be something, but not much.	



“There may be also some small duty upon all other goods, as has been practised in New England and New Yorke, as 2 per cent., on which may arise a considerable sum, &c.

“Divers other things may be found out, as the permissions for trade upon the Lakes, with divers unknown nations, who seldom or never come down to Monreall, of which thing alone the Earl of Frontenac does raise annually £3,000.

“The trade of Tadousac River, which is wholly appropriated unto the Company, has ever been valued at about £5,000 per annum.”

*No signature or address, but begins “My Lord.” In the hand of J. Nelson. On the back: For your Lordship’s further (blank).*

J. NELSON TO SHREWSBURY.

[ . ]—“Inasmuch that through your Grace’s indisposition I have hitherto been deprived of that access which otherwise I might have hoped for, and happily might have been of use, for a full discourse and information upon those heads which I preferred unto you of the 24th instant, and whereas Mr. Vernon hath desired my enlargement thereon in writing, I make bold to offer these my following thoughts unto your Grace’s consideration. But before I proceed, I must pray leave to give some account of myself as a necessary introduction unto what I have to say, &c.; as first, that for the space of 26 years I have been continually conversant with the French in the countries of Nova Scotia, L’Accadie, and Canada, for which reason I was in the year ’91 made choice of by the Governor and Council in N[ew] Engl[an]d to settle and establish one Colonel Tyng in the command of P[ort] Royal, a place that then had been newly subjected unto the Crown of England; in which enterprise I had the misfortune to be taken by a French man-of-war, who, from the acquaintance and knowledge they had of me, did, to prevent the informations they thought me capable of giving unto the Court of England, about their countries and affairs in the Northern parts of America, see cause to make an exception unto my release, whereby I have actually suffered near four years and a half’s imprisonment; in which space of time I have continually endeavoured to discover what I thought might be of use unto our interest, and accordingly have sometimes found opportunities, both in Canada and in France, to give such informations as, if due notice had been taken, would have been of good effect, as by some instances I could well make appear, were it not to avoid too much prolixity, &c. The improvement I would make hereon serves only that your Grace may be satisfied whom I am, that so you may be the better confirmed in the truth of my informations, in which as I seek not my particular advance or interest, so I trust the readier belief may be given unto what I shall here expose, &c.

“Now, having thus premised concerning myself, I shall humbly offer and lay before your Grace my thoughts, first about the affairs of France, in relation to the provinces of Guienne, where I have been most conversant.

“ It is now about a twelvemonth since that, being induced from the discontents and complaints of a great number of persons who are distinguished both by quality and place, I say by reason of the unheard-of oppressions which they were under, divers of them did often discover themselves unto me; amongst which number in a more particular manner I was applied unto by the Secretary unto the King’s Lieutenant of the Province, &c., who by order from the Court was appointed to assist me in the dispatches they permitted me to make unto themselves, which was ordered to be only in the French language; whereby, after some small course of time, and by divers services he rendered unto me (wherein had he been discovered it would have cost him his life), I entered into friendship and confidence with him, so that from his proposals I offered his services unto the Court of England, &c.; whereon I received an answer from hence (by a person who for some reasons I now forbear to name), wherein I was ordered to encourage him with a present of 10 or 12 Lewis’s, in the name of my Lord of Portland. I accordingly did disburse something more upon him, and withall giving him assurance of the good acceptation in England unto what we proposed; whereon we sent our letter in cipher, in which was amply set down what was then material, as may appear if referred unto; and though, for want of a reply, our projections have been laid aside, yet upon my departure I left him constantly disposed, if duly encouraged, to enterprise and maintain such correspondence as he may be capable of, wherein I presume him as sufficient as most in the realm, &c.; but, as I have already noted, these things cannot be so fully explained as per discourse, if it could be admitted.

“ I must now further crave your Grace’s patience in respect of what relates unto our Northern Plantations in America, wherein as I have by my long experience a more particular knowledge, so am the bolder to lay before you that, as things are now circumstanced, unless we timely prevent the designs and enterprises of the enemy in those parts, we shall in a short space run the hazard of the total loss and subversion of those flourishing Colonies of New Engl[an]d, Road Island, Conecticut, N[ew] Yorke, Virginia, &c., and that for these following reasons, which I shall bring under these heads. The first is, from the methods which the French have for some years and do yet practice both in regard of their own and our Indians, as also towards their own people; secondly, in respect of ourselves, for want of taking such measures as might oppose the enemy’s progress with the natives; and thirdly, from our confusions in matter of government in divers or most of those Colonies, and more especially from the disunion amongst them, which is caused by so great a number of governments, &c.

“ I shall begin with the first, relating to the French, wherein your Grace may please to take notice that the great and only advantage which the enemy hath in those parts does consist chiefly in the nature of their settlement, which, contrary unto our Plantations, who depend upon the improvement of lands or

our trade per sea, &c., theirs of Canada has its subsistence from the trade of furs and peltry with the Indians, so that consequently their whole study and contrivance is to maintain their interest and reputation with them, which has been much augmented by that late foolish and unhappy expedition from N[ew] Engl[an]d by Sir W[illia]m Phips, as also for want of due care of settlement in the countries of Nova Scotia, after the taking of Port Royal, wherein, by fatal experience we may lay it down as a maxim that those who are masters of the Indians will consequently prevail in all places where they are neglected, as we have too much done. The French are so sensible of this, that they leave nothing unimproved in this regard, as first, by seasonable presents; secondly, by choosing some amongst them of the most eminent, to whom is given the King's pay as to a Lieutenant, Ensign, &c.; thirdly, by rewards upon all exploits done, either upon us or our Indians, giving a certain sum per head for as many scalps as shall be brought them; fourthly, by encouraging the youth of the country in accompanying the Indians in all their expeditions, whereby not only they become acquainted with the woods, rivers, [and] passages, but of themselves may equal the natives in supporting all the incident fatigues of such enterprises, which they perform by advancing, upon any exploits, the most forward and deserving, unto some office amongst the regular troops, or otherwise by procuring from France some mark of honour, as a letter from the Minister, with some small pension. I have known one of this nature, which did create such an emulation, that if the Earl of Frontenac had not restrained their forwardness, for fear of leaving the country naked, the whole body of their youth would perpetually have been out in parties, &c.

“But fifthly, the greatest and most effectual means that they have taken for the confirming of their Indians, and for the subverting or corrupting of ours, is that for some years, ever since the war, they have from time to time transported into France some of the most eminent and enterprising Indians, not only of their own but of ours, when they have happened to take them prisoners, thereby to amaze and dazzle them with the greatness and splendour of the French Court and Army; where the King hath so thought it worth his countenancing as to send them into Flanders, where the armies have been expressly mustered before them, to show their greatness; at the same time they are not wanting to insinuate unto them our weakness, poverty, and incapacity of protecting them, which they readily believe, not having any other notion or idea of our nation, force, and strength than what they see from our poor settlements about them, from which they cannot expect sufficient support; so that even those of our New York Indians, who have at all times been at perpetual enmity and war with theirs, and consequently with them, are now either turned to their side, or else stand doubtful what to do; and for the fuller completing of their designs herein, there are actually at this instant now at Versailles six ‘sagamoës’ or chiefs, sent from Canada, Hudson's Bay, and Nova Scotia, to



solicit such help and assistance against us as, if due and timely care be not taken to oppose them, will prove fatal; and when we come to see the consequence by the disturbance and desolations of our Southern Colonies, which, when our Indians shall be wholly affrightened or gained to their sides, will at all times be easy for them to effect, by reason of their situation upon the lakes and rivers on the back-side of all our Colonies from New Engl[an]d to Carolina, I then say that these things will become more obvious and sensible unto the nation from the loss of that great revenue unto the Crown which is drawn from the produce of those countries. We have had woeful experience what may be done in this kind from the destruction which has been made of the province of Maine and a great part of New Hampsheire, whereby we have in a manner lost our mast, timber, and fishing trade, &c.

“Now, having so far insisted on the advantages which our enemies have and do draw from our remissness, &c., I shall further proceed to offer what remedies I humbly conceive may be most proper for the prevention of their designs, and the mischiefs which will otherwise attend us in those parts, &c.; as first, in regard to our Indians, no better method can be taken than by imitating the French, both as to their encouragements at home, as also to have some Chiefs of the divers nations to be sent into Engl[an]d, whereby to give a counterpoise unto their reputation and greatness, which a sight of the City of London, and what else may be shewed unto them here, or, if need be, in Flanders, will easily effect, inasmuch as those who shall be brought over cannot conceive any [thing] equal or greater than may be exposed unto them. Hereby, upon their good usage, return home, and the report they will make, we shall influence and regain amongst them an esteem of our power, numbers, strength, riches, &c., so that those who are our friends will be encouraged, those who are wavering will be confirmed, and we shall balance or equal our reputation to that of the French with those who are declared against us, &c.

“There are other things in regard of our traffic and trade with them, which will properly belong unto the Governors who shall reside on the place to regulate, by establishing such justice and equality in our dealings with them as may redress abuses of this kind, for where a full trust and dependence can be obtained, love and inclination will follow, even amongst them as well as other people.

“It were not likewise amiss to speak something concerning matters of religion, which in a manner we have wholly neglected the propagation of, except in some few parts near Boston, although there be a very considerable fund or stock established in this kingdom, under the title of an Indian Stock, to which does belong a Governor and Assistants, whose improvement is rather for an increase of [the] said Stock here, than for the instruction, encouragement, maintenance, and conversion of the heathen, according to the intention of the donors, &c. An inquiry herein might be of great use, and indeed the neglects

we are under in this regard is [are] at once shameful and injurious; whereas the French, by the propagation of their superstitions, which they do by missionaries always sent and maintained amongst them, may even at our own doors, with our Indians, I say they do hereby, insinuate themselves unto our prejudice, so as to become masters of the consciences of the heathen, and thereby always have them at their devotion; and though our Indians have often made complaints hereon for want of the like due care and instruction, yet no notice hath hitherto been taken thereof, &c.

“In the next place, I must not omit the due encouragement which ought to be given unto our hunters about Albanie or other parts, so that, in all the expeditions that our Indians shall from time to time make upon the enemy, they may be still accompanied with some suitable number of our people, both to accustom themselves, as the French do, as also to enliven and back the undertaking; for otherways it cannot be thought that they should always expose themselves in our quarrels, whilst we remain by our fires, &c., and at the same time the enemy is never wanting in their personal assistance unto their Indians. We are not without as good men as they, but want the like methods, discipline, and encouragement; as for instance, in an action performed by one Skiler<sup>o</sup> of Albanie, whilst I was at Quebec, in the year '91, where he made one of the most vigorous attempts that hath been known in those parts, with great slaughter on the enemies' side and loss on his own, in which had he not been discovered by an accident, it is very probable he had become master of Monreall. I have heard the thing reported so much to his honour by the French, that had the like been done by any of them, he could never have missed of an acknowledgment and reward from the Court, &c., though I do not hear of anything amongst us that hath been done for him. I speak this only to show what discouragements our people are under, whilst the French neither omit nor spare anything for the promoting of their designs, &c.

“I am now to make another remark upon the principal and greatest defect and mistake we have hitherto lain under, which is the number and independency† the one from the other of so many small governments; whereby our strength is not only divided and weakened, but, by reason of their several interests, they are become and do in a manner esteem each as foreigners the one unto the other, so that, whatever mischief does happen in one part, the rest remain unconcerned. By this disunion our strength is weakened, whereas, were the Colonies of N[ew] Engl[an]d, Hamshire, Plimouth, Road Island, Conecticott, N[ew] York, &c., joined in one, we then should be at least 15 for one with those of the French in Canada, and might reasonably propose that, instead of a bare defence, we might be in a capacity, with the assistance of some ships from England, to make an entire conquest upon that place;

\* Major Peter Schuyler.—State Papers, America, 1691.

† “Of our Governments” interlined here, but struck out.

to which enterprise if the securing of our interest in America, or if honour, profit, or facility in the undertaking could be sufficient arguments to induce, we are thereby obliged no longer to be negligent herein. I see not any particular advantage that our nation can pretend unto in this present war, but this, which is such as, if known, would I presume be no longer omitted. I have herein to instance from the value of their traffic in furs and peltry, which is not less than about 200,000 [L.] per annum. Whilst I was at Quebec they esteemed to have had much more value in the town; since which, upon their taking of Fort Nelson, in Hudson's Bay, they are become in a manner sole masters of that trade, and will be continually encroaching unless we put some stop thereunto.

"I am not ignorant of the difficulties that may be objected, and the discouragements we are under from the unfortunate attempt of the late Sir W[illiam] Phips, wherein we could not reasonably expect much better, the affair being so rashly undertaken, without order, method, provisions, ammunition, or conduct, and yet had the enterprise been well timed as to the season of the year, and the forces from Albanie proceeded as was designed, the place had undoubtedly been ours; so that our miscarriage herein ought not to affrighten us from the attempt once more, wherein, if requisite, I could further enlarge, both as to the enemies' and our own circumstances, as also to the necessary methods and ways to be taken for the execution, &c.

"I shall now close what I have said, in discoursing unto your Grace the reasons I have for my jealousies of the French's enterprising upon some or more of those parts above mentioned; wherein you may please to take notice that, when I was removed from Angoulesme unto the Bastille, I had sent to treat with me, about the manner and circumstances of my release, the Marquis de Cheury and one Mr. de Lagnie, who is the Intendant General of the Commerce and Foreign Affairs of France; with whom, after divers other discourses, we fell into talk of Canada, N[ew] Engl[and], N[ew] York, &c., on which we all agreed in the woeful and miserable state those countries were in, from the barbarous cruelty of the heathen, &c., and that nothing were more to be desired than some good accommodation, if it could be found out; to which was proposed, as the only way, the setting on foot, if possible, the late Treaty of Neutrality for those parts, which was concluded on, in King James his reign, by the French Ambassador Barillon and my Lord Chancellor Jefferies, with others that were then appointed.

"The difficulty that we found remaining was, how to find out a way to treat, and with whom, since that the French King was at so great a distance as not to acknowledge King William to be King of Engl[and], &c.; to which we found out this expedient, that a power should be procured unto the respective Governors on both sides, to treat and conclude in their own names during this war; whereon I, as a private person, demanded whether they thought it might be agreeable to the Court of France, and, if so, whether they in their private names would give me assurance,



without engaging the honour of our Crown, in case that the thing should be approved of in England, and the offer be made unto them, that they should likewise accept it. They told me that they would make the proposal unto Mr. Ponchartraine, and give me an answer. Accordingly, within about a week after, they came to me again, [and] told me that there would be no difficulty in France, the thing being very well liked of at Court, and that I might make the motion here, if I thought fitting.

“The matter remained in this posture between us for a long time, until the arrival of the Canada ships with the six Indians I formerly mentioned; on whose coming things were altered, and a petition from the Canada Company for my detention, as being dangerous to their interests in case I were at liberty. The thing was discoursed before the King in Council, and if my affairs had not been so far ended with me, I should have been detained until the end of the war. I was ignorant of these things, until by a visit from some gentlemen who came from Canada, who discovered to me the reason of my so long remaining in the Bastille, and the danger I was in. But at length they were swayed by a point of honour, in performance of their words, since I had complied unto all their demands. My passport was at last procured, and brought me by Mr. de Lagny and the Marquis de Cheury, who told me that the sentiments of the Court were then changed concerning the Neutrality, and that I should make no mention of it.

“I am since informed that Mr. d’Iberville is appointed with a considerable force for the carrying back the said Indians, and so to attempt upon the coast what he shall be directed unto. I know him to be a very enterprising man, and what the effects hereof will be, unless seasonable and sufficient succours be dispatched, is easy to be judged, especially if the state of those countries be reflected on, as being without Governor, soldiers, officers, or fortifications, or at least such as are rather to be despised than feared, all which the French are no ways ignorant of. I have heard them often discourse as truly and pertinently of those parts as any Englishman the best acquainted could ever do, &c.

“I shall now beg pardon for the weakness or length of this narration, which I have thought my duty to offer, in the interim, until your Grace may think fit further to satisfy yourself in any particular, to which intent I shall always be ready to wait on your commands.”

PAPER by J. NELSON, ON CANADA.

[ . ]—“The Methods or ways I propose for the Reduction of Canada unto the Obedience of the Crown, &c.

“Wherein I shall begin by setting down, the state, situation, and circumstances of that country, as previous unto what I shall offer.

“First, concerning the situation, being upon the great River of St. Lawrence, on both sides of which, for about 80 leagues unto Tadousac, or the Saganie, by reason of the extreme cold and

rockiness of the country, is uninhabited. In all this space the River is very large and bold, being at the entrance or mouth about 18 or 20 leagues over, and so gradually lessens its breadth unto about eight leagues. Here, by reason of the Saganie River (which turns to the northward, and makes a passage unto Hudson's Bay), the going up (which continues about five leagues breadth) grows more dangerous, by reason of a very long and shoal point that runs directly cross the River, between which and a small sandy island (which they call the Isle Rouge) is a good channel, through which, having passed and doubled the point, we sail near 30 leagues, keeping the north shore on board, until we come unto the Isle de Coudre, where is also a difficult pass, because of the great tides, so that without a fair wind ships do not adventure themselves. From this place and a little below are some few settlements, to say about 15 or 20 families, until you come (still keeping the north side) unto a high mountainous point called Cap de Tourment, where commonly ships are forced to stop for an easterly wind with the flood to cross over about five leagues to the Island of Orleans. This I esteem one of the most difficult passages of the River; after which we sail upon the south side of Orleans, about seven leagues up to Quebec, without any danger, &c.

"I shall now give some account of their numbers and settlements, as well on both sides of the River as on the Island of Orleans. I begin on the north side, where are:—

	Families.
"From the Isle de Coudre to Cap de Tourment, including a saw mill - - - - -	12
"From Cap de Tourment to Quebec, about 10 or 12 leagues distance, which they call the coast of Beau préé, is said to be near - - - - -	600
"On both sides of the Island of Orleans is said to be about - - - - -	400
	1,012
On the south side of the River is:—	
"From the River de Loup to the River Oalle not above - - - - -	3
"At the River Oalle, which is 10 leagues from the R. de Loup, about - - - - -	15
"From the River Oalle along the coast of the Grand Bay, about 10 leagues more, about - - - - -	10
"At the Cap St. Ignace about - - - - -	15
"From the Cap St. Ignace unto the Point de la Vie, which is opposite unto Quebec, 10 leagues, about	30
"The town of Quebec at most does not contain -	300
"Now to proceed above the town in the upper parts of the River, where you must note that the south side is so ill peopled as is not worth mentioning, so the first place of remark is called the Point au Tremble, where, in about three leagues' space, may be - - - - -	100

“ From the Point of Tremble upwards is here and there a single house, until about 15 leagues higher, where is a settlement of about - - - - -	120
“ From thence to the three Rivers, 30 leagues from Quebec, none or few inhabitants: here is a small palisado fort, and a governor, with a few soldiers, and about - - - - -	100
“ From the three Rivers, 30 leagues, no habitations, those that were formerly being ruined by our Indians, until you come unto Mont-Real, in which town may be about - - - - -	250

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1,955

“ The land hereabout is good, and was inhabited before the war, but now is all waste, &c. On the south side of the River below Mont-Real is a small river coming out of the Lake Iroquois, at the head of which is a Fort called Chambly, built of palisadoes, with a garrison of about 60 men, &c.

“ From what is said the whole number and strength of Canada may be computed to be at most not above 2,000 families in near 100 leagues' space on both sides of the River, which is so broad and the tides so strong as renders a communication amongst themselves very difficult; besides, there is never less than about 500 of their best men always amongst the Ottoway Indians, which they can have no service from.

“ This is what I have to say of the situation, strength, and numbers, except the regular troops, of which they have near 1,000 men, with officers from France, who are dispersed in divers parts as occasion does require, &c.

“ I shall now speak something of the advantages, methods, and ways which we have for the subduing of them under the obedience of the Crown of England; wherein I first propose about 1,500 English from the United Colonies, and 500 Indians to march from Albanie, for whose subsistence must be provided a stock of provisions at the entrance of the Mohawke Lake, on which they are to be transported in canoes or flat-bottomed boats unto the Fort of Chambly, which they are to take in their way to Mont-Real, where, according as they find the garrison weak or strong, they should either attack or beleaguer the place; if the town be taken, then to march down unto the three Rivers, which they are to destroy, and so along the coast, until they come in sight of Quebec; at which time we suppose the arrival of our Fleet, on which we must further have 2,000 men more to land, which men, if arrived before the coming down of our troops from Mon-Real, are to be improved by making divers descents on the Island of Orleans, and on both sides of the River, whereby to ruin the country by burning their houses, killing the cattle, and destroying their harvest, which is all they depend upon for their subsistence, and which very often is not sufficient without supply from France. By this means, according to the advantage which the country gives of landing at 8 or 10 leagues distance on each tide, the inhabitants may be droven from place to place



into Quebec, where it is impossible for them to have any supply of provisions, so that necessity and famine will force the surrender of the place.

“This may not appear so probable to those who are unacquainted, neither can I make the thing so plain as by discoursing on a c[h]art or map, whereon I presume I could easily answer any objections. And what would the more easily facilitate the enterprize is that, wherever our forces shall attack them, it will call their whole strength from the one end of the River unto the assistance of the other, so that the one or the other will be left naked; if they divide their strength they must be too weak, whatever side they turn; if they continue them joined together, the country must be wholly exposed, so that the only refuge left them will be to retire to Quebec, where, when all that body of people—men, women, and children—shall be pent up together, their harvest either destroyed or in our possession, and in those countries it is impossible to have any supply or assistance, so that hunger in a fortnight’s time will constrain the surrender, &c.

“I speak nothing of the value we may expect to find in the place, nor of its trade, or the consequence it is to the Crown by securing our Colonies, any one of which is of sufficient inducement to encourage the enterprize; but of this I have already in some measure explained myself unto his Grace the Duke of Shrewsbury.

“I have now to speak of the inducements and encouragements, both unto the Crown and nation, which will arise upon the success of this undertaking, as first unto the Crown:—

“1<sup>ly</sup>. The security of all our American Plantations, which the French are seeking not only to disturb, but subvert, by their interest with the Indians, wherein they have already made too great a progress. I say that the delivering of our Colonies from the fears they are in is alone sufficient argument, and is well worth the attempting, &c.

“2<sup>ly</sup>. The value we may be supposed to find in the place, which to my certain knowledge will not only defray the charge but recompense those who shall be exposed in the design, &c.

“3<sup>ly</sup>. In respect of dominion, it will be a vast augmentation unto the Crown, in respect of territory and extent. We thereby in a manner become masters, not only of the greatest continent in the world, but are masters of the most considerable fishing, whereby the French have hitherto enriched themselves; hereby we consequently increase our shipping, and give employment unto our men, &c.

“4<sup>ly</sup>. In respect unto the trade of our nation, which will be augmented for at least above 200,000*l.* per annum. We shall hereby become the sole masters of the peltry and fur trade, and our manufactory in England encouraged.

“5<sup>ly</sup>. The recovery of the Hudson’s Bay Company and that trade, which has hitherto been very considerable, and is now in a manner lost by the taking of Fort Nelson, &c.

“6<sup>ly</sup>. The last consideration to be made is the abatement and lessening the French interest and revenue, both as to the

trade with the natives, as also to the employment of (*sic*) the cod fishing on the coast does give unto their shipping and men, which is the greatest they have out of France, and which may be esteemed their chief nursery of seamen, &c."

PAPER by RICHARD DANIEL, ON NEW ENGLAND.

[ .]—"The first chief Planters of New England (called Puritans) were for coactive Councils, and so kept the people in awe, and flourished ; but such as since got into power, followed them that overthrew the Assembly of Divines, anno 1643, and are against Councils that are binding, and against a conclusive government. And what recognition those have made of any authority over them is considerable ; and although they confess the members of their churches are not 3,000 men, and the freeholders and planters are above 100,000, nevertheless they persisted to get an authority to make such only as are members of the churches to be trusted with the whole power of making laws, raising moneys, and annual elections of all public officers ; and that all other their fellow subjects, though vastly more able in estates and other personal qualifications, yet, if not members of their churches, to be debarred of all privileges of Englishmen, and bound to submit to the arbitrary will of a few, their inferiors.

"This was made appear to be of dangerous consequence, both to the King and to his subjects in general ; to the King, in divesting him of his regal authority in the designation of the persons to rule and govern, and of his royal assent to the laws to rule and govern ; and that it was destructive to the subject, in putting an unlimited power into the hands of the few to oppress the King's subjects among them, be they never so many, and investing one sort of people with that authority, and thus alienating them from the King and laws, whereby they might set up for themselves, or revolt to a foreign state, as they should have opportunity. And though their agents were often warned of their many breaches and forfeitures of their patent, viz. by levying moneys upon the King's subjects that were not free of their Company, and by their exercising the power of life and death, &c., and were friendly advised to submit, yet they continued so averse, that they looked on the very members of their churches as their enemies also that pressed them to that their duty.

"At length the Lord President declared that it was resolved that the King should have his due, and the people in New England should have all the same privileges that his Majesty's subjects in all other his Plantations have. They then, fearing the ill effects of their so long obstinacy would fall upon themselves, and they being then for the present only permitted to choose a government of their own party, closed herewith, and thus the King (after so many years' opposition) has his right of choosing the Governor, Deputy-Governor and Secretary. And the people had all their privileges confirmed, and those others, (as

it were) against their will, were settled also. And how well such have since improved that his Majesty's gracious condescension, may (among many other instances) appear by a late printed letter from a person well knowing in that country; but, alas, what better can be expected from such who are both judge, jury, and themselves often parties also.

"So that, if we consider the vastness of his Majesty's territories in America, being above 1,000 miles from Port Royal in Nova Scotia to Charls Town in Carolina, from North East to South West, beside Nova Scotia, which is above 300 miles more, wherein all along are many safe and commodious harbours, navigable rivers, sweet situations, healthy and pleasant countries, abounding with all necessaries for human sustentation at home, and for trade abroad, and wherein are also many populous towns, and a militia of near 20,000 strong and resolute men, it may be well asked how it comes to pass that they defend not themselves against the depredations and incursions of a few hundred of French and Indians? To which [I] conceive the Moaks' answer may not seem impertinent, who say it is because the English are divided into so many petit-governments, that they, minding themselves so much, neglect and let the public interest sink; whereas the French, having but one considerable town upon Canada River, called Quibeq, and that in a cold and desert country, and have but 5,000 men, yet, having but one chief Governor or Vice-Roy, that keeps them in due subjection, have advanced the beaver trade to above 200,000*l.* per annum, and have made them so considerable that the Moaks, though they hate the French, yet are forced to make peace with them for their own security; and should they make a nearer league with them, which we may justly fear, if not timely prevented, such mischiefs may ensue as may not be repaired in ages.

"Now for remedy, it's humbly proposed that his Majesty may send a principal Governor, that is a Person of honour, courage, and generosity, with an experienced Secretary and good Assistants, who may see all the privileges which his Majesty has granted them in New England may be effectually performed, which [I] humbly conceive will never be done by any whose principles are the same, and whose interest is so interwoven with theirs, that they will not, or durst not, impartially execute the same. That the pay of the country ministers for their subsistence (wherein they too long have been abused) may with the town rates be brought to his Majesty's Treasurer, who shall faithfully pay them their due. This will encourage them to work the people to be more morally honest, to love one another, and to obey their superiors and the Government, and the others will, for their own interest, comply also. That — soldiers be sent hence, with able officers to discipline the Militia there, which will make them capable at least to keep under their enemies. To treat the Moaks with small annual presents, according to their custom, and to plant a fort above Albeny, near the said Moaks, to defend them from the French incursions. That the Prime Governor of New England may have a constant corre-



spondency with the other Governors, so as to be mutually assistant against a common adversary. And when the Moaks see the English headed by persons of honour, courage, interest, and generosity (for such they only like), they will then renew their old friendship to the English, and cause the other six Indian nations, their confederates, to join with us also; who then may in some time drive the French at least to Quibeq; and we, having some frigates on the north side of Nova Scotia, may so block the French at St. Laurence River as to force them not only to truckle to us for the beaver trade, but for their Newfoundland Fishery also. And thus as Peru (though formerly by the English neglected) became and ever since continued to be the glory, wealth, and advancement of the Spanish interest, so New England, thus settled and encouraged, may become one of the best flowers in the English Garden.

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“That the said Richard Daniel was a means to frustrate the French long designs of wresting those large countries from this Crown and nation; and was likewise a means to bring those that had got the power of that country (after their long opposition) to close with his Majesty’s late Charter, whereby the King had his due and right in choosing the Governor, Deputy Governor, and Secretary, and the people had their properties confirmed, and all in obedience to the laws of England, which in more than twenty years before could not be effected, &c.”

*Endorsed:* The Present State of New England. By Richard Daniel, gent.

#### THE AMERICAN COLONIES.

[ . ]—“Considerations of the present Benefit and better Improvement of the English Colonies in America.

“A vulgar error has too much prevailed with some of our great men to the prejudice of those Plantations, and therein to the interest of England, viz. that the Colonies of the West Indies drains (*sic*) us of our people, in which consist our wealth and strength, and consequently we should be richer and greater without them.

“Ans.—1<sup>st</sup>. Since the Colonies that are of any antiquity, as New England, Virginia, Barbados, &c., were first planted, they have returned as many persons as they have received, as those respective Colonies are able to make appear.

“2<sup>dy</sup>. They received them poor, and returned them rich, which the Exchange knows very well.

“3<sup>dy</sup>. The labour of the people there is at twice the value to England that it would be at home, both because the commodities are more profitable, and that it gives England a market she could not otherwise have, both abroad and at home, to her great enrichment.

“4<sup>thly</sup>. Most of their consumption is from England and Ireland, especially as to cloths and all sorts of household stuff and

furniture, and twice as good as they were able to have bought at home, and much oftener renewed, as the Custom-house books will declare; and yet we have the benefit of their labour.

“5<sup>thly</sup>. What England exports to supply the Plantations, and what it imports from them, makes so great a proportion of the yearly revenue of the Crown above what the same number of people in England are worth to it, that the odds are at least five to one; which makes the load lie the lighter upon our shoulders here, for the planter bears it at last.

“6<sup>thly</sup>. The circulation of trade within ourselves is none of the least advantages, especially since they at home purchase the industry of those abroad with at least a double advance upon their own growth and manufactories of what they are sold for here; whereas, were those people at home, their industry would help to abate the value of our own growth and manufactories, by supplying themselves and others who are now mostly supplied from us, and in return furnish us with that which is of more value to us, viz., sugar, cotton, indigo, logwood, cocoa, tobacco, furs, &c.

“Lastly, it more than anything augments our navigation, which being self-evident, and that it is so great a part of the wealth and strength of this kingdom, there is nothing more needful to be said to vanquish that objection, and to confirm their opinion that think America of great importance to the Crown.

“Now for the better improvement of these Colonies, the advantage of which must redound to England, I humbly offer:—

“1<sup>st</sup>. That the care of America may become the province of a select number of Lords and gentlemen, be it five, seven, or nine, of which there should be one of the Secretaries of State, an able lawyer, and an ingenuous merchant, to be authorised under the broad seal of England, by the style of Lords Commissioners of the English Plantations in America, whose business it should be to meet thrice a week certain, and oftener if need require, to inspect the condition of their affairs, and act what they shall see convenient for the preservation and improvement of those Colonies.

“2<sup>ndly</sup>. That they have the recommending of all Governors and the approving of all secretaries, judges, with other officers of the first rank in the said Colonies that the Governors shall nominate.

“3<sup>rdly</sup>. For their said application and attendance, each a salary in times of peace of 1,200*l.* per annum.

“4<sup>thly</sup>. That the respective Plantations be required to send a true state of their case to the foresaid Lords of their situation and extent, their numbers and produce, their revenue and civil police, with proposals which way to improve the growth of their respective Plantations, to their own and this nation’s advantage, which should be registered in the Plantation Office.

“5<sup>thly</sup>. This, compared with what the Lords may inform themselves of here, will give them such an idea of America, that it will not be hard for them to put things in that order which may insensibly improve those Colonies to the advantage proposed and desired. However, I shall take leave to touch upon a few things that contribute to it.

“ 6<sup>thly</sup>. A better discipline, which I call an artificial virtue, that men should be by constraint what they ought to be by principle, sober, just, and industrious, for at present there is too great a[n] idleness and lewdness indulged in some, and too much oppression upon others, a common complaint from the Sugar and Tobacco Plantations; whereas more and better goods might be produced, were there a good discipline established among them.

“ 7<sup>thly</sup>. Good encouragement should be given to produce that sort of merchandise which we want, and therefore are forced to fetch from strangers, as flax, hemp, tow, masts, pitch, tar, iron, timber converted, which in time of peace will pay freight; also wine, silk, oil, fruit, &c., which may be produced in several of our English Plantations; for, besides the advantage that will redound to us by purchasing of them with our own growth at home, it will prevent the Colonies abroad from falling into those manufactories for their accommodation, which England yearly supplies them with to their great advantage. And England has the greater reason to consider this, by how much it is but too evident that our Woollen Staple is not of that credit abroad it was, and that France and Holland are fallen into the same way.

“ 8<sup>thly</sup>. To redress real grievances, but secretly to punish groundless and vexatious complainers; but, because all these things are in great measure answered by wise and good governors, which is my last head, it is humbly prayed—

“ 9<sup>th</sup> and lastly. That great care be taken in the choice of Governors and approbation of proper officers under them. They have generally been hungry, ignorant, or extravagant, sent more for favour than merit, and have too much lived upon the blood as well as labour of the people. The whole rests much upon this, therefore I take leave to insist upon it. A Governor should be understanding and regular, have knowledge to comprehend the nature of the place, what it is capable of, and the genius of the people; how to direct and encourage their industry; and next of discipline, to regulate their manners, and make them sensible of the advantages of a good and even government. I think I need not say he ought to be just, since without it neither Colony nor Crown can thrive there. And, if I may be so particular, this Governor should send a yearly account of this administration, as well as legislation, and what revenue, ordinary and extraordinary, and how employed. I would also humbly offer that the Governors may have more of the breeding of merchants than soldiers, and not of quality or humour too big for their business or salaries, or the people they must converse among, men of business and some experience, and that would think 1,000*l.* per annum a bountiful encouragement and reward for their industry and integrity. Under such Governors the Plantations in America shall thrive more in seven years than they have done in thirty.”

*Endorsed*: Considerations about the English Colonies in America.



“SCHEME of a COUNCIL OF TRADE.”

[ . ]—A paper endorsed as above.

“ ’Tis proposed that a Council of Trade be constituted by Commission under the Great Seal, consisting of 21 persons, 14 merchants of several trades, and 7 noblemen or gentlemen, five to be a quorum, to continue only for twelve months.

“ This Council to have power to meet, hear, debate, and report to his Majesty in Council, matters concerning Trade and Navigation, the security and improvement thereof.

“ To be likewise empowered to consider such other matters as his Majesty from time to time shall direct under his Sign Manual or Privy Seal.

“ That there be 1,500*l.* allowed for house rent, salary to a secretary, and clerks, books, paper, fire, candle, and other incidents.”

“MERCHANTS PROPOSED for the COUNCIL OF TRADE.”

[ . ]—A paper headed as above.

Sir John	}	Houblon, trading to Portugal, and general traders.	
Sir James			
Sir Wm. Scawen	-	-	Hambourough.
Sir Wm. Gore	-	-	Do. and East India.
Nath. Tentch	-	-	Baltick and E. India.
Cha. Chamberlaine	-	-	Flanders and Holland.
Tho. Goddard	-	-	Spain.
Wm. Faulconer	-	-	Turkey.
Guilbert Heathcot	-	-	Jamaica, New York.
John Ward	-	-	general trader.
Rob. Raworth	-	-	Canarys.
Francis Eyles	-	-	Barbados.
Peter Paggen	-	-	Virginia.
Rob. Foote	-	-	Italy.
Peter Joye	-	-	African Company.
Michael Godfrey	-	-	Dep. Govr. of the Bank.

*Endorsed* : Merchants for a Council of Trade.

A PAPER ON NEW ALBION.

[ . ]—“ The Province of New Albion, in America, is situated between thirty-six degrees and one half, the northern bound of Carolina, and forty-eight degrees of northern latitude, having to the east the most westerly bounds of the English Colonies already planted, and to the west the Pacifick Ocean or South Sea. This country is above half occupied by two great mediterranean Seas or Lakes of fresh water, each of them five or six thousand miles in circumference, between which runs a vast River in an almost direct course from north to south, of great breadth and depth, having its fountains at about sixty degrees, and disemboguing into the Gulf of Mexico, at thirty degrees, navigable by ship from the sea up into the country above fifteen hundred

miles. And although this River have no immediate communication with the forementioned great Lakes or Seas, yet the same advantages may be made thereby as if it had, by reason of the vicinity of two large Rivers (which on each side empty themselves into the great River) unto two other Rivers, which run into the Lakes, not a league distance from each other; where two towns being settled, the inhabitants might receive such commodities as are brought up or down the great River, and communicate them to those [who] shall dwell upon the Lakes. And those who inhabit any parts of the Lakes may transmit to any parts of the world, by reason of the great River's communication with the Ocean.

“The northern parts of this country abound with beaver and other furs, from whence to the value of above 50,000*l.* are carried to the French at Canada; the south parts with an infinite number of animals, never till very lately known, whose hair would afford a material for divers rich manufactures, together with their skins, far more profitable than that of beaver.

“We have therein likewise discovered mines of gold, silver, quicksilver, copper, brimstone, saltpetre, vitriol, sea-coal, &c. And if there were no other than quicksilver only, it would bring in a vast revenue, the Spaniards being ready and desirous to take off prodigious quantities, without which they cannot work their silver mines, and for want thereof cannot produce a third part of what they might if supplied therewith.

“If this country were granted in a patent to a Company of Proprietors or Undertakers, an incredible benefit would soon redound unto his Majesty and the nation, and probably to the Adventurers. And a great number of persons, considerable for quality and estates, have been long endeavouring to procure such a patent, but hitherto unaccountably frustrated.

“If the Government of New Yorke were united unto that of New England, and both under a person of honour and probity in whom the Undertakers could confide, there are many persons of courage and estates who would immediately raise a fund and begin this noble undertaking, which, once established, would deprive the French, without fighting, of that trade which nourishes Canada, and whereof being divested, Canada would be abandoned; it being very obvious that the English may manage this trade with six times more ease and less expense than the French.”

#### The WEST INDIES and BARBADOES.

[ . ]—“A Brief Account of the present declining state of the West Indies, in reference to its Trade, &c., and in particular of Barbadoes, as also somewhat proposed for its relief.

“The many and great advantages which England receives from the West Indies, in respect to the revenue, navigation, and trade, do abundantly recommend their worth to us, obliging us thereupon to the utmost care of them in easing them under those insupportable weights and fatal distresses they have groaned

under, and removing those feared evils that they are so much possessed with the dread of; it being the great maxim of trade, according to its worth, more or less, so to proportion a suitable regard thereunto. It's not my design to run over and discuss all the particular advantages in their full extent arising to us from the West India trade, yet I shall reflect upon such of them as may render their calamities the more impressingly affecting.

“The vast quantities of our home manufactures almost of all kinds exported thither, and how great we are, and how much depended upon for the produce of these Islands (Holland, Ham-borough, and sundry parts of Germany being so abundantly supplied from thence), also what great numbers of our subjects are employed in the manufacturing of sugars and cotton, are weighty considerations, and will assuredly be found so, if we on the other hand did but duly reflect upon the consumptive and dying state of these Islands, and what great and unaccountable mischiefs this nation will share in from the want of the aforementioned advantages accruing from the West India trade—a trade that hath been more remarkably and dismally wounded than that of any other parts we negotiate with.

“This is most evident from the great numbers of laden fleets, as well as single ships, which have successively been totally destroyed, not only from the mere events of war, but by being detained from sailing three or four months after their proper time, both from hence, and consequently homewards, so that they have had the fatal time of winter to return in; as well as great numbers of privateers to be exposed to, convoys being almost insignificant in their winter voyages, though very useful in summer. Indeed, this mistiming of our ships, both outwards and inwards, is and hath been the chief cause of our most melancholy losses, besides the mischiefs our perishable commodities have met with from such dilatoriness, so that they have been worth nothing upon their arrival. Not to forget the vast charges owners of ships meet with, as well as the ships themselves, from their being prejudiced both here and in Barbadoes, being mightily fouled and impaired, for they generally load very deep, and therefore ought to have the most seasonable weather in their home voyage, which they have missed of, by being so long detained for want of quick dispatches hence, as I said before, our losses have be[en] stupendously great; so great and repeated of late, that some single merchants have lost within these eight months 30,000*l*. value in goods consigned to them. The planters have drawn bills of exchange of great value, which are returned upon them from the loss of their goods, which hath and will otherthrow them in their estates and credits, for we have lost since August last one way and another fifty sail belonging to Barbadoes.

“Now, for our remedies, I do with submission offer some few things.

“1. That the Government will allow but one great fleet of merchant ships, so many as may bring almost all the crop away once a year. That they depart from England in December at farthest, and (casualty excepted) they will arrive about the time



the crop is ready, and, being loaded, may depart in June and with sufficient convoy, and timely notice given to those concerned here and in Barbadoes, when they are to depart. By this mean we may on good grounds expect great safety in our fleets, and the seamen will upon their arrival become far more ready for and useful to the Government than they have yet been, and at those times they are so much wanted.

“2. That no single ship shall be allowed to sail alone either outwards or homewards. If any ship should drop into Barbadoes, she be not not admitted to load after the fleet for England be departed, but stay until the next fleet arrive; so that what sugar is left of the crop would be ready to be loaded on the next fleet till the new crop be ready. Then every year this fleet would bring away the remaining part of the old crop, and most part of the new.

“This method so observed would render trade far more secure and easy than it hath been as yet both to the planters and their factors here, for it would greatly accommodate the planters to have the fleet dispatched home the middle of June, for a little after that time the season for planting and rains approaching swallows up the whole of their time in being expeditious in getting the last part of their crop in; should the fleet be there and to be loaded at such a time, they would be exposed to great hurry and fatigue.

“It may be objected by some, that not to allow single ships to go in and out alone is an unreasonable imposition upon particular interests and commerce itself; they alleging that to have great quantities of goods in fleets exported or imported, doth lessen the value thereof, by clogging the market.

“To this I answer that our losses have proceeded very much from single ships, whereof not above one in eight have escaped and come well, thereby strengthening and encouraging the enemy and weakening ourselves. Besides, it must be allowed that it is more advantageous to the planters when their goods come in fleets, though sold twenty per cent. cheaper, the great risk they run being considered, in single ships, usually to their utter loss; and also they have in that case the advantage of far cheaper insurance. Moreover, it must be considered that the interest of a part ought to give way to that of the whole. Hence it is that our trade to the Canaries and to other parts that has been in fleets, in and out, has all along since the war began been so successful and secure, while they as well as we have suffered in single ships.

“3. That there be advice boats appointed to go to and fro the West Indies. Hereby the great point of intelligence (a valuable thing in time of war) would be secured both to the Government and traders thereof; the want of which, caused by the thick losing of our ships, hath occasioned great disappointments and distractions in trade, and had almost lost Jamaica.

“4. That there be a sufficient number of ships of war appointed as a constant standing guard to the Islands, they staying till the next fleet's convoy arrive, and then to return as convoy

home with the loaded fleet, while the fresh convoy supply their room, for, considering how easy it is for our enemies, with five or six of their men-of-war, not only to harass them, as they may do Barbadoes, hovering round about the Islands, from one part to another, thereby so alarming them, that what through the heat of the country and dismal fatigues from their frequent marches, the small force they now have, and also the sweeping distemper of the country, to be so attacked there or in any other of the Islands that are naked, must and will be of dismal consequence.

“5. That our ships be not exposed to such wonted dangers as they have been when our men have been impressed by the men-of-war in the Island, so that they have been forced to come home so weakly manned, as that it hath issued in their loss.

“Now to conclude. The Islands expecting and craving relief in this their suffering state, their eyes being upon us for that purpose, what else can be done but a speedy application of such like remedies as have been proposed? For I must adventure to say, as these are more or less executed, such will our success be in our trading to those parts; and it is great pity that these Islands, that have been so serviceable and beneficial to this nation on many accounts, should lie so languishing, and we not more apprehensive of it than we are; when, to consider how the Portuguese did raise themselves from their sugar plantations, and what a value the French put upon theirs, and also the Hollanders upon theirs, and how much our Islands exceed them all, both in their produce and capacity of being much more improved, some of them, it must be acknowledged that we ought to exert ourselves to the utmost for their preservation and restoring to their former flourishing state.”\*

#### The LINEN MANUFACTURE IN IRELAND.

[ ]—A paper endorsed, “The Linen Manufacture.”

“Since all attempts for establishing a voluntary national linen manufactory in Ireland hath hitherto failed, there seems a necessity of enforcing it by a law, yet such as England may without any imputation make, and Ireland without hardship perform, which is submitted as followeth.

“That a Statute be made in England, that from and after ——— day of ——— there shall be equally as much linen manufactory in value imported into this kingdom from Ireland annually as there shall be of sheeps’ wool.

“This law will not lie under the censure nor have that frightful aspect as a law would have to restrain the trade manufactories and exports of Ireland, but regulating trade and imports into England by their own Parliament is familiar.

“The wool of Ireland is of more value than one-fourth of their annual exports, and is in prospect the most growing and valuable fund of that kingdom, and such as they cannot be without; to preserve it they will comply with anything in their power.

\* This paper is followed by the draft Commission for the Plantations in America, 7 Will. III., 1695; see p. 285.

“That which is here humbly proposed is attended with nothing but that which is profitable and practicable.

“1st. That by Act of Parliament there shall be exemption of hearth-money for seven years for all single hearths that shall annually spin and expose to sale ten spangles of linen yarn.

“That for an equivalent to the Crown all hearths in cities corporate and market towns shall pay sixpence each hearth more than now they do, such as are single hearths only excepted.

“2ndly. That all persons who have five hundred sheep shall be obliged to keep one loom all the year weaving linen, and so in proportion to four looms, on the penalty of 20 pounds forfeiture for the failure of each loom.

“That all freeholders of 200*l.* per annum keep one loom as aforesaid, and so in proportion to eight looms, and no higher.

“That for encouragement of fine spinning there shall be five pounds annually given to the person that brings in 20 spangles in each county of the finest yarn; three pounds to that person that brings in 20 spangles of the second best yarn; and forty shillings to the person that brings in 20 spangles of the third best yarn.

“That for encouraging the finest weaving there be given ten pounds annually for the finest web, six pounds to the second best, and four pounds to the third; and each person both of yarn and cloth to have their own again.

“That a fund be raised for the payment of this money of two shillings a pound upon all civil employments upon the first year's profit after entering into the said employments.

“All the foregoing particulars will be no charge to the nation, but rather a gift to the people.

“The easing the poor from hearth-money is a gift to them, and an advantage to the landlord in easing of his tenants.

“The sixpence a hearth that is to raise an equivalent for the King will be made up to the people by bringing trade to the towns and cities.

“What remains is the building workhouses and preparing bleach yards in each county, which must be raised by a tax in each county; and if his Majesty shall be graciously pleased to bestow his bounty towards so good a work, it will be a great encouragement, and fourfold returned in increase of the Excise.

“There is nothing more grievous to the poor Irish than their payment of their hearth-money, which though in itself seems small, yet their poverty is such that it is very rarely paid without taking distress, which adds another charge of fees, forfeitures, and several days' running after the Collectors and Farmers of Hearth-money to redeem their distress. Now to be free from this would be the greatest encouragement imaginable to those poor people, and the more when they gain money by it, and will be earned by the women and children, which now live upon the labour of the men.

“The improvement this design will make in Ireland, and yet take them off that they are now so fond of in the woollen manufacture, may not at first sight be observed. The particulars being so [too] numerous here to mention, I shall only name two.



“First, the public encouragement to spinning of linen will take them off from woollen. The work of these poor is their daily bread. Not one in ten can lay by a penny for their hearth-money, but once a year a pot or *cadoe*\* goes for it, insomuch that often ten families join in the keeping one pot for all their use by turns. Now to be freed from this slavery, as they call it, without paying anything, and their neighbours lie under the burthen, will be such a spur to their industry as will put all that sort of people upon that employment which gives them a privilege above their neighbours, no people in the universe being more ambitious that way than the poor Irish.

“That of a reward to the finest spinning and weaving will also be an inducement, so that the linen spinners will appear in the country with garlands when the woollen will be in shackles; the advantages will be so much to the one that the other must in course fall, because the price for spinning wool must rise more than the trade can bear.

“It is a rule in manufactory that rewards, more than laws, advanceth them. A reward of a penny shall sooner change a hand than a penalty of a shilling shall drive them from one employment to another.

“Secondly, the introducing this general employment of the poor in the linen manufactory will add to the Fund of Ireland that will be lodged in England more than two hundred thousand pounds sterling per annum, which is more than one half of the whole exports of that kingdom, and this will be done by women and children who now add little to the trade of the kingdom; for though the woollen manufactory employs some, yet it reaches not to the country, but in corporate towns, the generality of the Irish living idle.”

#### The COINAGE in IRELAND.

[ . ]—A paper endorsed, “Moneys, &c., in Ireland.”

“Though the right denominations of coin and value of bullion and money is [are] at last understood in England, and that by over-valuing either we deceive none but ourselves, for that an ounce of silver is the same in all places, call it what we please, yet this rule holds not in all parts of his Majesty’s dominions, particularly not in the foreign Plantations, where men of real estates receive their rents not in money but the growth of the country, tobacco, sugar, &c. These they truck again for provisions, servants, or other necessaries for their plantations. If they sell for money, they value that, be it called what the buyer please, with relation to the value in England, so that there money may be called what they please; it affects nobody.

“Ireland stands under a different consideration also with England in this matter. . . . I conceive then, for the reasons following, that keeping up the present money of Ireland 20 per cent. above the standard of England is for the advantage of both kingdoms, but most for that of England.”

\* *Cadew*, an Irish mantle.—Bailey.

The reasons are set out minutely. Towards the end the writer says: "Make Ireland rich, and they will be your bees, [and] bring honey to your hives; keep them poor, and that kingdom will produce nothing but wasps to sting you. The English will quit the country, and then it will fall into the hands of the Irish, with another people who grow apace and make their own way."

3 large pp., closely written, in the same hand as the preceding paper.

#### ESSAYS ON TRADE.

[ . ]—1. A paper headed, "The Preface," apparently to the following "Essays." Begins: "That antiquated pretence, the importunity of friends, often makes apology for a book that wants better authority." 5½ pp.

2. A long dissertation, endorsed, "Essays upon Trade." Begins: "It is by the infallible author reckoned the glory of a city that her merchants were princes and nobles of the earth." It consists chiefly of proposals for the improvement of the linen manufacture in Ireland. 27 pp.

#### TOLL ON THE ELBE.

[ . ]—A paper endorsed, "Reasons given by the Hamburgh Company against the Toll on the Elbe." It alleges that great damage will accrue to the navigation and trade of England and his Majesty's foreign Plantations if a toll be erected at Gluckstat. 1 p.; in the same hand as the letter of Gilbert Heathcote, of 18 March, 1694-5.

#### MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS (in Vol. 23 .)

1. "The Story of Sabinus and Eponine, Princes of Germany." *This paper is in Shrewsbury's hand, and bears the date June 15, 98.*

2. "The Letter of Epicurus to Menecus." *Endorsed: Translated by the Marquis of Normanby.*

3. A paper on Architecture.

4. "Portraits des Generaux de l'Armée de l'Empereur en l'an 1689"; giving descriptions of the characters of the Duke of Lorraine, the Elector of Bavaria, Prince Lewis of Baden, and many others. *French, 14 pp.*

5. [Proposed] Address by the House of Commons to the King, against France and the French King, referring to the latter's declaration of war against Spain. 6½ pp., *endorsed by Shrewsbury: Address, designed only.*

6. Petition of Matthew Smith, Esq., to Parliament, touching his services in discovering plots and designs, and referring to the Lancashire plot in 1694; with answers to "some objections."

7. "The State of a Secretary's place and the perils thereof, written by Robert, first Earl of Salisbury, of the Cecills." *Copy, endorsed by Shrewsbury.*

8. "Copies of some letters of the late Earl of Rochester's, to Mr. Henry Savile; " 1676, 1679, 1680, and undated; referring to Charles II., the Duchess of Portsmouth, Mr. Dryden, and others. 22 pp.

9. Copy of "Lord Bristol's letter about countersigning," dated at London, 19 July, 1662. This relates to the presentation of bills for the King's signature.

10. "A short character of King Charles the Second of England, setting forth his untimely death." The writer remarks: "As an impartial writer I am obliged to observe that I am assured the most knowing and most discerning of all his physicians did not only believe him poisoned, but Dr. Short thought himself so too, not long after, for having declared his opinion a little too boldly." 5½ pp.

11. "Copy of my [Charles Whitworth's?] relation to Mr. Secretary Harley." This gives an account of the Czar's military forces and artillery, and of his great fleet. His reforms are also alluded to. 11¼ pp., dated, "Mosco, 14-25 March, 1705."

12. "Sir Robert Atkins' Charge at Worcester Assize, March the 16th, 1690"; referring at the end to a plot for the invasion of England by the French. 9½ pp.

#### JOURNAL OF THE DUKE OF SHREWSBURY.

1700-1706.—"A Journal by his Grace Charles, Duke of Shrewsbury, from November the 1st, 1700, when his Grace left England, to January the 7th, 1706 [n.s.], when he landed at Deptford. In which are included his Grace's observations upon the most material passages that occurred to him in those Travels." (This title-page is in a hand of about 1800.)

The Journal is entirely in Shrewsbury's own hand, and is pagged by him, 1-493.

"A Journal begun Nov., 1700.

"Nov. 1st.—I went from London, lay that night at Sittenbourn, and went into no house upon the road.

"Nov. 2nd.—I arrived at Dover, went into no house by the way, lay at Mackay's.

"3rd.—Embarked, being Sunday, after going to church at Dover, and seeing the Castle.

"4th; 15th, n.s.—Landed at Calais, went to Pigault the merchant's, where I dined and was all the time whilst I was in town. I was recommended thither by Mr. Sec. Vernon and Berionde. The commandant Mr. de la Tour made me a visit. The D. de Charost, the governor, has not been there since he made the late Queen of England wait till mass was done before he would come to her when she first landed there."

Remarks on Abbeville, Amions, &c.

P. 3. 19th.—"I came to Paris, where I saw nobody but the Ambassador [Earl of Manchester] and his Lady, with whom I stayed till past 11."

20th.—"I stayed at my lodgings in the rue St. Dominique all the morning; saw nobody but Sir. Hen. Wingfield and some



shop-keepers, till the Ambassador sent his coach to fetch me to dinner; and at his house, looking on at ombre, I stayed most part of the afternoon. About 7 he and I went to see the Duchess of Portsmouth, who was not at home. Then I set him down, and in his coach went to visit Mrs. Talbot, who not being at home, I returned to the Ambassador, where I supped with him, my Lady and Lord Plymouth, and came home from thence at 11 at night.

P. 4. 21st.—“Being Sunday, I received a visit in the morning from Mr. Shadwell, Lord Windsor and his brother; stayed at home till the Ambassador sent his coach about 11 for me to come to church; after which I dined there; went to church after dinner, and then to the Opera; then supped with the Ambassador and his Lady, and went home soon after ten. I thought the music and voices of the Opera very indifferent; it was called ———. The scenes are fine, and the dancing, especially Ballon and one woman, is incomparable. Their action when they sing in such a piece is more graceful than the method of our people, who stand upon the stage like statues.”

P. 5. 23rd.—“This morning the Ambassador called me before seven, and we went to Versailles, where I saluted the King, and he received me tolerably civilly, but the Court was in too great hurry and exaltation upon their new K[ing] of Sp[ain] to admit much other thought. Nobody was so perfectly civil as my old acquaintance the Duke of Lozune, but perhaps it was not without design; for he began to tell me how kindly King James had always taken the distinguishing civility I had showed him when I was sent on the message, and was grounding upon this some further discourse, when I cut him short, and told him I confessed I had great compassion at that time for his circumstances, but desired that we might not discourse on that but on any other subject. An hour after he took occasion to commend the P[rin]ce of Wales, and wished that by any means I might have an opportunity of seeing so fine a youth. I told him I questioned not his merit, but had no great curiosity, but if I must see him, I would rather it were here than in England. This reply dashed all further discourse of this kind, though [he] continued extreme civil, walking with me all the time, invited the Ambassador and me to dinner, and offered all civilities there, at Paris, or at Montpelier.”

Remarks on Versailles, Fontainebleau, Nevers, the Loire, the Alier, St. Geran, Moulins, Roane, Tarrare, Lyons, the Rhone, Vienne, Cotte Rostie, Tient, the vine country, the Hermitage and its wine, &c.

P. 15. Dec. 4.—“This evening, before two, I came to St. Esprit. . . . The only thing remarkable here is the bridge over the Rhone; it has twenty great arches, and three or four small ones, and is reckoned one of the finest bridges in France. . . . About the middle of the bridge there is a small chapel, and over against it a prison, which goes down under the bridge, in which my host told me that about a dozen poor Protestant women had been kept for eleven or twelve years. They are

conducted out every morning with a guard, to buy their provision, and there they work for their living, having bread only allowed them by the King of France. . . .

P. 16.—“Here, at Pont St. Esprit, I have eat[en] a very good flesh supper on a Saturday. . . . Some poor religious came to ask my charity, but I was out of humour, and refused them, because I had been refused to send charity to those poor Protestant prisoners for conscience sake, who had been so long kept in that hole upon the bridge; whom God comfort.”

5th.—“This morning the landlord came to tell me, if I would give those poor prisoners upon the bridge something, his wife should convey it. I ventured to be cheated of two louis d’or, and would have given them more, but that I much doubted whether they would have it.”

Nismes, the amphitheatre there, Diana’s temple, &c.

P. 18.—“In the inns in France you have often ill beds, always ill linen, generally ill chambers, and dirty and few attendance; but then the meat, drink, and cookery is [are] far beyond Eng[land]. I have come into villages where I have found turkeys, partridge of both kinds, hens, rabbits, leverets in the larder; and you will find nowhere so ill provided but you may have very good mutton, and a good second course.

“Here, at Ni[s]me[s], they are now making their provision of ice. . . . They tell me that before the persecution three parts in four of the inhabitants here were Protestants.”

P. 19. 8th.—“This morning, about nine, I left Nisme[s], and about two came to a little house prepared for me near Montpellier, no lodgings being to be had in the town, where the States were assembled. I only saw Mr. Piauch and his wife, Col. Clent, Mr. Gage, Mr. Talbot, his Governor, and a French gentleman.”

P. 20. 9th.—“I stayed at home all this day, being troubled with the headache, and being let blood. I received some visits from French and English.”

10th.—“I kept my bed most part of this day, being lame in my knee. I writ several letters for England, and received several visits from my Lord Preston, [Lord] North, Mr. Warr; the two Mess. Jartres and another came with him (*sic*), from Col. Clent.”

17th.—“In the morning I saw the Doctor, and prepared to take the air with Lady Calverly, but she came and made an excuse that one of the coach-horses was dying. . . . I had a visit . . . from Madame la Presidente Boilac; she said her husband was in the country, who had received a letter from Mons. Bourdieu concerning me, and she came in his name to offer me any civilities in their power. I understand, besides, she is a great gamester, and keeps an assembly, and by this abundance of civility might hope to gain a gamester to her house, which is what they contend furiously about here. . . . I had besides a visit from the Bishop of this diocese, who is Mons. de Torcy’s brother, son to the Ambassador Colbert that was in England, and died Secretary.”

P. 22. 18th.—“In the afternoon I had visits from Sir John Olston<sup>o</sup> and others, and went to wait on my Lady [Ladies] Sherard and Calverly.”

21st.—“Today I dined at the Comte de Roure [’s, Chief of the Estates,] who treated me with the utmost civility, ordered his own box for me at the Opera, and four of his guards to attend me thither, there, and back again. . . . The Opera was *Amadis de Grece*, indifferent, and worse executed.”

P. 23. 22nd.—“I discoursed with the Bishop of Montpellier about Cardinal Richelieu’s Testament; who says it is not certainly known to be writ by himself, but the best judges took it to be his.”

Visits from Mr. Waller, Mr. Danvers, Dr. Hignons, many Frenchmen, Bishops, &c.

P. 25.—“In commendation of our King he [M. de Roure] said publicly that no Prince in Europe deserved so truly the name of a great General as he; that others *avoient fait le fanfaron, mais qu’il n’y avoit que luy qui s’etoit toujours exposé a la tete de ses armées.*”

Remarks on Languedoc, the States, &c.; a History of Charles VII. of France, referring to the Dukes of Gloucester and Bedford, &c. Illness and death of Col. Clent.

P. 32. Jan. 18th, 1701.—“Lady Calverley and Madame de Cosse came to tell me that offence had been taken at the prayers Mr. Waller had said with Col. Clent; that it had been represented there was an assembly of Huguenots, and that prayers had been said by a minister I had brought over; and that thereupon M[ons]r. Bavile had once thoughts of sending the woman of the house to the Chatelet; but though this was now appeased, yet Madame de Cosse was fearful of burying him in her garden, as she had promised the Colonel in his sickness; and we consented he should be buried in a cave,† the key being secured, that his body might lie undisturbed.”

19th.—“Col. Clent was buried this morning, in an enclosed place not far from the Casernes, or, as I am since informed, in a house.”

P. 33. 25th.—“The Bishop of Lodeve and I discovered that we were schoolfellows at Navarr,‡ though we had forgot each other; he was called l’Abbé de Philippeaux.”

Several entries relate to a quarrel between Lord North and Mr. Talbot; balls, concerts, walks in the King’s garden, the Peirou, &c.

P. 38. Feb. 25th.—“This morning I went to the King’s garden, and walking with the Bishop of Lodeve, he told me the manner of Mons. Louvois’ death—that, discoursing with the King upon his business in Madame de Maintenon’s chamber, he proposed the burning and destroying Piedmont, as had been done to the Palatinate. The King answered, ‘Never propose such a thing to me again, for I will not make war like the Turks and the Moors.’ Mons. Louvois, upon this reply, threw his papers down, and said, ‘Let him serve you that will, for I

\* Qu. same as Sir Tho. Alston, further on.

† Or “lane”?

‡ See p. 18 of this volume.



cannot.' The King then laid hold on his cane, and was going to extremities, when Madame de Maintenon interposed. The King recollected his temper, and bid the Minister go out, and consider in what a condition he had brought his kingdom. Madame de Maintenon, who had ever been an enemy to Mons. de Louvois, nevertheless sent for him friendly, and asked him what he designed. He answered, he thought nothing remained for him but to retire to Meudon. 'Do not deceive yourself,' says she; 'you must either serve, or go to the Bastille; and I would advise you to go tomorrow to the King as if nothing had happened.' Mons. de Louvois did so, and the King, probably to disguise what had happened, began to rally him upon a new suit of clothes he had on; which when Louvois received not well, the King said, 'Let us go to our business;' which when begun, the King perceived his face to change, and Louvois confessed his head ached; and that growing worse, the King bid him go home, and they would do the business another time. He went directly home, threw himself in a great chair, called for Mons. Barbesieux, and immediately died. This was probably occasioned by the uneasiness his danger of disfavour gave him, or, as some say, it was the effect of poison.

"He [the Bishop of Lodeve] told me likewise that Mons. Colbert died of a hard word from the King, who, complaining of the faultiness of a beam at Versailles, said that every private man that built could be safe under his roof, but that he was every day in danger the house should fall on his head, after the great expense he had been at, but that was because he [Colbert?] undertook everything, and did nothing. Soon after this he died, and without any marks of religion or preparation for the next world; but when Père Bourdaloue pressed him to it, he said he was unfortunate, but that had he served God with as much pains as he had that man, he should have been a great saint. I think Cardinal Wolsey said something to the same purpose."

P. 40. 26th.—"I saw nobody all the morning; dined at home alone. Lord Preston came after dinner. I stirred not out till after five, when, by a message from the Bishop of Montp[elier], I was told the Marshal de Noailles would present me at that hour to the Princes. Lord Preston and I went, and were presented by the Marshal to the D[uke] of Burgundy, who received me with great civility, asking me many questions about my health. His person is none of the best; his face has something of Mons. d'Ollone; his hair not unlike the King's when Prince of Orange. He has some defect in his shape, but he seems to have a thoughtful head, and inquisitive, curious disposition, giving an exact [account?] of the several things he had seen in his journey. We were also presented to the Duke of Berry, who is more like his father, fat and fair, of a cheerful disposition.

"I supped at the Bishop's, where there were two great tables. The Marshal de Noailles was there, who was extreme civil to me, and free in his discourse. Amongst other things he told me Mons. de Sa[voy] had given passage for their troops, but he

would first find his account in it; then, jogging me, said, '*Voyla vn parfait honete homme, vn homme dont on peut se fier.*' I told him we had all reason to give him that character. He was inquisitive about our disposition to war. I told him it was thought in England that the people were much disposed for it, and that the King was rather backward in engaging, which I supposed was in expectation that such measures might be taken with France as would secure Holland and us for the future. I had something of the same discourse with Mons. de Someri ——— (blank), who seemed to wonder at the disgrace the Queen of Spain was fallen into. After this I went to Lady Calverley's, and home about eleven.

"They say that the number of people which met the Princes near this town, and the true joy they showed at their reception, was greater than they [the Princes] met with elsewhere; which was for the honour of the *nouveaux conuertis*, there being more of that sort hereabouts than anywhere. Illuminations were made all over the town, but except some particulars, they were very poor ones. There was a fire-work also tonight."

P. 41. 27th.—"I went out in the morning in the coach, and, when I came home, found an invitation to dinner from Mons. de Broglio. I went thither, where the Marshal de Noailles dined; and after dinner went with them to the Princes, and had the honour to see the shooting at the Peroquet in their closet, where no strangers where, nor anybody but the chief of their own tenants. The show was the meanest I ever saw, and the diversion the poorest.

"Whilst I was in that chamber, a gentleman said that the Comte d'Aubeterre had found not long since by accident in the Garonne a sword, whereon was writ, *Ego sum Talboti*; and that, upon seeing me at Versailles, the gentleman said, to do me a kindness, he would make me a present of it. I assured him the present would be most acceptable. I returned home, and the P[remier] President with me, who repeated his speeches. Then I went to Lady Cal[verley's], Madame de Broglio, and Bavile, and home about eight."

Remarks on the country, climate, and people of Montpelier, the provision of ice, the Pont du Gard, &c.

P. 45. March 4th.—"Soon after dinner I received news that the Dutch had acknowledged the King of Spain; upon which I deferred my journey till further news."

P. 47. 14th.—"Went to Lord Preston, who consulted with me how he should behave himself to give no suspicion, being inclined to do everything should satisfy the King and Government. . . . Dr. Chirac came to me this morning, and by his advice I was let blood twelve ounces."

P. 48. 17th.—"I left Montpelier this morning before 7 a clock." Pont St. Esprit, Montlimar, Valence, Viene, Lyons, Monloye, Chatillon, Colanges, and Geneva (descriptions).

P. 52. 27th.—"This morning a syndic and councillor [of Geneva] came before 8, and conducted me to church, where I sat among the Syndies in the first rank; and when I went to

receive the sacrament, the first Syndic made me go first before him. They receive the sacrament here walking; the wine is white and given in glasses, both which is [are] unusual enough. In their prayer the preacher prays for the magistrates, their good allies, and particularly for the King of France and the King of Great Britain, for all the Protestant Kings, Electors, and Princes of Germany, for the States of Holland and Switzerland. . . . I was visited by Lord Holderness and two English gentlemen. . . . Lady Calverly and [Lady] Sherard, Lord Preston, Mr. Danvers, and [Mr.] Waller arrived in this house today." Shrewsbury's brother [Bridges?],\* Sir Tho. Alston, Sir Tho. Morgan, and others are mentioned.

P. 53. 28th.—"This night I removed, and lay at Mons. Sarasin's, a minister." Observations on persons, manners and customs, buildings, the library, MSS., pictures, church matters, &c., at Geneva.

P. 56. April 10th.—"This morning, being Sunday, I heard M[ons]r. Turetin preach upon the proof of a Deity and Providence. I never heard a better sermon; it was much in the way of Dr. Tillotson, with whom he was acquainted, and whose works he reads with a just value; it had the plainness and pureness of his style and thought; and Mr. Turetin himself, besides admirable parts and great learning, has the sweetest temper I ever observed in a clergyman, except Dr. Tillotson."

11th.—"110 horses (*sic*) passed through this town this day in one company, to recruit the Duke of Savoy's cavalry."

P. 62. May 3rd.—"I had a letter from a Frenchman called François, that he had something to communicate to me relating to the King of England's glory, and the interest of his people. I appointed him the 5th, in the morning."

5th.—"This morning I saw the Frenchman; his name is François; he lives with Mons. le Faure, a wood-merchant. I heard his proposal, and have writ a letter today, in order to send it to Mr. Secretary Vernon through Holland, upon his proposal."

P. 63. Remarks on Servetus, his trial, &c.

P. 64. 9th.—"This morning early the projector François came to me to propose by writing to Bern to put some things in order, and [to] give him a letter to Mons. d'Hervart, that when His Majesty's directions come, he might be prepared to make the experiment. I declined it, and told him I would make no step in it till I received directions from England. I walked this morning alone, accompanied with my footmen only, in [the] Plain Palais."

He frequently refers to playing at "ombre," and sometimes at "papillon."

P. 65. 14th.—"The women here of all ranks ride astride; those of the best condition have [a] kind of long petticoats, which cover their legs and feet, open behind and before, to fall easily and conveniently on both sides the horse."

\* See p. 69 of the Journal.



16th.—“This morning the French projector was here, and as I saw he affected to come to me, I desired he would forbear till I sent for him. . . . I had likewise this morning a relapse of spitting of blood.”

P. 66. 20th.—“I went out in the morning to sit for my picture.” There are other references to this. He mentions his lodgings at the Manège, and his lodgings in town; also Mr. Roundelle and a Scotch gentleman, both lately come from Rome.

P. 68. June 8th.—“Went to Lord Villiers, but he was not at home.”

P. 69. 14th.—“This morning I stirred not out, nor saw no stranger; dined alone, taking vitriol.”

18th.—“I received a visit from Lord Bridgewater.”

26th.—“Saw Mons. François do some part of his invention.”

28th.—“This day Lord Mont Hermon [Monthermer] came to Geneva, and the fort was taken in the P[alais] Palais, but I did not see the show.”

30th.—“I writ to Mr. Secretary, against tomorrow, something of what the projector showed me about his invention.”

July 2nd.—“Received a letter from the projector that he desired to speak with me. I dined alone; spoke with him immediately after dinner. He showed me a letter from the Comte de Cailus in France, that it was known he was working upon this secret, and invited him to offer it to the French King, exclaiming against the English ingratitude, and peculiar hatred to the French. I doubt the letter is a pretence, for there was no post-mark upon it. The projector resolves soon to go to Bern, but designs to write to M. d'Hervart, to know if there be there a piece of cannon of 32 pound. He desires me to write a note to the Envoyé, to accompany his, which I design to do tomorrow.”

P. 73. 12th.—“Mons. Pineau came to me this morning, and borrowed 1,500 livres to defray my brother's debts before he left him. I dined alone. After dinner the projector came, gave me a letter from M. d'Hervart, and showed me letters to himself from M. d'Hervart and his secretary; but I suppose the project is at an end, for he would have borrowed 40 pistoles of me, which I was not such a fool as to lend him.”

P. 74. 18th.—“Went to my brother's house in P. Palais to acquaint him with his father's orders.”

21st.—“The last time Mons. Turetin was here, I remember he said he was convinced the story of Pope Joan was a fable; that as professor of ecclesiastical history, it would come in [his?] turn to explain the history of that time, and that he should mention it as a fable.”

P. 77. Aug. 13th.—“Was visited by Lord Hold[erness], Sir T. Alston, and Mr. Montague, lately come from Rome.” Mentions Mr. Smith, Mr. Hopkinson, and Mr. Musters, several times; also Colson and Mr. Thackery.

P. 80. 30th.—“I left Chateau Rosel this morning about 6; saw nobody but Mons. Roset; dined half-way between Geneva

and Remilly, where I lay." Remarks on Aix, the baths there, Chambery, Echelles, the Charter-house, Montmellan, Modone, Mont Cenis, Veillane, &c.

P. 84. Sept. 5th.—"I lie at the Albergo Reale [Turin]."

7th.—"I stirred not abroad all this day, nor never dressed myself. I only saw my Lord Quaronden, Lord Litchfeild's son. The Duke of Savoy is very severe and exacting upon his subjects; his courage and great familiarity gains the heart of his people; he goes about the streets without guards in a chariot with two footmen; he plays at mall without any distinction. When he plays in the mall he will have no other company desist; but if a company of footmen are playing and meet him, they cry 'Guard,' and he stands up close to let their ball pass. He keeps a singer in the Opera, and sups often with her. He often visits two sisters of a dancing-master, and his coach stands at their door, and he shows himself in the balcony; before he went to the army he serenaded these sisters. He often walks incognito in the night about the streets." Observations on Turin.

P. 86. 8th.—"The Spanish Ambassador, who came for the Queen of Spain, was to make his entry today. I saw some of his footmen; the livery was scarlet cloth, with a broad gold lace with green velvet list, with green silk stockings, and green feathers. Will, my footman, walked with me all the morning. I am told the Spanish Ambassador's pages have red velvet embroidered with gold, a hot fancy for this season; there are 12 of them, and 42 footmen. I left Turin about noon."

Villa-nuova, Montcalier, Asti, Alexandria de la Paglia, Novi.

P. 88. 11th.—"I dined today at Campo-maroni. . . . Here Consul Kirk and Mr. [Shuckburg, a merchant?], met me, and dined with me. They brought a coach and six horses of the Prince of Doria's, in which I went to town [Genoa]. . . . The Consul obliged me to lie at his house." Description of Genoa, the Doge, buildings, pictures, gardens, &c.

P. 89. 12th.—"Signor Clemente Doria and Clemente Rouré came to visit me; the first I had seen in England, when he came to acknowledge the King."

P. 91. 15th.—"There is another [picture] in the same house [Durazzo's] of Vandick, which seems to me an excellent piece; it is Our Lady and Our Saviour, when St. John Baptist and St. Elizabeth came to Our Saviour; Jesus and St. John are two little boys; Our Lady is a charming face, and St. Elizabeth an old woman. I think to have seen the same story in King Charles's drawing-room at Whitehall, over the chimney, which was said to be of Vandick.

"Upon the murder of the Duke of Somerset at Lerice there was a pillar of infamy erected to the malefactors, and the window shut up from whence he was shot. This was done in Charles the 2nd's time; but the Consul now tells me that in King James's time he received a[n] order to acquaint the Commonwealth [of Genoa] that he [James] desired that should be removed, being convinced it was done by a mistake. The Senate were much surprised at such a step from our Court, and it is

supposed it was obtained by the means of some Cardinals, friends to the family of the murderers at Rome. This Commonwealth have since given the title of nobles to that family." Remarks on galleys and galley-slaves.

P. 94. 18th.—“About 6 this morning I left Genoa, and went in a felouque, which I never left till I landed about 8 at night at Lerice. . . . I saw the house where the Duke of Somerset was shot; it is in the great place at Lerice.” Then to Viareggio and Lucca.

P. 95. 20th.—Description of Lucca. “I went to San Frediano, an ugly old church. In one of the chapels above, over the altar, is writ, *Hic iacet corpus S. Ricardi, Regis Anglie*. Under the altar, when the altar-piece is taken away, there is a kind of tomb, with these words written upon it: *Diui Ricardi Regis ossa et cineres*. It is certain no King Richard of England was either canonised a Saint or buried at Lucca.\* The inscription over the altar is express that he was a King of England, but that upon the tomb under the altar, which seems an older inscription, does not say expressly that he was of England, but a King only. . . . After dinner a[n] English priest called Eustache came to me; . . . he says the St. Richard, King of England, was before the Conquest, and lived about 750, [and] died at Lucca. The story, he says, is to be read in Baronius, to. 9th, and in Bolanda. But I have since spoke with Signor \_\_\_\_\_, who says in the Antiquities of the town it is said that this St. Richard was of the family only of the Kings of England.”

P. 97. 23rd. “Father Thomas Eustace . . . showed me the exact model for size and everything of the chapel at Loretto. The Rector came to me; he showed me a piece of Thomas of Cantorbery’s hair-shirt, which with much ado they have got from the Abbey of St. Victor’s at Paris, where the shirt was pretended to be kept entire. One need I think only see the piece to be satisfied of the impostor [imposture]; it does not in the least resemble a hair-cloth, but is more like a brown gimp lace, as I have seen them, of an open work, only that this is made I believe of horse-hair as those are of silk upon paste-board. . . . The late King of Poland’s son arrived this evening incognito at Lucca; . . . he seems a little inclined to be fat for his age, but has a good face and air, and they say a good deal of wit; though he has been long in Italy, he would speak no language but French.” Genoese nobles and their houses.

P. 99. 26th.—“I dined at Lucca, and came to Pisa about 4 a clock.” Buildings, a “garden of simples,” the “tower awry, &c.”

P. 101. 27th.—“I arrived at Leghorn about 4 in the evening; was immediately visited by the chief of the customs, who is Signor Teresia, that lived Minister in England 26 years, and was plundered at the Revolution. . . . I lay at Mr. Burrows’.”

\* “Saint Richard, King of the Anglo-Saxons,” or of the West Saxons, who died at Lucca, c. 722, occurs in the *Acta Sanctorum*, ii. 69. Feb. 7; but “this legend is wholly fictitious.”—Sir Thomas Hardy’s *Materials*, i. 430, 870.



28th.—“Received a visit from the English merchants in a body.” The Jews, Corsica, &c.

P. 102. 29th.—“I arrived at Florence about 5. I found Mr. Whaley and Mr. Dod in Sir Lamb[ert] Blackwell’s house, ready to entertain me.” Visits to the Grand Duke, the Prince, Princess, and Cardinal. Visits from Sir Tho. Derham, Lords Scudamore and Bernard, &c. Pictures, statues, assemblies, buildings, libraries, gardens, lions, &c. Visits to Malabechi, the librarian. Deer-coursing.

P. 108. Oct. 12th.—“My Lord Bernard lent me a MS. of Algernon Sidney’s, which he recovered at Montpelier; it is writ in Latin, and is called *Icon Cromwellij, Icon Caroli Gustavi, Suecicæ Regis, & Icon Henrici Vanij Junioris*. It is the character of three persons. That of Sir Henry Vane begins thus: *Henricus Vanius, genere illustris, pessimo patre natus, hic aulæ depravatæ labes, ille resurgentis Reipublicæ gloria et columen*. If my Lord Bernard prints this MS., perhaps he will leave out these words in respect to his grandfather.”

P. 111. 23rd.—“In the morning, as we were going to take coach, an Irish Jacobin came to see me. I soon got rid of him, entertaining him in the hall before the servants.”

P. 113. 30th.—“In the evening I took the air with Sir Tho. [Derham], and with him went to the Opera, where I took a box for the time the Opera was acted. The scenes were poor, the theatre little, no dancing, and not above two or three good voices, but the music pleased me much better than the French. It is always set to express the meaning of the words. They sing the dialogue much faster than the French; almost as fast as if it were spoke, which makes it less tedious. Their songs have many repetitions, but many of them extreme fine.” Other visits to the Opera. “It is a great want in these operas that they have no flutes nor hautbois.”

P. 114. Nov. 6th “This morning I had a visit from Mr. Dashwood and Addison; they dined with me. Sir Tho. Deerham came after dinner. We went all four to the Opera. I returned home about ten. The G[reat] Prince and Princess were at the Opera; they sat in places prepared for them in the parterre.”

7th.—“This morning I went to the Gallery. . . . Sir Tho. Derham, Mr. Dashwood, and Addison dined with me. We took the air in the evening, and I came home about six.”

9th.—“This morning I had a visit from [the] Signor Depositario [or Treasurer of the Grand Duke], and one from Sir Tho. Deerham. We went out to visit Mr. Dashwood and Addison. Sir Tho. dined with me. The two English gentlemen came in after dinner, with whom we went to Poggio Imperiale, to the Opera, and I was at home before ten.”

10th.—“This morning Sir Tho. and I with Mr. Dashwood and Addison saw Ricardi’s Palace, and afterwards the Library of Manuscripts. They dined with me. We saw the Great Prince’s apartment, nobly furnished with pictures. There is [are] Calvin and Luther, drawn by Giorgion; they have a

woman drawn with them, I suppose to laugh at them; but it is a good piece, and Calvin especially seems to have a sensible, thinking countenance."

P. 115. 12th.—"I saw no stranger in the morning, being not well, and denied. I dined alone. Mr. Shuttleworth, Dashwood, and Addison came to see me, and I went to see them, but neither found the other at home."

P. 116. 15th.—"I made several visits, and had my audience of leave of the G[reat] Prince and Princess. The first told me the naked Venus in his lodgings was the true original drawing by Titian in the Duke of Urbino's house; she was the Duke's mistress, whose heir the G[reat] Duke's mother was. That at Poggio Imperiale, and another at Rome, were copies drawn by a scholar of Titian's at the same time, and I doubt the King's<sup>o</sup> in England is but a copy; it is a naked Venus, with a woman looking in a trunk."

P. 117. 17th.—"This morning at the opening of the gates I left Florence." Descriptions of Sienna, Tornieri, Bolseno, Viterbo, &c.

P. 119. 20th.—"It was two hours in the night when I got to Rome."

21st.—"This morning I was visited by Signor Gregorio; he dined with me; he and Mr. Edwards went with me to St. Peter's. . . . Mr. Cecil made me a compliment. . . . Lord Holderness and Sir Thomas Alston came soon to see me." Buildings, statuary, pictures, &c.

P. 121. 22nd.—"Flamarin came to me; he carried me to visit the Princess Carpiena, but she was abroad; we found her at Madame Adaida's.<sup>†</sup> . . ."

P. 122. 23rd.—"Soon after dinner Dom Guglielmo, an Irish priest, came to visit me; he had been chaplain to Cardinal Howard; he pressed my waiting on the Pope, which I declined as discreetly as I could. I came home about 5."

24th.—"This morning Dr. Lippi came to discourse with me about my distemper. Afterwards I went with Signor G[regorio] and Ed[wards] to see the statues at the Vatican. . . . We saw the Library, a rare fabric, built by Sixtus V. What I chiefly observed was that the Library-keeper told me the MS. Bible was only a copy of the old MS., the old one being destroyed in some of the sacking[s] of Rome. They have some letters from Henry VIII. to Anna Bullen, which they say are of his original hand; I doubt it a little; they are some in French, and others in English." The MS. Virgil, compared with that at Florence.

P. 123.—"Carlo Marat has made [a] tomb for himself to be buried in the Chartreuse church, just over against Salvador de Rosa, who would never abide him while they lived together. I lie now at the house of Salvador Rosa's son."

\* There are previous references to this picture in the Journal.

† Madame la Comtesse de l'Adalahide, on p. 123; see also p. 126. Com[tesse]de Ladehaide, p. 130. She is called "the Countess Adelaide" in later passages. Her surname was Paleotti. Shrewsbury was an almost daily visitor at her house during his stay in Rome, and subsequently married her.

25th.—“This morning I had a visit from Fa[ther] Mansfelt, the Superior of the English Jesuits here. I saw this morning the two Jesuit churches of the Grand Giesù, and the College.”

26th.—“I had a visit this morning from Bi[shop] Ellis. He said the King of France, by declaring the P[rince] of W[ales], had done service to King William, and that he never failed to do so upon occasion. . . . After dinner young Dreyden came to see me; he is like his father; Mr. St. John, and one Russel, a bastard son of the Bedford family, but bred up here.”

Description of Tivoli, gardens, the Campagna, Albano, Frescati, Belvedere, Ludovisia, &c.

P. 130. Dec. 2nd.—“I saw no company nor stirred not abroad this morning. Si[gnor] Gr[egorio] dined with me. We went to visit Bishop Ellis, who speaking of the prejudice the Pr[ince] of Wales had received by the King of France’s declaration, in further discourse he said that when my Lord Portland was in France, he had told the King of France that if he would let us have that young gentleman to breed up, he would answer he should [succeed?] his master King William. I believe my Lord would say no such thing. I went to visit the Rector of the English Jesuits, who was abroad. . . .

“I forgot to observe that immediately after dinner Mons[ignor] Walgrave came to see me. And when I was with Bish[op] Ellis, he told me what the under-library-keeper of the Vatican had told me about the MSS. was a mistake, some leaves of [at] the beginning being torn out; others are added, which is [are] modern, but the bulk of the MS. is extreme ancient. I know [not?] which says true, but the Bishop took pains to inform himself, as he told me, of those who best understood the antiquities of that library.” The Pope’s palace at the Monte Cavallo.

P. 131. 3rd.—“I went to the music at the Grand Jesù, where there were many English. . . . In the rooms where the Pope gives audience he has doors made as in old chambers in England—three that come in within the room. The middlemost is never opened but for himself or crowned heads. Cardinals and ambassadors come in a side door, [and] make three genuflexions before they come to audience. An ambassador comes in with his hat and sword; all private persons leave both at the door.” Churches, palaces, paintings, MSS., &c., described.

P. 136. 11th.—“About noon Lord Hold[erness], and Sir T. Alston, &c., dined with me. We went to see the Card[inal] Barberin’s ap[artments] in the Palais Barberin. There are many fine pictures and statues, and that Palais is of a wonderful bigness. They were preparing for the solemnisation of King James’s funeral in a church here.”

12th.—“This morning I went to the Vatican Library. I met Bishop Ellis there, who stayed but a moment, going to have audience of the Pope. Sir Tho. Morgan, Mr. Lewis, and La Roche were with me. . . . Mr. Cecil, Monsr. Walgrave, and Mr. Dreyden dined with me.

P. 138. 13th.—“After dinner, in the evening, I went and heard the Opera rehearsed, and [besides?] the Imperial Amb[assador]



there were Card[inal] Grimani,<sup>o</sup> the Venetian Amb[assador], and his lady. From thence I came home before ten. The [Imperial?] Amb[assador] told me he had spoke to the Pope about what he had said in his speech about King James. The Pope replied he had well considered what he had said, and thought it could give no offence anywhere; that he had only commended King James's constancy and adherence to his religion, and hoped his son would follow his example; that he must not forget he was a Catholic; but he had taken care to meddle nothing in the disposing of Crowns, which he was sensible was not his business."

P. 141. 19th.—“This morning I walked in the Villa Med[ici] alone; went with all the Eng[lish] to dine with the Amb[assador]. I saw his coaches designed for his entry, 12 in all; four are wonderfully fine, three of the Italian fashion, and one of the French.

P. 143. 31st.—“Visited after dinner the Rector of the English Jesuits. He talked much of the cruelty of the French at Leige [Liège], and the misfortune of those people to be under their government; that when they sent the Dean away prisoner, they tied his legs under the horse[s] belly.”

P. 144. 1702, Jan. 2nd.—“Bishop Ellis came in after dinner. He mentioned the project of the English merchants, now retired from Naples and Sicily, [of] settling at Civitavechia; he said it was much opposed by the French and Spaniards, and the Pope was unwilling at this juncture to give them any unnecessary jealousy.”

The Princess Carpegna and the Duke of Bracciano are frequently mentioned.

P. 145. 6th.—“I saw no company this morning, nor stirred abroad. I dined alone. Mr. Dreyden came to see me. I went with him to see some statues bespoke for Lord Exeter, to a man that makes fine tables, set him at home, and went to the Co[untess] Ad[elaide], and home at six.”

7th.—“This morning I went with Mr. Dreyden to Carlo Marat; he was abroad, but his wife and daughter showed us all the pictures; his painting does not much please me, and he is now much decayed. There is a picture of a Pope done by Dominichain, which he bought at a broker's for two Julios, [and] is worth 200. Mr. Dreyden dined with me. We went [to] Joseppe Chiary, a scholar of Ca. Marat's, and [who] does now better than his master. There is an old copy of the Transfiguration at Montorio, a noble picture, which has been much abused. We saw some pictures at Sig. Faulconier's; we went to a bookseller's. I set Mr. Dre[yden] at home.”

P. 146. 12th.—“This morning I had a visit from my landlord, and one from Mr. Burrows, who owned himself ruined, and darkly complained of Sir Lam[bert] Blackwell. I dined alone; was visited by the Rector of the Jesuits and by Mr. Cotton.† I

\* Cardinal Grimani, who had been the Imperial Ambassador at Rome, appears to have been succeeded by Count Lamberg about this time.

† He is mentioned several times before and after this.

went to see Bishop Ellis. He talked a great deal to me about the quiet and submission he could wish the Catholics in England would show to the present Government."

15th.—"I went to the Comt[esse] Ad[elaide's], [and] to the Emp[eror's] Amb[assador's], where they danced, and obliged me to dance one minuet."

16th.—"Mr. Dreyden dined with me. We went to see some pictures of a gen[tlema]n at the Vatican; he set me down at the P[rincess] Carpegna[']s."

17th.—"This morning I went with Mr. Dreyden; saw the Chiesa Nuova. . . . Mr. Dreyden and Flamarin dined with me."

P. 147. 20th.—"Was visited by Mr. Dreyden, the Bishop E[li]lis, Sir Tho. Morgan, Mr. Lewis, and la Roche."

23rd.—"I went this morning with Mr. Dreyden, and bespoke two tables. He and young Rizzi dined with me. We went to see pictures." (Also on the 26th.)

P. 148. 24th.—"There was today a ceremony at the Pope's chapel at the Vatican in honour of King James; the Pope's nephew spoke an oration in his praise; I was not there."

30th.—"I went to the Comt[esse] Ad[elaide's]. The Princess Carpegna came in there, much afflicted about a quarrel with her husband."

P. 149. Feb. 1st.—"Went with Mr. Dreyden to Villa Borghese, where I met Mr. Cotton, Webb, and St. Johns."

2nd.—"I had a visit from Mr. Plowden, of the Roman College."

5th.—"I went this morning with Mr. Dreyden and young Rizzi; saw Mons. Strozzi's cabinet at Palazzo Strozzi. There are shells and many knick-knacks. They two dined with me. After dinner B[ishop] Ellis came; he repeated what he had said before, that my Lord Port[land], by order of the King, had offered the King of France that the P[rince] of W[ales] should succeed in case he might breed him up."

P. 150. 7th.—"I went with Mr. Dreyden and [Mr.] Gervaise to see pictures of an Oratorian at Chiesa Nuova. They dined with me. We went to St. Gregoire's and other churches." Visits by Lord Villiers.

P. 152. Feb. 28.—"Mr. Flammerin and the Abbé Tessu dined with me. The first made some overtures to me to enter into correspondencies towards making the peace, which I utterly rejected the meddling with. I was visited by Mr. Leake."

Visits by and to Lords Roxborough and Villiers.

P. 154. March 12th.—"Sig. Nicolò Morelli came to advise me about pictures. I went to call upon Mr. Dreyden; went with him to Comte Clementin, where I offered him a hundred pistoles for the St. Andrew. Mr. Dreyden, Flamarin, and Edwards dined with me. With Flamarin I went to the Corso."

P. 155. 15th.—"I dined alone; took the air with Bis[hop] Ellis. He told me many expressions, (*sic*) of my Lord Normanby and Lord Sunderland's conversion to Popery, and how zealous and sincere they declared themselves to him, though he never believed them; that the first used to shut the door and then ask

him (*sic*) blessing; that Lord Sunderland owned he made F[ather] Peters of the Council, because he had upon those terms promised to make him Treasurer, but had failed."

Visits by Fa. Forbes and Fa. Mansfield.

P. 158. 28th.—"Mr. Dreyden dined with me. We visited Lord Roxborough and Paul Falconieri."

April 4th.—"We were told that the Cardinal Jansen had sent about the news of the King's [William III.'s] death with that joy and triumph that [it] is shameful; pray God send it prove as false as formerly. I came home at ten. I forgot to say that Mr. Leak and Mr. Pinfold were to see me after dinner; then I knew nothing of the ill news about His Majesty."

P. 159. 5th.—"This morning with affliction and a great cold I kept my bed, rise (*sic*) before dinner, dined alone; was visited by Mons. Flam[arin], who told me Card. Jansen, in giving part of the news to the Cardinals and Princes of Rome, declared he did it not for the interest his master had in it, but for the advantage the cause of religion received from it."

Visits by Lord Woodstock, Sir And. Fountaine, &c.

12th.—"I had letters and the confirmation of the death of King William the 3rd of England at Kensington, March  $\frac{19}{8}$ , 170 $\frac{3}{4}$ ."

P. 160. 17th.—"I was visited in my bed by the Ab[bé] Marchese, and by Mr. Dreyden."

20th.—"I spit blood again, and gave orders to make [a] mourning coach and liveries, seeing my stay here must be longer than I designed. I was visited by Can[onico] Warwick and Ab. Marchese. I dined alone; was visited by Sig. Gregorio, and Mr. Kenar, and Mr. Cuningham. Monsignor Wallgrave died today, or this night."

P. 161. May 3rd.—"I had this morning a large present and a message from Card. Sacripanti. Mr. Dreyden and I went to Trevigiani.\* He and the Abbé Marchese dined with me. I went with Mr. Dreyden to see the ap[artme]nt prepared for the King of Spain at the Vatican, but they expected the Pope to see it, and we could not be admitted. We went to Villa Torres, to the physic garden, which is a very little ill-kept place; it may be well stocked with simples."

P. 162. 4th.—"I was visited by the Superior of the Irish Friars, by Lord Woodstock and Mr. Edwards; dined alone; went in the evening to Frascati, Leary and Goodiere in the coach; visited the Princess Carpegna, who was there, and came home about 9. I lay at Villa St. Angelo."

6th.—"One who was present when the Spanish Envoyé took leave of the Pope saw his Holiness weep like a child, which makes people conclude he is very tender-hearted; and some suspect him apt to dissemble because he cries so often for having been made Pope, which many say pleases him as well as another, and particularly Card. Carp., that no man ever made more intrigues than he to obtain that dignity."

\* A visit by Trevigiani is mentioned at p. 164.



P. 163. 11th.—“The great character which King William has in these parts is chiefly owing to old P[rin]ce Vaudemont, who, when he was at Rome, gave them a true notion of that great prince—how much it was their interest to wish well to one who curbed the exorbitant power of France; before they esteemed him a tyrant and a monster.”

P. 164. 18th.—“I saw an Irish friar, a nephew of Aylmer. . . . Yesterday I had a letter from Lord Godolphine, to tell me the Queen would keep the place of Master of Horse for my return. Now I have almost been offered all the great places of the kingdom; twice I quitted Secretary, once Chamberlain; King William once offered me to be Lord Treasurer, often to be President and Privy Seal, to be governor to the Duke of Gloucester, and last to be Lieutenant of Ireland and Groom of the Stole at the same time.”

P. 166. 31st.—“Received letters from England that on the 19th April, o.s., my mother died. I said nothing of it in my family till I enquired how I ought to mourn.”

June 2nd.—“I went with Mr. Dreyden to see pictures, to Carlo Marcelli, to the garden at Monte Cavallo.”

P. 167. 10th.—“Saw only young Rizzi, who brought bills of exchange to sign upon England for 500[L.]st. He showed me the Declaration of War of our Queen and the States General against France and Spain.”

P. 168. 21st.—“I dined at the Co[untess] Ad[elaide's]; met her uncle, and the Ab. Marchese.”

P. 169. 28th.—“Went to the Co[untess] Ad[elaide's], and from the top of her house, this being St. Peter's Eve, saw the *girandola* at Castle St. Angelo, the finest firework for one moment I ever saw; and [it] looked like a tree of fire, or a shower of gold.”

July 1st.—“Visited Ab. Melchior; talking of controversy, he owned a General Council was an ill judge, as all the Italians do, and would reduce Infallibility to the Pope's person.”

P. 170. 2nd.—“Dined at the Co[untess] Ad[elaide's] with the Canonico [Paleotti, her uncle?], and Abate Marchese. Visited Lord Villiers and Mr. Leake,” &c.

P. 171. 9th.—“I was visited by [a] Carmelite friar, who came with Mr. Burrows about Mr. Jervaise Carton. Saw the P[rin]ce Borghese[']s entry as Amb[assador] of Spain.”

Pp. 171, 172, 173. 16th, 18th, 22nd.—“Dined at the Co[untess] Ad[elaide's] with her, her uncle, and the Ab. Marchese.” (Three entries.)

P. 173. 23rd.—“I went to take my leave of the Countess Adelaide, who went this evening to Bologna. I dined alone; was visited by Mr. Dreyden. We went to Villa Borghese; found there a Swede Abbot, who is turned Papist. I brought them both to Monte Cavallo, and came [home] at one hour.”

P. 174. 27th.—“The Procurator, a Frenchman, came and talked politics to me, which I little minded; he blamed the Queen's policy for making war. I made him no answer but that it was now too late to talk of that.”

P. 175. 28th.—“The English Papists here, and particularly F. Mansfeld, say they write from Paris that the Duke of Berwick is gone for Scotland, which agrees not ill with the account we have that D[uke] Hamilton and seventy others have protested against the Parliament.”

Aug. 1st.—“I heard the news that Mr. Cecil had drowned himself in the Lago di Costello near la [or Cà] Rizza, where he lived; he had filled his shirt and pockets with stones, to be sure to sink; he had been melancholy ever since the misfortune of killing his brother.”

3rd.—“I was visited by Fa[ther] Mansfeld and Canonico Warwick.”

P. 176. 4th.—“Saw Mr. Brown, who gave some account of the inquiry [which] had been made into Mr. Cecil’s death, where appeared some ground to suspect he might be murdered by rogues. I exhorted him to make the best inquiry I [he?] could into the matter.”

5th.—“I had a fresh relapse of bleeding. I went in the evening to visit the Guardian of the Irish Friars; the house is well situate, and the library handsome, but filled with wretched books; the church is pretty. There is a good Madonna of Carlo Maratti, besides two chapels painted all by him.”

P. 177. 13th.—“Mr. Plowden came to visit me, and told me my niece Plowden was dead.” Unfavourable remarks on “the beliefs of this country.”

P. 179. 22nd.—“I went to the Ab. Melchior. Bishop El[1] is came in; we talked of this victory the Germans say they gained the 15th.”

26th.—“Had a visit from B. Ellis; he told me the Court of St. German’s had a design to remove him from hence; that it was pressed he should go into England; he refused it unless he could obtain a general pardon. I approved his caution, and promised, if Card. Sacripanti mentioned it to me, that I would say the same to him.”

P. 180. Sept. 2nd.—“Was visited by Mr. Trelawny, the mer[cha]nt. . . . One Mr. Querk came this afternoon to take his leave of me, going soon into England.”

P. 180. 28th.—“I went to Frascati, to see the Princess Carpegne; she is used to honour me with her confidence, in asking my opinion in many things of her private concerns.”

P. 181. 6th.—“I saw one William, an Irish priest, who brought me an Irish Lord’s son, who lives with Card. Imperiali. . . . The watermen scold upon the water, as on the Thames.”

P. 182. 9th.—“F. Forbas came to see me, to bring me the news that my Lord Middleton and [Lord] Clermont were turned R[oman] Cat[holics]; and his head was so turned with the joy that, after having made a short, nonsensical discourse of controversy, he assured me, if I would abjure, nobody [but] he and Card. Sacripanti should know it. I asked him what ground I had given him to make me such a proposal; that when once I thought their belief the true one, I would not be afraid or ashamed to own it, but that at present I was so far from thinking

that, I believed it more impossible for me to be a Papist than to be a Turk, and desired he would hold such discourses no more to me."

10th.—"I had a visit from Bishop Ellis; he brought me a draft of a licence granted by the [King] James the First to a priest, to stay and officiate in England, and [said] that the Emp[eror's] Amb[assador] had offered to gain him such another. I told him I thought it hardly possible, but that he might do well to try."

P. 183. 12th.—"I went with Leary to two shops to buy prints for my Lord Treasurer" [Godolphin].

15th.—"Sig. [P.] Falconieri told me, when Alg. Sidney was here, he conversed much with Card. Palavicine."

P. 192. Oct. 29th.—"Mr. Litton, West, Thorold, and Trelawny . . . dined with me."

P. 193. 31st.—"Took the air by Porta Angelica to Ponte Mole, where I met the Con. Ad. [Countess Adelaide] and her sister coming to town; went to her house, where I stayed till past 4, and then home."

P. 196. Nov. 23.—"Dined at the Con. Ad. Went with her, her sister and nephew<sup>o</sup> to Villa Benedetta and Torre; to her house, and home at 5."

24th.—"Was visited by my Lord Effingham."

P. 198. 30th.—"Lord Effi[ngham], his Governor, and Mr. Dreyden dined with me . . . Mr. Dreyden told us he had seen the last year the best account could be taken of the number of people in Rome, and it was less than 160,000."

Remarks on MSS. in the Vatican library.

P. 199. Dec. 5th.—"Signor Dom Rizzi and his son were with me, and showed me two letters directed for the King and Queen of England, in It[alian], which I suppose are intended for St. German's. He said the Duke of Poly's servant brought them to his house, he being not at home, and left a message with his servant that the Duke of Poly had sent them to the English Duke who lives near the Ara Celi (meaning I suppose me), but that I had told him I had no means of sending them, but advised him to carry them to Dom Rizzi. This is an invention of the Duke of Poly's servant, who was not with me, nor did I ever give him such an answer. . . . These Italians are more ignorant than 2,500 years ago, to think I could have any correspondence with those at St. German's."

P. 201. 12th.—"Took the air in the evening towards Ripagrande alone, to the Co[untess] Ad[elaide], where I met Monsignor Moncatini, her landlord, and understood he was the person Dom Livio sent to Poland to negociate his being King."

P. 202. 23rd.—"I was [went] to see my Lord Quarenden at the Montedors."

P. 203. 24th.—"Lord[s] Quarendon (*sic*) and Effingham dined with me."

P. 204. 30th.—"I received a message from the Emperor's Ambassador, with a letter [which] Sir Lamb[ert] Blackwell



desired to Sig. Mulinari, which I enclosed to Sir Lamb[ert]. . . . My Lords Quarenden and Effingham, I am told, had this day a quarrel at Frascati, where the town rose upon them, shot a footman, and put them in danger.

1703, Jan. 1st.—“My Lord Eff[ingham]. . . related his affair at Frascati, methoughts (*sic*) not much to his advantage.”

P. 205. 5th.—“I was visited by my Lord Quarenden, who lays the fault of their bustle at Frascati on Mr. Lanieri, Lord Effingham’s Governor, whom he describes first very furious, and then very fearful, being the first who drew his sword, and the first who run away to secure himself in a house.”

P. 206. 8th.—“The Conte Matei . . . desired me to write to Sir Lamb. Blackwell and to England, and to send a letter of his, that any of our ships who (*sic*) should come to Ancona might have orders to apply to his brother, who is the Emperor’s consul there; there being at present one who, under pretence of a patent from King James, obliges the English nation to act by him, though he be at the same time an emissary of France, and a declared enemy to the present interest of the English nation.”

10th.—“I saw there [at the Countess Adelaide’s] the Duke of Bracciano, who said that the story of In[nocent] the 11th being made a Cardinal for a complaisance to Donna Olimpia at play, was not true; that his uncle had never been a gamester, nor been a soldier, nor was ever out of Italy, though some have said he was a soldier, wounded in the right arm, and had been in Spain, but all three are false.”

P. 207. 14th.—“About 2 at night happened the earthquake—about 7 at night English account. Most agree it lasted a minute; I perceived it not at first, but at the last plainly found the floor roll under my feet as if I had been at sea, and saw the walls move. I went to the Co[u]n[tess] Ad[elaide], and home at 5, when I heard processions going about the streets. All run to confession, imagining that mumbling a few words to the priest, and the priest to them, their consciences are safe, without any real or firm purpose to amend their lives. The churches were open, and the priests heard confessions all night. It is generally said that about 6 and 11 there were two other small earthquakes, which I did not hear. The motion of the first made me sick, with a little headache after, the manner one feels at sea.”

P. 208. 15th.—“It is said that in the hall of the Capitol the earthquake has forced some iron bars, and make [made] a great crack. I do not hear that any house is fallen, or any person killed.”

18th.—“Was visited by the Comte Matei, who recommended and pressed much that her Majesty would send a squadron into the Adriatique.” Damage done by the earthquake at certain places; people killed.

P. 210. 25th.—“I saw young Rizzi and the master of a merchant ship Sir L. Blackwell is concerned in. He said he came from England to Civitavechia in 30 days, and that 28 is a common passage. He touched at Leghorn. The voyage back is

commonly longer, because the current at the Straits' mouth setting always into the Mediterranean there must be a good wind to carry you through; besides, the winds generally hang better to come this way than to return to England."

P. 212. Feb. 1st.—"I sat this morning to Jervaise for a picture."

2nd.—Another earthquake. A villa out of Rome was lent to the writer.

P. 214. 7th.—"Was visited at my villa by Lord Effing[ham], his Governor, and Mr. Dreyden."

9th.—"Carried the plan of Whitehal[l] to S. Falconieri."

P. 215. 18th.—"I went to the Co[untess] Ad[elaide's], where Sig. Gioseppe Ferrari, the master of my villa, Sig. Pellegrini, [and] Canonico [Paleotti],\* the Co[untess's] uncle, dined. After dinner came the Princess Carp[egna], l'Abbate Stuffi, and Comendator Spretti. I supped at the Co[untess's], and home at 4."

P. 216. 22nd.—"I visited Sig. P. Falconieri, and discoursed about the building Whitehall."

25th.—"I sat all this morning for my picture at Jervaise[']s lodging."

Pp. 217, 218. Remarks on the government of Rome, the Inquisition, and the Pope's character.

P. 220. March 7th.—"Was visited by B[ishop] Ellis, who told me he heard a plot had been discovered, laid by the Whigs in England, to dethrone the Queen, and to call in the P[rince] of Hanover, and to marry him to the Duke of Newcastle's daughter; that, under pretence of subscribing money for Prince Eugene, a writing had been signed to this effect, and was presented to Alderman Dashwood, who discovered it to the Queen; but she found it so general that she thought best to take no notice of it. This I suppose is Jacobite news, which they flatter themselves with."

9th.—"Went to the Ab. M[elchoir],† where I found a *Camerier Segreto del Papa*. After he was gone the Ab. showed me a copy of a letter from the Pope to the Queen of Poland, which she had sent into Germany, where it had been intercepted. I observed four things—that he praises and encourages the E[lector] of Bavaria in his present zeal and undertaking; praises the Primate of Poland for joining with the King of Sweden against the King of Poland; encourages Prince James to join with Sweden in order to get the Crown; and lastly mention is made of a letter writ by the King of Sweden, but it is not clear whether to the Pope or to the Queen, but I doubt he has correspondence with both."

P. 221. 10th.—"Went to the Co[untess] Ad[elaide]; took the air with her and the P[rincess] Carp[egna], who told us that Card. B. had told her that the cause of the Archbishop of

\* See p. 410 of the Journal.

† The letters in brackets are struck out.

Cambray's disgrace was that M[me.] de Maintenon had loved him, was jealous of him for another, and for that reason enraged against him."

12th.—"Lord Effingham visited me to take his leave, intending tomorrow for Venice and Vienna." Number of persons killed in the earthquakes in the Pope's State, at Norcia, 2,067.

"Some days since I was told by one who had it from Card. Norris, that he the said Cardinal believed no man in the world more learned than Dr. Lloyd, the present Bishop of Worcester. He had some years since sent him some doubts in chronology, and in a letter he had in answer he affirmed there was learning enough to make a volume."

P. 222. 15th.—"Was visited by F[ather] Forbas. He, talking of the Pope's health, said I might cure him, meaning flatteringly if I would turn Papist. I seemed not to understand him, and replied I was no good physician. He told me Dr. Gordan (*sic*), the late Bishop of Galway in Scotland, and who was here since last summer, was turned Papist. Certainly nothing but interest and no religion can make a man of sense and learning embrace that sect in this country, where one sees nothing among them but pride, luxury, and ignorance."

P. 223. 18th.—"Jervaise was with me, and drew my picture; he dined with me. I was visited by Mr. Trelawny and Lord Quarenden."

19th.—"This morning the Co[untess] Ad[elaide's] daughter took the habit at the Ursulines in Campo Marzo. . . . I dined alone; . . . to the Co[untess] Ad[elaide's], and home at 4."

P. 224. 22nd.—"They told me (my servants) that Mr. Montagu came to town last night."

P. 225. 24th.—"Mr. Montague (*sic*) was here with his Governor."

P. 227. April 7th.—"I remember today the Princess Carp[egna] in discourse said it was generally believed at Paris, that the daughter [who?] is said to be the Queen of Eng[land] was a child the K[ing] of France had of Madame Seignelay, which he was unwilling to own, and took that method to make her great at the same time it served to confirm the legitimacy of of the P[rincess] of Wales."

8th, Easter Sunday.—Another earthquake.

P. 229. 13th.—"The Comte Mattei came from the Emperor's Ambassador to desire I would write two letters, one to Sir La. Blackwell, the other to Mr. Wheley, [to] assist a privateer who with the Emperor's commission had taken two French prizes and brought them into Leghorn, where it was contested they were not good prize. I writ accordingly; took the air alone; went to the Co[untess] Ad[elaide], and home at 3. She showed me the copy of a letter [which] Pavia, who has made himself religious of la Trappe, writ to his brother at Bologna, where he tells that this last summer Lord Clermont, being desperately sick, was converted [converted to?] the Roman Church, and no sooner received extreme unction but began to recover wonderfully;



which worked so much on his father, Lord Middleton, that from a most inveterate heretic he turned good Catholic."

P. 230. 14th.—"I writ a letter to the Comte Mattei, to dissuade the Ambassador to come to visit me, because I could not return it to take the left hand, and did not think fit to go a-nights without ceremony, as was proposed."

15th.—"I was visited by Comte Mattei, who told me the Ambassador would positively come this evening to visit me without ceremony; desired I would neither come to meet him nor conduct him; he expected no return visit, but desired my friendship. . . . The Ambassador came to see me; he would by no means permit me to go down with him, but would be treated without ceremony, as he would treat me."

16th.—"This morning I was visited by F[ather] Forbas, who began again to desire I would think of another world—that I might do anything here with all secrecy. I told him I imagined they were all here in a mistake about me; that I would this moment own myself a Cat[holic] if I thought it right; but I appealed to God and used several imprecations upon myself if I did not really believe they were in error; and so I do profess to God I think the Roman Church full of ignorance, tricks, and error. Mr. Dreyden died this morning, about an hour after midnight. F[ather] Forbas mentioned several by their intercession to King James had recovered health and limbs, so I perceive they intend to make him a Saint."

"P. 231. 20th.—"The Comte Mattei . . . brought me his memorial to send to Mr. Stepney."

P. 232. 22nd.—"Went . . . to the German Amb[assador's]; sent in no Ambasciate, but went in and came out without ceremony."

P. 233. 29th.—"Was visited by the C. Car., who offered his service to her Majesty, to give her notice of what passed in this Court, without any private interest or taking money, and mentioned means he had of knowing things well worth accepting."

P. 236. May 19th.—"I saw the under Library keeper of the Vatican, who came to desire I would send to get the copy of a certain MS. in the Cotton Library; he told me he had examined the MS. of St. Mark's Gospel at Venice, and was sure it was Latin. He told me, by the ancient MSS. [which] had come to his view of the things in Italy, the people of Rome had sworn fidelity to the Popes to get rid of the dominion of the Greeks, and afterwards would have got rid of the Popes; that contest lasted several ages; but the Popes were never entire masters till about *an.* 1600, before when, if they would send the *sbirri*, they were obliged to send to the R[oman] Senate to have them. . . . I met the two Mr. Ulmes and their Governor, . . . Mr. Montagu, and Mr. Lopt, a Hollander."

P. 237. 24th.—Another earthquake.

P. 240. June 2nd.—"Went with Leary to see [seek?] lodgings for my Lord Brudnell."

5th.—“Was visited by Canonico Bassan[o], who told me the Venetian Ambassador, who had long had a desire of my acquaintance, would [meet?] me tomorrow evening in the garden at the Ab. Melchior's.”

P. 241. 6th.—“I went to Ab. Melchior's and walked in his garden, where soon came the Venetian Ambassador, who is a fine gentleman, and seems a good, familiar sort of man; but he talks so openly of the German side, at least did so to us, that I much doubt his sincerity, for if he be really sincere, he said too much for a prudent man.”

10th.—“This morning Mr. Mont[agu], his Governor, [and] Mr. Gervaise came at 14 [Italian time] to me, to look upon the draft for Whitehall. They dined with me, and Lord Quarenden.”

P. 242. 16th.—“At 24 Lord Brudnel, his brother and Governor arrived; they supped and lay here. I stayed with them till they went to bed, and went to bed myself about 4 a clock.

17th.—“This morning Mr. Montague and [his] Governor came to see Lord Brud[enell]. I invited them to dine.”

18th.—“I went with Lord Brud[enell] and [his] brother to St. Peter's; as we returned we met Mr. Mont[ague] and [his] Governor; went all to Villa Mattei. I set Lord Brud[enell] at home. . . . The German Ambassador sent Comte Mattei to acquaint me that the Germans had defeated that part of the French army commanded by Albergoti.”

Many other references to Lord Brudenell and Mr. Montagu. Mr. Cuffaud and Mr. Radcliff are mentioned.

P. 246. July 11.—“Went . . . to the Co[untess] Ad[elaide's], where came the German Ambassador, who said that upon the last visit he made there in company with the Venetian Ambassador, the Pope had been told that great consultations had been held against his State; when I think hardly three words of politics passed in the whole night, and not one word relating to his State.”

15th.—“Heard the news that the Marshal de Boufflers had routed a party in Flanders.”

P. 247. 16th.—“Was visited by the M[arquise] Guerini, a noble Venetian, who lives at the Court of Hanover.”

18th.—“The [German] Ambassador told us that Erizzi, the last Venetian Ambassador, used to laugh when people said that the Pope and the Venetians were making a league; he said the P[ope] had neither resolution, honour, nor money, and the Rep[ublic] had need of no such ally to engage her in war, and leave the burden to be supported by them.”

P. 248. 21st.—“Went with Lord Bru[denell, his] Governor and brother to Cardinal Sacripanti. . . . The Cardinal always mixes, as he did now, in his discourse how the Pope recommends to his missionaries not to meddle with politics. The Cardinal called the Queen of England Queen two or three times.”

22nd.—“The [German] Ambassador told me he was sure the French had promised the Pope Modena, Reggio, and Ferrara for his family, and to recompense the Church for the alienating the last with giving it a part of the Abruzzo.”

P. 249. 24th.—“Went to the Ab. Melchior, where was Monsignor Marciani, who said that before the declaration of this present war he had orders from the Duke of Modena to propose to the Pope, to offer to the French, that in case Naples and Milan might be left in the Pope’s hands to be disposed on after as should be agreed, the Emperor would send no troops into Italy; but the answer of Cardinal Jansen and the Spanish Ambassador on behalf of their masters was, that if the Emperor would accept of the marriage of one of his daughters with Philip the 5th, he might have it, but was never to expect *una palma di terra*; upon which the Pope wittily said, ‘*Questa comedia non hà da finire col matrimonio.*’”

26th.—“The German Ambassador . . . told me that the M[arquise] del Vasto writ him word, that having pressed the Emperor in an audience to some expeditious resolutions, he answered, ‘*La nostra tardanza non ci [h]a mai pregiudicato*’; so del Vasto took his leave.”

P. 250. 28th.—“Went to the Co[untess] Ad[elaide’s], where the German Ambassador, after having searched [for] me all over the town, came to desire I would write to Mr. Stepney, to incline him to press the Court at Vienna upon a matter he communicated to me, and upon which he had discoursed at large that very day with the A[m]bassador of V[enice]. The German Ambassador thought the Court of Vienna ought to conclude whilst the others were exasperated, and not lose time and let their courage cool.”

P. 252. Aug. 3rd.—“I discovered by the [German] Ambassador’s discourse that the reason why the Court of Vienna deferred the A[rch]d[uke’s] departure was in hopes that upon the arrival of our Fleet some revolution might happen at Naples or in Sicily, in which case they would send him this way.”

P. 254. 11th.—“There came an Italian gentleman to me; said he came from the Comte Lamberg; was going to Leghorn in order to go aboard the English Fleet, having a commission for captain from the Emperor in the designed descent. He desired my letter of recommendation to the Admiral. I excused myself as being a particular here and acting in no public character, [and] little known to the Admiral.”

“The Queen’s [of Poland?] serenade at Trinità di Monte” is mentioned two or three times.

P. 255. 16th.—“The German Ambassador . . . told [me] for certain the treaty with Savoy was concluded, and he knew the articles.”

18th.—“Yesterday I saw Sir Philip Sidney’s *Arcadia* in Italian; the translator says he translated from the French, and in his preface hints it had been turned into High Dutch, which shows in how many languages that romance was put.”

P. 256. 23rd.—“Went to Ab. Melchior, where there came in the Ambassadors of the Emperor and Venice, and I took soon my leave, but understand that at Vienna they desire to know whether the Venetian Ambassador made the late proposition with the knowledge of the Republic; in that case a proposal shall soon be made from the Emperor.”



P. 257. 27th.—“I visited the M[arquis] Guarini, by whom I think I discovered that the Elec[tor] of Hanover would gladly command the Army in Flanders. . . . The G[erman] Ambassador . . . told me upon his discourse with [the] Venetian he found him more cool and uncertain than formerly, but said he would write. The Ambassador gave me notice that at the Countess Ad[elaide's] spies were put to know what I said; but that little concerns me, for I have nothing to do here, nor will have nothing to do either here or elsewhere, and should be glad such good spies were put about me as might discover that I have no business; for if I would engage in business, I might have a post that would become me better than than being a little agent or spy here at this wretched Court, which may be esteemed by those who take him [the Pope] to [be] God's vicegerent, but by us is not esteemed more than a D[uke] of Parma.”

P. 258. 29th.—“I received the melancholy news of my g[rand]father's<sup>o</sup> death, who died at Dean† the 15th of July, o.s. I went immediately and acquainted the present Earl of Cardigan with it; went with him and his brother to Ripa Grande. They set me at home, whence I stirred not out, being not well; the apothecary gave me a glister.”

30th.—“Saw F[ather] Mansfeild, and afterwards Mr. Cuffaud, who was of opinion less the [than?] 1,200 for Lord Cardigan, and 300 for his brother, would not be a proper yearly maintenance. I dined alone; visited Lord Quarendon, who was ill; walked with Lord Cardigan and [his] brother in Villa Montalta; went to the Co[untess] Ad[elaide's], and home at 3 [Italian time].

31st.—“Visited Lord Qua[rendon], who told me that two Germans had both told him that the M[arquis] Guerini said he was here on business from the Court of Hanover.”

Sept. 1st.—“I received a letter from Mr. Trelawny that he was carried to the new prison for debt; I sent Leary to him.”

P. 259. 3rd.—“My Lord Qua[rendon] sent to me to come to him; he told me how busy the priests, and especially [the] F[ather] Rector, had been about him. I found him well inclined to resist their tentatives, and encouraged him in his good disposition.”

Duel between the young Marq[uis] Santa Croce and one Gavotti.

P. 260. 6th.—“I was visited by F. Rector. It blew a great storm of wind at the north, which may be bad for our Fleet; we hope it may end the hot weather.” References to the Inquisition.

P. 261. 13th.—“Yesterday Abbate Scarlatto died, they say heart-broken, his pension of a thousand crowns a year from England failing with the death of King William, and another from the Emperor upon this breach with Bavaria, whose minister he was formerly in England, and now here at Rome.”

16th.—“Was visited by Lord Card[igan], his brother, and Mr. Rigby, lately come to Rome.”

\* Robert Brudenell, Earl of Cardigan, 1664-1703; succeeded by his grandson, George Brudenell.

† Deene, co. Northampton.

P. 262. 20th.—“I bought three pictures of Sal[vator] Rosa, and one of Luca Giordan. . . . I saw two English gentlemen; one of them they say is named Beckley, who goes to the German Ambassador’s, but converses with no English. I did not speak to them.”

22nd.—“I was told the Elec[tor] of Brand[enburg] would turn Papist, [and] join with the King of Sweden in order to be King of Poland; which I believe not a word of.”

23rd.—“After I was in bed I was wakened, and told William, my English footman, had killed Domenico, an Italian footman, in an *osteria*. Will[iam] presently fled, I sending him money to carry him to Leghorn.”

P. 263. 24th.—“This morning I sent Leary to have the poor dead fellow buried, [and] to the Ab. Marchese to advise; he carried Leary to his brother-in-law, and I hope no further trouble will come of the matter. Thomas, as present, is to be examined by the Judge about 20 a clock.”

P. 265. Oct. 3rd.—“I had letters from Sir L. Blackwell and Mr. Wheley that our Fleet arrived at Leghorn the 30th Sept. I understand they want not only water but provisions. . . . Saw a little Spanish friar, who desired my letter to protect him from being taken in his voyage by sea from hence to Spain, which I refused him.”

4th.—“Visited the German Ambassador, who the same night after midnight went post for Leghorn; he told me our King of Spain had prepared a present of a very rich sword for the Duke of Marlborough. This day I had letters from Mr. Stepney, by which I find he is convinced, and I am too, that I at the desire of Co[mte] Lamberg writing to him upon the proposition made by the Venetian Ambassador, his answer to me was taken out of Consul Broughton’s packet by the Government of Venice. It is certain it never came to my hands; and by this means that matter may have come to the knowledge of some who should not have known [it], not by my fault, who acted no otherwise in it than as Co[mte] Lamberg himself desired me. I am glad this justification is come to me, because at present I think he suspects I blabbed it where I should not, though I protest before God I never opened my lips of it to anybody living, nor writ it to any but Mr. Stepney, as he requested me to do.”

P. 268. 15th.—“Last post brought the news that the French had secured the Savoy troops in their service, so that it is concluded that Prince is declared for the Emperor. . . . I heard that the Abbate Melani has been dead about twenty days; he was Resident for the Elec[tor] of Hanover. It is worth remark that that Prince keeps a minister in the Court of Rome; there are now many pretenders to that employment. Melany (*sic*) was highly partial to the French.”

17th.—“Received a letter from Sir C. Shovel, who mentions his orders to repossess the Straits before the end of this month, and the Dutch to be at home by the 20th Nov., o.s. He says that, landing for water at Alatea, in the kingdom of Valencia, in Spain, he was so well received that several of the magistrates, clergy,

and gentry came on board him; told him, if the Governor tried to molest him, they would send him his head; and declared that in the kingdom of Valencia they believed there were non [not?] 100 men well affected to Philip 5th. I dined alone; went to see C. Lamberg, who arrived from Leghorn yesterday. He seemed perfectly satisfied with the Admiral's reasons for not staying longer in these seas. He said the Dutch and English do not agree over well, and the first had showed particular resentment to Sir L. Blackwell. . . . I visited [the] M[arquis] Huntley at the Monte d'oro."

P. 269. 18th.—“This evening the D[uke] of Norfolk and [his] brother came to Rome; I did not see them.”

19th.—“I went with H. G.,<sup>o</sup> and met Lord Card[igan], his brother, and Governor at the Vatican Library . . . . As we came back, G. confessed himself so alarmed with the In[quisition?] that he was desirous I would try if I could get him a chair to teach *jus civile* in Holland, retaining his own religion. I dined at the Co[untess] Ad[elaide's]. I went to the D[uke] of Norfolk's, but he was not at home. Letters from Leghorn advised that our Fleet sailed from thence the 13th October, s.n. I saw a letter from the Great Duke to Sir Clow. Shovel, where he gave him the title of Excellence.”

P. 270. 23rd.—“Went to the Co[untess] Ad[elaide's]; she told me she had something like a proposal of marriage† from Jean Anto. St. Piere, by means of the Ma[rquis] Otieri. I advised her, as a friend, not to decline it. I dined at home at the Ave Maria, and was told there had been a quarrel between my steward and butler, in which the first was in the wrong.”

24th.—“Saw only Sig. Gregorio, who treated the *acomodement* between my two servants. . . . It was confidently reported, when the D[uke] of Bed[ford] was here at Rome, that he made his recantation to Colredo, a Cardinal, esteemed of great piety, lives in a palace which joins to the Chiesa Nuova, and lives and eats in community with those Fathers of the Oratory.”

P. 272. 29th.—“Found Mr. Cuffaud‡ at home, who complained of both his pupils' [Lord Cardigan and Mr. Brudenell] hours, and of Mr. Bru[denell's] carriage. I dined alone; went to the Co[untess] Ad[elaide's], where I found an English or Irish Capucin, who had run from his convent in France. She had sent for Lord Card[igan], who went with me to the Duke of Norfolk's. Lord Car[digan] recommended the friar's case to the Duke, to recommend to Monsignor Caprara.”

P. 277. Nov. 8th.—“Examined my china which came from Lord Halifax.”

P. 277. 22nd.—“Called at the villa of the English Jesuits, where my Lords Huntley and Cardigan were a-shooting. The Jes[uits] who were there for diversion invited me to dinner. I excused it, and dined at home alone.”

\* Or A. G.?

† She had been married before; her daughter is mentioned previously in the Diary.

‡ Cuffauld, pp. 278 and 285.



P. 278. 23rd.—“Mr. Stepney writes me word that our King of Spain has given the Duke of Marlborough a sword worth 30,000 florins, and, to make it more valuable, gave it him from his own side.”

27th.—“Visited Comt[e] Lamberg, who told me he had had notice that Sir La. Bla[ckwell] had advised Card. Jan[sen] of all that had passed when he interpreted between the Admiral and the Ambassador, but that he was convinced the calumny was false, because they could not relate the true word (*sic*) that passed in the conversation. He said he believed the Fr[ench] would endeavour to set a-foot a treaty of peace here at Rome this winter.”

P. 280. Dec. 2nd.—“I understand that about the 9th of the last month the Duke of Norfolk kissed the Pope’s foot, having received, as they say, all the honours paid to dukes and peers of France or grandees of Spain; he went with hat and sword. I hear [the] M[arquis] Huntley did the same, the same day.”

P. 283. 11th.—“I went to wait on the M. Huntley, who designed to leave Rome tomorrow or next day. . . . [The] M. Huntley told me, when he waited on the [Pope] yesterday to take his leave, as well as at his first coming, he was admitted to his presence with his sword; which shows Lord Tavistock’s error, to allow himself to have his sword taken from him when he went to audience.”

14th.—“I went to be present at a consult about Lord Card[igan], where was the Pope’s doctor, Gatucci, and Collegiano, the G. Duke’s famous surgeon for the stone. They all agreed it was gravel, or as they say *calcoli*, at best; they ordered him to be blooded, to drink the waters of Lucca, and bathe every other night; they agreed, did the season permit, that the baths of Lucca were good for him. I went to the Co[untess] Ad[elaide], who is ill also of the gravel.”

P. 285. 21st.—“A Franciscan, a Hollander, desired me to send a medal of the A[rch]duke [to] the Queen in England, which I excused.”

P. 286. 30th.—“The Prince Carpegne (*sic*) told me the Malta Ambassador, who lives at Casa Sachetti, had declared that no English should come to his house, being enemies to France and Spain; and the Resident of Spain had sent to the Princess Carp[egna] that she would excuse his not coming to her as usual, since she received English.”

P. 287. 1704, Jan. 3rd.—“This morning, calling on F.F. [Fathers] Mansfeld and Powel, we went to the Library of the Augustines, where we were showed a book printed in 1472 that speaks of the invention of bombs. We saw there another book called ‘*Prodigiorum et Ostentorum Chronicon*,’ printed at Basle in 1557, which says: ‘Anno 1536, in Hispaniæ quodam op[er]ido, die Februarij mensis septimo, circùm horam noctis secundam, ut in aliis Finzelius recitat, visi sunt cælo acquoso ac nubilo duo adolescentes armati gladijs congregientes, quorum unus habuit in læva manu Parmam aquilâ insignitam, cum inscriptione *Regnabo*, alter verò scutum prolungum cum inscriptione *Regnavi*.’”

Verùm, cum monomachiam instituissent, Aquilam habens, prostrato hoste, victor demùm evasit.' ”

P. 289. 13th.—“ My Lord Huntingdon . . . came to town tonight.”

P. 290. 18th.—“ I was informed this evening that the Elec[tor] of Hanover has sent another agent here to Rome, the Baron Scarlatti's nephew, placed page in that Court by the late Abbot Scarlatti. Besides the surprise that he should think an agent necessary for a Pro[testant] Elec[tor] in the Court of Rome, I wonder he should send one of the family of Scarlatti at this time, when they are so entirely devoted to the interest of Bavaria.”

20th.—“ Was visited by Doctor Timone, brother to the English interpreter at Constantinople.”

P. 291. 22nd.—“ I saw Mr. ———, who is making two large porphyry pots for our Queen. . . . Monsignor Bonaventura told the Princess Carp[egna] yesterday that the King of France had discovered that the Duke of Savoy, whilst he was in league with him, had fomented and supported the Cevenols [Cevennois], at which both the King and the Pope are highly exasperated, and it is designed that the fort (*sic*) of the war shall be made the next year in Piedmont.”

24th.—“ Mr. Cuffauld came and told [me] Lady Mid[dleton?] had in a letter to him presented her service to me; that she did not write, for fear it might not be welcome. I desired my service might be returned to her; that I was glad to hear she was well, but desired to be excused in the present circumstances from corresponding by letters. . . . Was visited by Sir F[rancis] Hungat.”

P. 292. 26th.—“ Was visited by Mr. Raddcliff, impatient to know the news about the conspiracy, and the D[uke] of Ber[wick's] secretary [being] taken.”

P. 293. Feb. 2nd.—“ Went . . . to Lord Cardigan's, who gave a music and a great supper to all the English after midnight; home at ten [Italian time].”

4th.—“ I went to a collation at the Jesuits' Villa, given by the English Jesuits. There were present Lord Hunt[ingdon], Card[igan], Qua[rendon], Mr. Mont[agu], Brudenel, Rigby, &c.”

P. 294. 9th.—“ I visited the Comte Lagnase; he complained that the King of Poland had been ill used by Denmark and Brandebourg. The first had soon made his peace, which when the other saw, he did not only not enter upon the war, but detained the provisions and magazines [which] had been made in his country, though it was in concert and league with them that the war was begun. He complained also that the Pope should send a Dominican friar to compliment the King of Swede[n], an heretic, and encourage him to continue the war against the King of Poland, a convert.”

13th.—“ Dined at Lord Hunt[ingdon's] with Lord Qua[rendon], Card[igan], &c.; played there at whisk all day.”

P. 295. 15th.—“ When the Duke of Savoy began with (*sic*) the war with France, he no treaty established neither with the

Emperor, England, nor Holland. He thought he had had one with the Emperor, but at Vienna they altered all [that] was concluded between his R.H. and Aversperg. They are now making one which it is hoped may succeed."

References to the Duke of Modena's visit to Rome.

P. 297. 23rd.—"This morning died Cardinal Norris, famous for learning. He had been an Augustine Friar, born in the Venetian State, but pretended he came out of England. A prelate of a good deal of wit said he was sorry for his death, but it was convenient in this respect, that now one might say boldly the whole College of Cardinals were ignorant; before, one was put to the trouble to except Norrice" (*sic*).

Young Mr. How and his Governor, Mr. Bloome, Mr. Cotton and his Governor, &c.

P. 300. March 11th.—"I walked in Villa Giustiniani. . . . As we walked in his garden, there joined us an abbot and another we neither knew, but proved to be the Baron Scarlatti's nephew, who calls himself the Minister of Hanover; we gave him so cold a reception he soon parted from us."

The baptism of three converted Jews, &c.

P. 301. 13th.—"Sig. P. Falconieri's *valet de chambre* brought me the draft he had corrected for Whitehall, and one for a house for me. Two or three days ago his master kindly remembered me, and ordered him to put them in my hands; he was then near expiring, and he died this 13th of March, about 24 hours, Italian."

14th.—"I looked into [a] convent called St. Eusebio near St[a]. Maria Maggior, and found the Abbot, an old Bolognese, called Guicciardin, very civil; he showed me the convent, which is of Celestin monks. He had been in England 25 years since, and saluted King Charles II."

15th.—"Was visited by the Duke of N[orfolk], who said he believed he was refused [permission?] to go to Naples, because he had visited the Emp[eror's] Ambassador at Leghorn, and gone aboard the Eng[lish] Fleet."

P. 303. 25th.—"Was visited by F. Mansfeld, no more Rector."

27th.—"Called at the Duke of Norfolk's, but there was Cardinal Sacripanti."

30th.—"The Duke of Norfolk came to take his leave of me, but coming just as the German Ambassador sent to know if he might see me, he would not come up. . . . The Ambassador, when he was here this morning, told me that when the King of Spain was at the Hague, the ministers of England and Holland endeavoured to get him to promise that our merchants in Spain and his other dominions might have some more liberty in the exercising their religion. The King answered that any promise of that nature, if known, would be so prejudicial to his interest in Spain that he thought it more serviceable for them that he remained in silence on those subjects. The Ambassador praised the artifice and quickness of the answer, but I doubt it shows but too clearly that, let us do what we will for the interest of these Popish princes, they at the bottom intend nothing but our ruin."



P. 304. 31st.—“Sat to a German painter to have a copy of my picture retouched for Comte Mattei. . . . Was visited by the Duke of Norfolk and [his] brother, who tomorrow leave Rome.”

April 1st.—“I was visited by F[ather] Poscut, the new Rector of the English Jes[uits].”

P. 305. 5th.—“Prior Vahini,<sup>o</sup> who has been these last two years General of the Galleys at Maltha, is lately arrived at Rome; but, before he left Maltha, having some misunderstanding with the Inquisitor, Monsignor Spinola, who, according to the custom there, is Nuncio likewise, he purposely neglected to visit him when he left the Island. When he came to Rome, he waited on the Pope, and was well received; but the Inquisitor's letter of complaint coming the day after, it was brought into the Congregation of the H[oly] Office, and the Prior is ordered to depart Rome is [in] six days, and be at Maltha in three months, and there pay the visit to the Inquisitor.”

P. 306. 7th.—“The P[rincess] Carp[egna] sent to me to come to the Co[untess] Ad[elaide]; she was in concern because the P[rior] Vahini was by the Pope's order obliged this evening to go to Naples, in order to go to Maltha.”

9th.—“Visited F[ather] Poscut, the new Rector of the English Jesuits.”

10th.—“I went to the German Ambassador, to get him to own Mr. Montagu's statues, which he readily promised.”

La M[arquise] de Rich[e]lieu, the Marquis Paleoti, the Constable, &c.

P. 307. 13th.—“The M[arquise] de Rich[e]lieu, who had been at Vienna, says the Elec[tor] of Bavaria was angry with the M[arquis] de Villars, because he had proposed several opportunities of beating P[rince] Louis of Baden, which the other neglected; when the truth was, Villars had orders not to beat Baden, who takes money and is in a right understanding with the K[ing] of F[rance]. I believe this was the report at Vienna; the truth time must clear.”

15th.—“I saw Mr. Cuffauld, and afterwards Mr. Mont[agu] and [Mr.] Gaugain, who sealed their pictures. I desired they might be sent when I sent mine.”

P. 308. 18th.—“Visited Ab. Melchior; I find the Comte Lamberg and he are not well together. He excused himself that he did not come to visit me, saying he knew not what pretence the Inquisition might take to persecute him in case he sought the conversation of heretics, but that I was very free to come to him, for that they could not object to him for that. I met there in the garden with Monsignor Falconieri and Priuli. The first told me that Sig. P. Falconieri, some days before his death, had said he owed his death to the too much application upon the draft on (*sic*) Whitehall.”

P. 309. 22nd.—“Went abroad; met Lord Cardigan, who was concerned that the Queen of Poland should take ill something

\* Vahini is mentioned several times before in the Journal.

he, young Cavalieri, and Teodoli had said to her footmen. I doubt they had more reason to complain of her Majesty's equipage and their insolence; however, they designed to go and ask her pardon. We visited Mr. How; walked all in Villa Medici."

23rd.—"Visited Lord Cardigan and Mr. Hales."

24th.—"I saw F[ather] Mansfeld, who desired me to get him a pass from the German Ambassador to Holland. . . . I received the passport."

26th.—"Was visited by F[ather] Forbas. A youth desired to speak with me, who said he came from Fat[her] Sorba, or some such name, and pretended to have it from Dom. Carlo Albani, that the Cardinal Jansen had had an audience of the Pope, to press him to interpose his credit to incline the Emperor to a Peace. The Pope excused himself upon his being incapable to do much in regard he was esteemed so much a Frenchman; and, besides that, the matter depended not upon the Emperor, but that the English and Dutch would oblige the Emperor to continue the war till France were depressed. The Cardinal desired the Pope to interpose his authority at Vienna, and leave the Dutch and English to his master, who was inclined to give them either Flanders or a reasonable barrier there, and also the W[est] Indys, which they desired above all things; that he would take Lorain, Naples, and Sicily, give Milan to the D[uke] of Lorain, and, in short, dismember the monarchy of Spain in a most notable manner. Who this youth is, or by what authority he speaks, I know not, but I never saw anybody so young, and so meanly dressed, speak with more sense and nobleness than this young man did, who seemed not to be 18 years old.\* He desired me to give notice of these particulars to our English ministers abroad, that they might inform the grandees of Spain how their monarchy is offered to be divided; but I, having no better authority than this, answered civilly, but resolve not to meddle in the matter."

P. 311. 28th.—"I settled the account this morning with the goldsmith for my plate."

29th.—"Went . . . to the German Ambassador's, who showed me a letter of Charles the 3rd [of Spain] to employ him as his Ambassador here at Rome. He confirmed to me all that the youth told me on Saturday of the conversation between the Pope and Cardinal Jansen."

30th.—"This morning a Spaniard came to me, recommended by Sig. Adriano, to teach me Spanish."

P. 312. May 6th.—"I visited Mr. How, and, at Co[m]te Mattei's request, told him, in case our Queen were disposed to know what passed in this Court, she could employ nobody more diligent and faithful than the Comte, who, for a small pension would serve her well; that I was sensible it was not without objection, and could not be done by way of public character, to

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\* The youth afterwards stated that his father was an Englishman (p. 314), and that his name was Counter (p. 318).

receive a grant which, to the Court of Rome, was penal by our law; but it might be done in the way of an intelligencer or spy, without any character, in case her Majesty and Ministry judged it of use."

P. 313. 11th.—"One Berkly, a Swede, but [who] pretends to be of Scotch extraction, tells me that an English gentleman, whom I have seen here above a year, though he never came near any English, is run into extravagance. He says his true name is Williamson, though he goes by the name of Davenport. He desires me to take care he be not ruined, and to ship him off for Leghorn, where Mr. Fuller, a merchant, has private orders from his friends to furnish him with money. I sent Mr. Leary to discourse Mr. Brown upon this particular; Mr. Jervaise was with me. Leary tells me this man's name is Latwood; that Mr. Montagu knew him a merchant at Constantinople, but he desired to be concealed. Mr. Brown thinking him a little distracted, I have sent him to persuade him to let blood and take physic, and and then go for Leghorn and England." There are several other references to this "madman."

P. 315. 20th.—"Leary came to me, and I perceived was inclined to go for England, and, as his health was bad, desirous to go through France. I bid him try among his priests to get a pass; when obtained, I would write to Mr. Stanhope to him his (*sic*) to go from France to Holland, he engaging his word to me no (*sic*) carry no letters nor messages prejudicial to her Majesty's Government."

Witchcraft at Leghorn; pp. 318, 320.

P. 320. June 4th.—"By this post we had an account that the white staves were taken from the Earl of Jersey and Sir Ed. Seymour, and that my Lord Nottingham had offered to resign the seals, but her Majesty had refused to take them, giving him time to consider."

6th.—"By letters from Sir L. Bla[ckwell] he assures me the Emperor's army at Ostiglia is in such want of money that the commander dispatched an officer to borrow 600 pistoles, which he lent him last week."

P. 321. 11th.—"Two English seamen came to beg of me; I told them I would give them nothing if they stayed idling here at Rome, but if they would go to Leghorn, I would put them aboard a felucca, and pay their passage thither. They seemed content, and I ordered Goodere and Venables to talk with Dom. Rizzi, to agree with some boat going to Leghorn."

P. 322. 15th.—"Received news from Sir L. Blackwell that our Fleet arrived before Barcelone the 27th of May. . . . Came to the Co[un]tess Adelaïd[e]'s,<sup>o</sup> and home after 4."

P. 323. 18th.—"Received three packets from England, with the certainty that Lord Not[tingham] had resigned the Seals that Lord Kent was made Chamberlain, and Mr. Mansel Controller.

\* Adelaïde in full p. 326.



19th.—“M. de Rich[e]lieu . . . told me she heard P[rince] Eugene was to join Lord Marlborough’s army, and gave me a letter to send to that Prince. I replied I had no such information, but at her request took the letter to send in case it were so.”

20th.—“Mr. Cuffauld came to tell me some words had passed between Prince Carp[egna] and my Lord Card[igan]. . . . [The] M[arquis] Ottieri came to me; told me Lord Card[igan], by the report of those present, had grossly abused the Princess Carpegne (*sic*) in substance, though not in plain words, telling her she cheated; that what he said to her was public, and might excuse the Prince if he answered something warm to my Lord.” . . . .

P. 327. 27th.—“Consul Kirke’s letter of the 21st June says the Duke of Norfolk embarked that day at Genoa upon a Genuese galley, and was to be landed at Toulon.”

P. 328. 30th.—“Ab. Gravini told me the man who had copied my Italian translation of Lucretius, having scruple, had been at confession, and by advice of the confessor gone to the Inquisition, and had named not only me, but Ab. Stuffa and Gravini, who had helped me to the book and copyist.”

P. 329. July 4th.—“Mr. Hill writes me word our Fleet under Sir G. Rooke had seen the French Fleet, but both continued their course.”

P. 330. 6th.—“Went to the Co[untess] Ad[elaide’s], who was like to die in the night, by the mistake of a physician or apothecary in a prescription of opium. Called at Prior Vahini’s, who had liberty two days since to return, but he was not at home.”

“P. 332. 17th.—“Yesterday by the post I had the news of the death of Mrs. Stonor, my nephew’s wife.”

P. 333. 18th.—“Co[mte] Mattei tells me that they have here described the Duke of Marlborough as such a barbarian and cruel man as has not been heard of since the time of the Hunns, and I suppose with whiskers like a Tamberlan. God knows how different this is from his character and person.”

P. 334. 21st.—“Was visited by F[ather] Sorba, and it is observable how violent the whole Order is; he was pleased above measure to hear that the Duke of Marl[borough] had put all to the sword in Donavert.”

P. 335. 23rd.—“The Co[untess] Ad[elaide] . . . told me the reason of her some time since desiring Lord C[ardigan] to come not so frequently to her house was that B[ishop] E[llis] had been twice with the Pope to complain as if she designed to trapann him into a match. I have already observed how great a liar this prelate is, and here he show[s] his malice. . . . We have by this post the confirmation of the victory P[rince] L[ewis] of Baden] and the Duke of Marlborough have had near Donavert.”

P. 336. 24th.—“The German Ambassador sent his gentleman of the horse to tell me that in the coffee-house over against his palace the night before had happened a quarrel between Mr. Gordan (*sic*) and Jervaise; that he was so dissatisfied with the

assembly there that he would put down the coffee-house, but only it bearing the name of the English Coffee-house, he would not do it without my consent. I told him his Excellency might do as he pleased; that [neither] I, who never went there, nor I believed none of the nation, would take it amiss, since it was not otherwise called English than that some English used to go there.

“I was visited by the M[arquis] Ottieri, who told me at the Palace they were much alarmed that the Eng[lish] and Dutch Ministers at Vienna had offered, upon the late business at Ferrara,<sup>o</sup> that their masters should chastise the treachery on the Pope, if the Emperor would permit. They heard Prince Eugene was to come into Italy, and the Duke of Marlborough, with 15,000 English and Dutch. They were comforted at this Court that Verceil was taken, and with the hopes that the Duke of Savoy would make his peace with France.

“I went to the Imp[erial] Ambassador to confirm what I had said about the coffee-house. He told me that some months since sending (*sic*) to the Pope in favour of the Duke of Savoy, the Pope had answered he wondered the Emperor would interest himself for one who more than ever was treating with France; that he had acquainted the Duke of Savoy with what the Pope had said, who, making his just complaints to the Pope upon so hard an expression, the Pope answered he said it only in private discourse, and knew it only from public report and the *foglietti*.”

P. 338. 28th.—“Mr. How told me that Jervaise in his late combat was so frightened that he fell into [a] swound, and his [How's] Governor found him so; that at the coffee [-house] all say none but Gordon was upon him, though he says three or four; the rest came to part them. At the request of somebody the Ambassador has not put down the coffee[-house], but sends every night some of his bravos to make their rounds and keep good order there, which has frightened away the French and Spaniards.”

P. 339. 29th.—“Was visited by Mr. Burk; walked in V[illa] Borghese; went to the Co[untess] Ad[elaide's], and home after one. She supped with the Canonico, her uncle.”

30th.—“I went this morning to the bathing-house; they took off my hair with laying a stinking stuff upon it, of a colour between black and blue, or a leaden colour; it is composed of *calcia viva*, or lime, and *orpimento*, in English orpiment. They let it lay upon me about a quarter of an hour, and then took the stuff off with their finger, and the hair came away with it without pain. They scour the body with a sort of flour or powder, and afterwards with a lather; then you go into the bath; and last they wash you in another lather, and put you to bed. I gave half a pistole. I dined at home alone. One may observe they advised me not to take off the hair on my breast, as not wholesome, nor did I do it. This stinking stuff must be let lie on more or less time according to the strength it is made of; the lime burns the hair, and the orpiment takes it off. This orpiment they

\* Referred to several times before.

told me was found in the copper mines, and used by painters; Jervaise is now here; he says, only by ill painters. I took the air alone; went to the Co[untess] Ad[elaide's], and home before 4. Orpiment is a kind of poison; the stuff laid upon you is called *mardocchio*."

P. 340. Aug. 1st.—"The [German] Ambassador showed me a certain project for the D[uke] of M[arlborough] to finish this camp[aign] in Italy, which I believe might put an end to the war if it were practicable, but it depends on too many things to make it a thing one can promise oneself; and the first is, that Bavaria be immediately reduced, or agreed with; the last may be done in a few hours; the first will always take more time than is consistent with this project, besides divers other objections. . . .

"Count Lamberg [the German Ambassador] told me there was a League in project between the Pope, [the] Venetians, Florence, Genoa, &c., to exclude all foreign troops out of Italy, which I count a League for the French. This Venice Ambassador was zealous for it, which shows him as double-hearted as ever I believed. Erizzi and the Ambassador expected here oppose it."

P. 342. 4th.—"Comte Mattei was with me, who says that a year ago I was so ill in the opinion of the Pope that it was thought a crime to go near me; now that they fear the D[uke] of Marl[borough] and his red-coats should come into Italy, his Holiness does nothing but commend me. The Princess Carp[egna] told me last night that Mons. Bonaventura said mighty things the Pope had spoke in my praise, and that I had moderated the business in Ferrara. For my part, I have neither moderated nor exasperated, nor indeed meddled in the matter."

5th.—"This morning I began to take Nocera waters."

P. 343. 6th.—"Went to the Co[untess] Ad[elaide's], where Ab. Stuffa told me that after our Fleet had been the last year at Leghorn, there was carried to the mint 160,000 crowns of English money."

P. 344. 8th.—"I saw Cont[e] Mattei, and desired him to speak [to] the German Ambassador about Mr. Serle's niece, representing to him the ill consequence such a proceeding (*sic*) might be to the Cath[olics] in England."

9th.—"Saw Mr. Cuffauld, and Mr. Hales, who goes tomorrow to Leghorn, Genua, and Constantinople; he told me an odd story how Mr. Macky had been poisoned."

P. 345. 10th.—"Co[mte] Lamberg told me he would press that Mr. Serle should have all imaginable liberty to speak to his niece, and that she should be taken out of the convent, and declare to him, herself, her mind."

12th.—"I dined at the Co[untess] Ad[elaide's], going first to Giu. Chiari, to see Mr. Montagu's two pictures, one the Apollo and Muses, the other K[ing] Midas. I observed his copy of the Ascension, and believed it done by some scholar of Rafael; it is the best I ever saw, and the two prophets, Moses and Elias, are otherwise clothed than in the original. . . . I hope the D[uke] of Mole's project to bring an army into Italy is no great secret, for the Princess Carp[egna] told me Monsignor Caunitz had told it her today."



P. 346. 13th.—“Saw . . . an architect who was designing a house for my Lord Cardigan.”

14th.—“My Lord Cardigan is much nettled at a letter Lord Dun. writ him upon his conduct and loss of time at Rome; he was with me about it. I pacified him all I could. I dined at home alone. Saw Mr. Cuffauld. Goodere tells me the coffee-house over against the German Ambassador’s is put down by order from the Pope, and the man (*sic*) told him that the Government said the reason was because Mr. Gordon, in the quarrel with Jervaise, had called our Queen a whore; a great nicety of his Holiness, and the fact is not true, for Gordon said no such thing; and if he did, the Pope more justly should punish him, who has a pension from him.”

15th.—“The M[arquis] Ottieri told us that the M[arquis] Maldachini had a letter from the Nuncio at Paris, which says C[omte] Toulouse has orders to fight our Fleet, *coûte qui coûte*.”

P. 347. 18th.—“I put the letters to the design for Whitehall, assisted by a young architect.”

P. 348. 21st.—“I signed legacies to three several people, endorsed on the back of my will, and [for] better security I made, signed, and sealed an instrument in paper to the same effect, both witnessed by Mr. Cuffauld, Mr. Brown, the tailor, Matia — and Thomas Venables, my servants. . . . This day I sign the addition to my will, and do entreat my heir to make it good, though it should anyways be defective in the nicety of law.”

Account of a “serenade” at Rome in honour of the birth of the Duke of Britany.

P. 351. 26th.—“I saw Lord Card[igan] and his stonecutter about his chimney-pieces. The German Ambassador sent a gentleman to give me the news the Ba[varians] and French were beaten by P[rince] Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough. . . . The battle happened the 13th of August.”

P. 353. Sept. 3rd.—“Mr. Stepney writes to me that the Duke of Marlborough sends him word he had above 12,000 prisoners in this battle, and taken since. The Duke’s letter was three days after the fight, Aug. 16th. A greater victory has not been gained in these last ages.”

P. 354. 6th.—“Mr. Rigby left Rome this night.”

7th.—“The Princess Carp[egna], talking this evening to me of the Peace, said that the Père Chartreux, an emissary of Cardinal Jansen, said the agreement was easy with our Queen, giving her to reign for her life, and that the P[rince] of W[ales] should reign after her. She asked my opinion. I told her I thought the nation would never bear that, and that any Minister who should treat such a Peace would lose his head.”

P. 355. 11th.—“F[ather] Forbas was here to persuade me to incline my Lord Card[igan] to go to the Pope. I told him I thought my Lord ought to receive those treatments [which] were due to his quality, which if refused, it was the Pope refused to see him, not he the Pope. He hinted it would be believed that I hindered him, which I care little if it be.”

P. 356. 12th.—“Went to the Co[untess] Ad[elaide's], where finding Conte Mattei, I desired him to tell the Ambassador what Mr. Hill writ me—that in letters intercepted from the G[reat] Prior to his brother, it was discovered the Pope had made a treaty with the Fr[ench], and they endeavoured to bring the Venetians into it.”

13th.—“Conte Lamberg sent me the copies of certain intercepted letters of Cardinal Jansen and the G[reat] Prior Vandom [Vendôme], by which it is apparent the Pope is in a treaty with the French, and they both press the Venetians to come into it. The design is to hinder the Germans returning into Italy. The Venetians hearken, but they do not conclude. But it is plain Morosini, the Ambassador here, is not so well disposed to our League as Conte Lamberg once believed.”

P. 357. 15th.—“I went to take my leave of Lord Card[igan], &c.; he went away this evening.”

18th.—“The Spa[nish] Ambassador pretended to have great news of a victory over us at sea.”

19th.—“The letters from Genua do not confirm the French victory by sea, but give hopes to the contrary. Abbé Villeneuve has this morning been throwing money to the people, and crying ‘Viva la Francia.’ They took the money, and, when they saw an end of the game, cried ‘Viva l’Imperatore.’”

P. 358. 20th.—“F[ather] Peters came to take his leave, being to go soon for Flanders.”

21st.—“Mr. Jervaise was with me, [and] signed his will in my presence, Goodere, Venables, and Tom Burford being witnesses. He gave it into my custody; in case of my death, to be delivered to Mr. Baldwyn, his uncle, at Shrewsbury.”

P. 359. 23rd.—“M. Ottieri sent me a copy of a letter from the N[uncio] in Spain to Card. Carpegn[a], I went to the M. Ottieri, to F[ather] Poscut, [and] to the German Ambassador, who told me that when the Secretary of Spain carried the news of their pretended victory to the Pope, he fell on his knees, and said the *Te Deum*, and immediately after told his nephew he knew it was not true.”

24th.—“I went this morning to see my Lord Card[igan's] chimney-pieces, all four, before they were packed up.”

25th.—“I went to see Mr. Boucher, lately arrived from England. . . . I went to V[illa] Mattei, where came the young M. B[u]on Giovanni; . . . his business was only to recommend his uncle the C[onte] C[arendini]\* to the Queen's protection—that she would interpose that the Emperor would give him the diploma designed him before his capture. He said his process was made; he was proved innocent, and several witnesses had confessed to have been suborned, and to have sworn falsely against him; and that without the last injustice he must be returned to his house without any punishment.”

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\* There are many subsequent references to proceedings against him, before the Inquisition. He was probably the person referred to previously as “the C. Car.,” on p. 763.

P. 360. 27th.—“I am told that M[*me.*] de Maintenon, writing to Card. Jansen upon the defeat at Hochstet, said they were so used to success that every little disadvantage seemed much to them. She called that little.”

P. 363. Oct. 10th.—“Received a letter from Sir L. Blackwell, to desire I would be g[od]father to the child his Lady expects. . . . Count Mattei was with me this morning, who told me the Duke of Savoy had declared to the Emperor’s Minister at Turin that, if not immediately succoured, he must think of his own preservation.” The Conte and Contesse Carendini, &c.

P. 365. 17th.—“Was visited by Mr. Seudamere, who arrived yesterday at Rome.”

P. 367. 28th.—“I visited Mr. Edwyn Turner, and [his] Governor.”

P. 369. Nov. 6th.—“Visited Mr. Downing, Car[r], and How.”

8th.—“I was visited by Mr. Carr and English. At the Co[*untess*] Ad[*elaide’s*] I found Comendator Jonas, a Venetian, who had been lately Ambassador from Maltha to Sicily. He said the Sicilian noblemen, knowing he had served the Emperor, discovered to him their affection to the House of Austria, and desired he would write to Vienna that something (*sic*) only the English Fleet might appear, and they would declare. He says the ports in that island are admirable, particularly I think Augusta, capacious enough for three royal fleets.”

9th.—“All the English gentlemen in town dined with me. We were 14 at table; after dinner Mr. Brown [*came?*]; the strong Englishman he did not shew.”

10th.—“I saw Dom. Rizzi, and Edwards the painter.”

P. 370. 13th.—“I was told Card[*inal*] Wolsey built not the house near St. Peter’s, formerly belonging to the Eng[*lish*] Amb[*assador*], but another, where Rondanini now lives at Pozzo delle Cornacchie, so called from the *cornacchie* [*rooks*], the Card[*inal’s*] arms.”

P. 371. 15th.—“P[*rior*] Vahini told me Malta was about 60 miles about, and so well fortified that it was worth the seeing. It affords great riches to the King of Spain, having corn, meat, and almost everything from his dominions, the island itself being very barren.”

P. 373. 19th.—“Mr. Macky came yesterday to Rome, and saw me this morning.”

21st.—“Went to the Co[*untess*] Ad[*elaide’s*], where Count Lagnase showed a copy of a letter of the Queen of Poland to Prince Alex., her son, very angry he had not accepted the Crown.”

P. 374. 22nd.—“This morning came above 40 Dutch seamen to my door; they had been prisoners at Naples. I gave them 8 giulios a man to go to Leghorn, that they might not here be debauched from serving their country, and from their religion.”

P. 375. 28th.—“I saw Mr. Brown and the strong man, who has a small wrist and small legs, but big arms and thighs. Mr. Seudamer, Turner Edwyn (*sic*), and Governors dined with me.”



P. 376. Dec. 2nd.—“I dined at P[rince] Carpegne’s, with Mons. Caunitz and the Co[untess] Ad[elaide]. We went to see the strong man; there is great art as well as strength in the lifting the board with his teeth, and breaking the rope.”

P. 377. 6th.—“I saw the boy that uses to come from Fa[ther] Sorba; he came to enquire if the news of Gibraltar were true.”

Mr. Boucher, Cole, Mr. Macky, Mr. Franklyn or Frankland, Robinson, Tucknell or Tufnaile, &c.

P. 379. 12th.—“I read today the Elec[tor] of Bav[aria’s] manifest against the Emperor. . . . I also read a memorial by the M. de Prie, Ambassador of Savoy at Vienna, in which he uses some harsh and improper expressions towards the Court of Vienna for their not succouring his master, and speaks not handsomely of England and Holland, saying they mind their private interest, and that of their trade; and so it must be expected they will neglect the war of Italy, and perhaps may have in view at the end of the war to content themselves with some agreement like that of the Treaty of Partition. I am apt to suspect it is not a true, but supposititious memorial; it was dated, I think, the 10th of Sept.”

P. 381. 23rd.—“Was visited by two young Carys, lately come from Lisbon, with an Irish Dominican, and an Irish priest, nephew to Sir James Butler the last. The Sp[aniards] last year entered Portugal, where they were,” &c.

P. 382. 25th.—“I received this evening the news that Mr. Brudenel had the small-pox at Venice.” Visit from Mr. Burk.

P. 385. 1705, Jan. 10th.—“Saw Sig. Bartholomeo, and the man [of whom] I bought two large pieces of [Salvator] Rosa for Lord Halifax.”

13th.—“Sig. Bart. came to copy my Portia of Guido.”

P. 386. 16th.—“Was visited by Mr. Scudmere, who told me he had seen Mons. Ventimiglia’s engine yesterday, which had raised a pillar of 1,000 pounds weight, he only using his little finger to help it.”

P. 387. 22nd.—“Mr. Carr was with me, and told me he thought he could procure a pass to go to Naples; that not only his curiosity but his health required it. I told him, in the last case, I could say nothing against it, and believed there was no danger. The greatest inconvenience appeared was what they might think in England, now that his brother was in the Ministry. He told me the Spa[nish] Ambassador said that as he was a Scotchman he would grant it, but to no Englishman; which shows the hopes they flatter themselves with from Scotland.”

24th.—“Saw Mr. English, who goes with Mr. Carr tomorrow to Naples.”

P. 389. 31st.—“I spoke with Sig. Bartolomeo and others, and bought four pictures of Rosa for Lord Hal[ifax] and myself.”

P. 390. Feb. 6th.—“Visited the two Carys and the Roman seminary Mr. Tufnail.”

7th.—“Toseano came to clean my teeth, and he being concerned in wagers, whether the French or we had had the victory at

sea, he told me Card. Jansen pretended there was an attestation from Copenhagen, declaring the French had the advantage. I know not why in Denmark they should be able to judge of that matter better than in other places, unless it be that I think I remember a Danish Admiral came to serve on board Sir G. Rooke as a volunteer, to gain experience, and perhaps it is he that presumes to make this decision."

P. 392. 14th.—"This evening the Q[ueen] D[owager] of Poland left room [Rome], Card. Sacripanti accompanying her as far as ———."

16th.—"The German Ambassador . . . told me the King Aug. of Poland was a little suspected at the Court of Venice to be treating with the French; that a courier of the Queen of Poland's had been stripped on the borders of Trent by his, the Ambassador's, order, and 70 letters taken about him for Monaco."

P. 393. 17th.—"One Lorenzo, a French gun-smith, came to offer to show me an invention he said might be useful at sea, of a certain gun."

P. 395. 24th.—"Visited Mr. Newport and [Mr.] Pulteney."

P. 396. March 2nd.—"I talked with a Maltese doctor, who pretends a secret to cure my bleeding; he seems an ignorant quack, with a few scraps of Latin."

4th.—"Was visited by Ab. Gubernatis, who brought me a letter from Mr. Hill."

P. 398. 10th.—"The Ab[bate] who sold me Roza's (*sic*) pictures, came to desire Roza might retouch and mend what faults were in them."

12th.—"I had the news [from Venice?] of Mr. Rowley's death."

13th.—"Co[m]te Ferrante of Naples came to see me. I had often refused to see him, but he said it was business of importance. He told me two English gentlemen had given money to a servant of Card. Jan[sen] for a pass to go to Naples, but if they went, they would be made prisoners; and that he was so told by one who gives those passports from the Sp[anish] Ambassador. He said he would send me the names of the gentlemen this afternoon. . . . Mr. Grey came to Rome this evening."

P. 400. 19th.—"Moineau was with me; he has finished my Lord and Lady Exeter's tomb; he says they are to give him 6,000 crowns for it, he furnishing the marble; so to be sure that is the most."

Mr. Farmer, Mr. Bacon, two [Mr.] Perrot's, [Mr.] Pulteney, Mr. de Grey, [Mr.] St. Clair, Mr. Iles or Eyles, Mr. Austin, &c.

P. 402. 26th.—"Sat to young David, the Duke of Bracciano's painter, for my picture."

P. 403. 31.—"Went to V[illa] Barberini, near Ripa, where I discoursed with a Mes. [Messinese],<sup>o</sup> who told me all the city desired nothing so much as to call in the English. He had some time before the peace of Nimeghen been in England,

\* See p. 794. Under 12th April he is called a "Sicilian."

to offer the Crown of Sicily to the D[uke] of Monmouth, which K[ing] Ch[arles] and the said Duke at first warmly embraced, but were afterwards changed, by reason of the turbulencies (?) of the Parliament, [and?] regard to the Spaniards, or perhaps to the French; these (*sic*) being of those Mes. who had revolted from Spain, and, finding France could not protect them, tried England. In short, they were drove out of England, being even refused passports; and, persecuted for this after in France, fled to Italy. He assures me that the Governor of the Castle of Messina and the Viceroy of Naples have orders from the Giunta in Spain to receive no French troops, though they should have an order for the same signed by the King of Spain and his Cab[inet] Council."

P. 405. April 8th.—"By a letter I received tonight from Mr. Macky, I find the D[uke] of Bu[ckingham] writes often to the old Electrice of Hanover, but send[s] his letters open to be read by young Davenant at Frankfort. They correspond in letters of wit, without giving titles or subscribing name[s]."

P. 407. 15th.—"Giu. Chiari and his brother came to retouch Mr. Montagu's two pictures."

16th.—"F[ather] Forbas was to see me, who says my Lord Melfort has been readmitted to the Courts of Versailles and St. German's; that he resides at Paris, executes no employment, but is called Duke of Melford (*sic*), for which title he had a patent when King James was in Ireland. . . . [Went] to see the *fascie* or clouts the Pope sends to the Duke of Britany by Monsignor Palavicini; . . . the mantle and cradle-cover &c. is [are] embroidered. . . . Part of these *fascie* were made for the p[retended] P[rince] of Wales, but never sent to him. . . . Mr. Frankland told me he heard that Mr. Macky had writ and sent characters of our Court to that of Hanover, and said Mr. Macky had owned something to that effect to him."

P. 410. 20th.—"Visited the Duchess of Aiguillon, who wept with the thoughts that she had little hopes of returning to England. I met her, the P.P. [Prince and Princess] Carp[egna], and Co[untess] Ad[elaide] at the Card. Arquin's villa, where the P[rince] Carp[egna] gave for a collation a pigeon pie."

21st.—"I was visited by Canonico Paleotti, Mr. Scudmore, [Mr.] Boucher, and [their] Governors. I dined at the Co[untess] Ad[elaide's]; visited Ab. Melchior; came home; was visited by an Aug[ustinian] Friar of the Popoli, and a great Imperialist. Went to the Co[untess] Ad[elaide's], where the Pr[incess] Carp[egna] and the D[uchess of] Aiguillon came in; the last recommended (*sic*) to send her word if there were any hopes she might return to England, and wept for fear. She desired I would speak to the D[uke] of Marlborough and Lord Montagu in her favour. I found by her she desired I would make her no more visits at home, for she found it might displease the Constable, and give jealousy to the Ministers of the two Crowns." The Duke of Britany, &c.

P. 411. 24.—"Went to the Co[untess] Ad[elaide's]; first in my whole life talked to her of 191081210 31 27."



26th.—“I designed this morning to have begun my journey, and my things were all packed up for that end, but I deferred it till tomorrow.”

P. 412. 27th.—“This morning about 12 I left Rome, and arrived at Narni about 2.”

He went by way of Terni, Spoleto, Foligno, the Apennines, Loretto (where he saw F. Mansel, an English Jesuit), Ancona, Sinegaglia, Fano, Pezaro, la Catolica, Rimini, Cesena, Ravenna, Mangiavacca, and Volana.

P. 415. May 3rd.—“I took a vessel, left Volana at 12, and arrived at Venice after 24. Lord Car[digan] was out of town, but [he] having left orders with Mr. Cufaude that I should be received at his house, I lay there that night. I took out of charity a German and [a] Neapolitan friar, to give them their passage; they were both zealous Austrians.”

Descriptions of architecture, pictures, sculpture, &c., in Venice.

P. 416. 5th.—“I was visited this morning by Mr. West, Williams, and Paul<sup>o</sup>; afterwards by Con[sul] Broughton. . . . We saw Pisani’s house, where my Lord Manchester had lived.”

P. 417. 6th.—“I was visited by Mr. Williams, West, Brown, and Bond.”

P. 418. 9th.—“I still kept my chamber with the gout; saw Mr. Williams, Cufaude, and Lord Erwyn [Irwin]; dined alone; saw Mr. Brudenel, the Consul, [and] my Lord Cardigan, who returned from the country, and seems resolved not yet to leave Venice.”

Mr. Scudemere and [his] Governor, [Mr.] Stahern, [Mr.] Farmer [and his] Governor, &c.

P. 420. 17th.—“This morning I left Venice. Mr. How and his Governor went with me in a large boat called *Borcello* to Padoa. Mr. West went the day before to provide. . . . We left Venice at 12, and arrived at 23; we lost much time by seeing these houses [upon the river].”

P. 422. 18th.—“Mr. How and Mr. Con[sul], and West and I went to see where my aunt Cath[e]rine Whetnal lies buried here [at Padua], who died July 1650; it is in St. Thomas of Canterbury’s, a church of the Oratorians; she has a very honourable and ample epitaph upon her gravestone, which lies in the middle of the church, composed I believe by her husband.”

19th.—“Lord Cardigan dined here, and returned to Venice this night.”

P. 423. 21st.—“This being the Ascension, I ought to have been at Venice to see the show, but was detained at Padoa by the gout in my elbow.” Remarks on Padua, Procurator Soranza, Co[unt] Boromeo, &c.

P. 424. 27th.—“Arrived at Venice.” Mr. Frankland. Death of Mr. Yard. Sir L. Blackwell, [Mr.] Pulteney, [Mr.] Wortley-Montagu.

P. 425. 31st.—“Arrived at Padoua.”

\* Called “the Consul of Zant,” on pp. 418, 427.

June 1st.—“I went this morning with my servants to see M. Obizzi’s house by water, seven miles from Padoua; it’s called Cataglia; it is the most convenient habitation I have seen in Italy. The palace for strangers, where are the apartments, is painted by P. Veronese, and one picture is the M. Obizzi receiving the Garter from Edward the Third, and the other mentions [the] signal service he did the said King against David, King of Scots.” Selvatico, Este, Monfelice.

P. 426. 3rd.—“Came in a *peota* to Venice.”

P. 427. 5th.—“Lord Car[digan] and Mr. Cuffaude came to discourse with me. I satisfied the last with the pressing arguments I used to the first, who, having no reply, would not say he would or would not go for England, but told me he would give me an answer tomorrow. He will consult his Lady, and I doubt not go.”

6th.—“Saw Lord Car[digan], who promised solemnly to be in England this winter.”

From Venice the writer went to Padua; thence to the baths of Alano, to Praglia and Vicenza. Descriptions of architecture, pictures, gardens, &c. He returned to Padoua and Venice.

P. 434. 20th.—“The Consul brought me three Mr. Terrys, Irish gentlemen, one a clergyman; the other two serve in the troops of this Rep[ublic].” Music and singing.

P. 436. 23rd.—“Went to Rose Alba’s, where Mr. Hoar was sitting for his picture.”

27th.—“Writ this night to 9000,\* my 17102216† 6242522272516.”

29th.—“I had a gentleman from Cornaro, designed Ambassador in England, to know if I would be at home this afternoon; he designed me a visit. . . . Was visited by Cornaro.”

P. 437. July 1st.—“I sent to Cornaro, to tell him, if it were not troublesome, we would wait on him this afternoon; he returned answer, we were *padroni*. Mr. Frankland and Cope came to see me. I went with Lord Car[digan] and [his] brother to see Ambassador Cornaro; he showed us their place, where the Cardinal, his uncle, when in Venice, his father, and four sons live; it is the noblest I have seen, and seems also convenient in small apartments.”

P. 438. 3rd.—“I delivered to Mr. Cufaude my Will, desiring him to keep it till further order for me, and in case of my death to acquaint Sir Jo. Talbot and Arden that he has it in his possession.”

5th.—“I set out from Venice.” Concluding remarks on its churches, paintings, palaces, people, &c. “It is the only great city I ever was in where I declare I could not live, for there is no place to walk and take the air, and I think the air moist and unwholesome.” He travelled by way of Mestre, Castel Franco, and Bassano. Lamentations on leaving Italy. Then to Primolane, and various places in the Tirol, to Trent, Bolzano, Ozlan (?),

\* The Countess Adelaide.

† There is a space between the foregoing and the following figures.

Brixen, Sterzzingen, the Mountain Brenner, a mountain called Shonberg, Inspruck, Rotenbach, &c. Descriptions of these places. Several references to the Elector of Bavaria's recent march and retreat through this country.

P. 448. 16th.—Arrived at Auxbourg.

17th.—“Was visited . . . by two sons of Mr. Blaithwayt, their Governor, an English gentleman, that lies of (*sic*) the same house, and is of Bristol, and one of the town. I was ill, and had letters to write, and went not abroad.”

18th.—“The Bristol gentleman told me the magistrates here refused him a pass. I sent Goodere to them, to certify he was an Englishman.”

P. 449. 19th.—“The merchant<sup>o</sup> came and brought me letters. We went out in a coach; he showed me the ruins the French had made in the town with their bombs, where they and the Bavarians lay after the battle of Donavert, and where the Imperialists and English were at Fridberg. The French had the River Leak before them, pretty broad, but the depth of it is but narrow; they had the works they had cast up before them, and the town behind, else the camp is a meadow on an absolute flat.”

P. 450. 23rd.—“I went to take a private lodging, the same where Marshal Marsin lodged. I was told the Duke of Marlborough had forced the French lines in Flanders. I sent to this Bishop's secretary to know the truth, who said it was so. . . . Heard that P[rince] Max. of Hanover was in the house; I waited on him; he seems [a] hearty, free German, but [what] I most wonder at is that his companion is a Jesuit.”

A. 454. Aug. 7th.—“They tell me Cornaro, the Venetian Ambassador to England, is arrived here. I sent to make him a compliment, that I was lame, and not able to wait on him. He came to me about 7, and stayed till past 9.”

P. 455.—Entry of the Comte de Truesess into Augsburg, &c.

P. 456. 20th.—“I saw Mr. Molesworth and Pultney, who came to visit me.”

P. 457. 28th.—“I stayed at home all this day writing, and by this post sent to 9,000<sup>†</sup> to come hither.”

Sept. 2nd.—“Was visited by the Lutheran Minister and the Senator; the last I think is called Stetin. I find by their discourse that the House of Hanover is in reputation in Germany to be very indifferent in matters of religion, meaning that they have little, and have bred up their children to practise that was most convenient where they were married. I think they profess Lutheranism.”

5th.—“Was visited by Mr. Thinn, Harry Thinn's son, and his Governor, Mr. Downes.”

P. 458. 7th.—“I sent to speak with Senator Stetin, and communicated to him my intention towards 9,000, and enquired if one who had changed religion, and was a subject of the 200,

\* “My merchant, a Lutheran,” on p. 450.

† The Countess Adelaide.



might safely pass through the country of the Popish Eccle[sias-tical] Princes; he thought, without the least difficulty."

11th.—"Alone in the evening with the Lut[heran] minister; I told him my intention concerning 9,000."

18th.—"The Lutheran minister came to acquaint me that he feared his superior might make some difficulty, we being not of the Lutheran communion. I desired him to discourse his superior. I took the air; at my return I found [the] Co[untess] Ad[elaide] at the inn. I sent for Mr. Van Stetin, to get him facilitate. I supped with the Co[untess] Ad[elaide], and came home after 9."

19th.—"This morning Mr. Van Stetin, and after the minister, have been with me, and all difficulties are removed if the Countess declare her resolution to become Protestant. I went abroad with the Co[untess] Ad[elaide] in the morning, Mattia\* and his wife being in the coach. We went to goldsmiths. After dinner the Senator visited her; she declared herself to the Senator in a manner that gave him full satisfaction as to religion. We went again to other shops. I supped with her at the inn, as I had dined; came home before 10."

P. 459. 20th.—"This morning I went at 8 to the Co[untess] Ad[elaide], and brought her to my lodging, where to Mr.——, the Lutheran minister, she made her declar[at]ion to change religion; then he before 10 married us, in the presence of Mr. Van Stetin, his brother-in-law, Mr. Hervart, two patricians, the master of this house, and all her servants and mine. After dinner we took the air; to [the] woods, and home about 6."

21st.—"This morning I went not abroad. The Senators who were at our marriage, the minister, my landlord, and merchant dined with us. My wife and I went abroad, and came home after 6."

P. 460. 28th.—"Today we dined alone. The Lut[heran] minister sent a harpsicol; came and played on it. The Senator visited us."

Oct. 1st.—"My wife at [had] letters from Rome, that her relations there, without her knowledge, having petitioned the Inquisition for leave that she might marry me, they refused it upon account that I had changed religion. What will they say when they know she did it by a Lutheran minister only? But as this application was made without her knowledge, so I think the denial will trouble her conscience no more than it does mine."

P. 461. 6th.—"The Senator came in the evening; my wife gave him an English sword."

9th.—"This morning we packed up. The Senator brought me two passes for me and my three servants I sent away this evening."

10th.—"This morning, before 7, we left Augsbourg. . . . At Don[a]vert we passed the Danube. . . . About noon my wife and I took a surgeon, who spoke Italian, and went to see the

\* The Duke's servant.

field of battle, about seven miles from Donavert. The French seem to have committed a fault in letting our mean [men] pass a small rivulet and marshy ground; that done, they had a fine plain, the Danube on their left, a wood on their right, and a village called Blenheim in the middle. There their body of best infantry were taken prisoner [s].”

P. 462.—They went by Monheim and Wessenbourg to Nuremberg. Description of that city, the Imperial crown, &c. Thence by way of Kutzingen, Wurtzberg, and Hainaut to Francfort.

P. 466. 17th.—“I acquainted Mr. Davenant of my arrival, who came when we were at dinner.”

18th.—“Mr. Davenant says that the present Duke of Buckingham told him that Isaack Vossius was his preceptor, and that he was persuaded the same Vossius had writ Aloisia Toletana; and the same was confirmed to Mr. Davenant by his own preceptor, Mons. Capel, a learned man, who had been professor of the oriental tongues at Saumur. I much doubt whether Vossius had a good style enough in Latin or a genius proper to compose such a book; and though I knew Vossius well, and the Duke of Bucks most particularly and intimately in the time Vossius lived, I never then or since till now heard that Isaack Vossius had been Lord Mulgrave’s tutor, nor ever observed such a familiarity between them, though I know they were acquainted.”

P. 467. 19th.—“I visited Mr. Davenant; he dined with us. We went to see jewels and rich stuffs, and then went to our new house. He went with us. He told me he was present with Sir Ch. Sedley in his last hours, and that he died like a philosopher, without fear or superstition.” Vineyards, architecture, &c.

P. 468. 23rd.—“Saw the Calvinist minister, and brought him to my wife. He was well satisfied with what she said touching her conversion. We determined to go to church on Sunday. The minister promised to come in the interim to instruct her.”

24th.—“I was visited this morning by Mr. Mainard; saw the French minister who instructs my wife.” Entry of Comte Solms into the city.

P. 469. 25th.—“This morning my wife and I, with our Prot[estant] servants in a second coach, went to the Fr[ench] Calvinist church, about a mile and a half out of town. The congregation was about 300 persons. It is in the Comte de Hainaut’s country, those of Francfort having refused her Majesty [Queen Anne?], the King of Prussia, and most of the Protestant potentates, who have desired the Reformed might have a temple in the suburbs of Francfort.”

P. 470. 27th.—“I signed an instrument in the presence of a notary, and my wife signed the same, by which we resigned to her mother my wife’s portion at Bologna.”\*

P. 471. 31st.—“This morning my wife and I dined at Mr. Geldermassen’s. About 4 the Duke of Marlborough arrived, [and]

\* The Duke frequently refers to descriptions of the countries and cities through which he passed, by Misson and Coronelli, and corrects some of their statements.

was saluted by the cannon of the town. I saw him, and supped with him. He gave me passes from the E[lector] of Bavaria and the Marshal de Villeroy. I came home before 9."

Nov. 1st.—"This morning the Duke of Marlborough came and drank tea with me, and stayed above an hour. I spoke to him on the case of the Sicilian or Me[s]sinese, but he would not enter into it. I mentioned the case of Carendini; he accepted my proposition to write the whole at length to Mr. Stepney. His discourse was to show how averse the Queen of England was to a peace, [and ?] to persuade me to come into business. He went to make up his letters. After 1 he returned, saw my wife, and dined; at table there was my wife, the D. of M., Mr. Geldermasen, Davenant, Card[o]nel, and Durel, and a Savoy Comte. Before we had quite dined, they brought news that [the] P[rin]ce of Baden was arrived; which civility surprised the D. of Mar., who expected to go to Heidleberg, far out of his way, to see him. The D. of Mar. presently went to P[rin]ce Lewis, to the Maison Rouge. Though news was brought that P. Lewis was come, it was a mistake. Lord Marlborough came back at 6, and sat with us till 9, when they brought word P. Lewis was arrived."

2nd.—"I went to the D. of Marl., but he was gone out to P. Lewis; I avoided making that visit. I came home. The D. of Marl. came, and would give me place in Mr. Davenant's coach; we went to Mr. Geldermasen's, where we dined with P. Lewis, Wakerbach, who commands the Saxon troops, Conte Merci, and others. This last is [a] young man, fat, and a *bon vivant*, but seems to have wit and spirit, and they say is a good officer. P. Lewis loves talking, has wit and the air of quality. At 4 he went away towards the army. My Lord M., Mr. Geldermasen, and I came to my house, where we drank tea with my wife. At 7 the D. of M. went home; at 8 I went to take my leave of him, and came home after 9. Mr. Cardonel gave me a pass from the Duke of Marlborough, and the Duke two days before me (*sic*) gave me two passes he had got from the Elector of Bavaria and M. Villeroy."

P. 472. 3rd.—"This morning, before 7, the Duke of Marlborough went away, the cannon of the town firing. I did not see him. The *Gran[d] Doyen* of the Elec[tor] of Treves and his Chamberlain came to visit me, and also two English merchants come from Constantinople by Vienna."

6th.—"Mons. Autun, the minister, came to instruct my wife."

7th.—"This morning with Mr. Davenant we went to Bocknam, where, after sermon, my wife went into a chamber, where, in presence of Mr. Davenant, myself, and two elders, she made her recantation to Mons. Autun, the ancientest Reformed French minister. Mr. Davenant dined with us. I was visited by the Emperor's Resident, and my wife by the Contesse Holo, sister to the Elector of Mentz, and her niece, a canoness."

P. 473. 8th.—"This morning I went to Boynenam (*sic*), with my wife, where we both received the Sacrament, with Mr. Geldermasen and Davenant, &c. We dined alone; were



visited by all three French ministers, by the Contesse Solmes, a Dane, sister to Alfelt, who was abroad, Governor to the present King of Denmark."

P. 474. 12th.—"Before 10, in a long boat, with board partitions that make three chambers, we left Francfort, Mr. Davenant coming with us. We arrived at 5, with a fair wind, at Mayence. . . . We lay at the Anchor, a good inn."

13th.—"This morning, before 8, we re-embarked at the bridge, taking leave of Mr. Davenant."

They then proceeded down the Rhine, by Bingen, Bachrach, Coblantz, Lintz, and Bonn.

P. 476. 15th.—Before 3 we came to Cologne, as big a town as any I have seen in Germany, but the streets narrow, ill built, ill paved. I saw the Cathedral church, a large, Gothic, dark building. About 6 m. (*sic*) Ferd. Paleotti came to see his sister [the Countess Adelaide]; he supped with us. Then the Marquis of Hartford, who had been to see the Elec[tor] Palatine at Bensberg, lying in the inn where we did, came to visit us, and stayed till past 10. The inn was the H. Ghost, near the river, a very bad one."

16th.—"My brother-in-law [Paleotti] dined with us."

17th.—"After 7 we embarked; my brother embarked with us." Dusseldorp, Keyserwert, Wesel, Nimighen, Tiel, Rotterdam.

P. 478. 22nd, at Rotterdam.—"Went to a painter's (being carried thither by Mr. Davis), who is in the service of the Elector Palatine; he showed us the Duke of Marlborough's picture, well done, and some others of history, well finished, but not done after the good *gusto*. We embarked at 2, and arrived at the Hague before 6; we had a lodging provided near the Marshal Turenne. Mr. Stanhope came to see us."

23rd.—"My Lord Albermarle (*sic*) was to see me."

24th.—"Was visited by Conte Clermont, the Elector Palatine's minister, who brought me a letter from his master. I also [saw] Mr. Bever, the jeweller. Madame Geldermasen's sister dined with us; but before dinner I was visited by Mocenigo, the Ven[etian] Ambassador, and by Mr. Stanhope. After dinner I was visited by the Minister of Hanover, by Lord Plymouth, and my wife by Lady Albermarle."

P. 479. 25th.—"Sir David Mitchel, newly arrived with the yachts from England, . . . dined with us; but besides my wife and her brother, there was the Envoy of Denmark, Mr. Coddoggan, Mr. d'Ayrol, and their three wives. We played at Loo till near 9, and then straight home." Particulars as to Count Clermont and others. The Opera, French Comedy, &c. Marquis Paleotti, Mons. Auverkirck, and others mentioned.

P. 480. 30th.—"With my wife I saw Lord Portland's garden, which is pretty, but nothing noble."

P. 481. Dec. 5th.—"We embarked on a yacht, and arrived at Leyden." Visit to Bidloo, professor in anatomy. Then to Amsterdam. Description of the Admiralty, synagogue, &c. Mr. Chitty's daughter and son-in-law; the Venetian Secretary: Mr.

Drummond, Mr. Sweet. The East Indian magazines; churches, pictures, &c. Return to the Hague, on the 11th.

P. 484. 13th.—“Was visited by the Chev. [de] Croissy, who desired me to employ my interest with the Duke of Marlborough to give him leave to go to France on parole.” Mr. Strickland; the envoys of Denmark and Prussia, &c. “This day Venables and Nena were married.”

14th.—“Was visited [by] Mons. d’Aligre [and] de Valsemé, French prisoners (all these officers wore their swords), and by Mons. d’Auverkerk. The Duke of Marlborough arrived here this evening; lodged at my Lord Albermarle’s, where I waited on him, and home at 9.”

P. 485. 15th.—“I stayed at home this morning, writing; saw nobody but Mons. Brunet, who from Lord Alb. came to invite my wife and I [me] to dinner. Saw a jeweller. There dined with the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Alb. and Lady, my wife and I, Mons. d’Auverkerk, [Mons.] Gromco, Lord Sunderland, Marquis d’Aligre. . . .

“I forgot, in the art[icle] of Amsterdam, to observe how much the Duke of Marlborough is beloved by the people of that city; besides his success and personal merit, they think, as being a stranger so well established elsewhere, he cannot be dangerous to their liberty; he may do them good, but can do them no hurt. They are so enraged against [Count] Slanenbergh for being his enemy, as well as a Jesuited Papist, that had he come to Amsterdam this summer, after he hindered the battle, he would have been de Witted.”

16th.—“I was visited this morning by the Port[uguese] Envoy, Mr. [Col.] Coddoggan, and the Duke of Marlborough. This last showed me a letter from P[rince] Eugene, who styles him *Altesse*.”

17th.—“Lord Marlborough called here, and we went together to Schivelin. He told me all the plans for P[ea]ce now proposed to these people. The pr[esent] King was to remain in Spain, which he agreed with me could never be well for England. . . . I visited Lord Portland’s son-in-law, who was lame.”

P. 486. 18th.—“My wife and I dined with the Duke of Marlborough at Mons. d’Auverkerk’s.”

19th.—“I saw Capt. Sanderson and Brinfeild, [the] D. of M. [s] gentlemen of the horse. Lord Alb. brought Mr. Buis, Pensionnaire of Amsterdam. I find by him the Dutch think themselves too high charged in this war, and we too low. I know not whether it be not true. I find by him the notion of a Peace here, leaving King Philip in Spain, and sending King Ch[arles] into Italy. I believe this is the Peace at present most feasible, and by this means the Dutch would get as much of the Spanish Low Countries as they desire, but leaving Spain in the hands of the French. I think we in England can never be contented, and ought to spend to the last rather than lose our Med[iteranea]n trade, and the West Indias also, if Philip remain King of them, though the French will promise a free trade.”

20th.—“I was ill all night of my breast and the toothache. [The] Duke of Marlborough came, and over persuaded me to go with my wife to dinner to Lord Alb.; but first we went to Levy, a Jew, who has pictures, and some good jewels. I came home before 6, ill of my teeth.”

21st.—“Was visited before dinner by Lord Sunderland; after dinner by [the] Duke of Marlborough and Lord Sunderland.”

P. 487. 22nd.—“I was visited by Sir David Mitchel and the Envoy of Hanover. I went to make some visits. I and my wife dined at Mr. Smettau's, with the Duke of Marlborough. I afterwards saw Mr. Buis, Penr. of Amsm., who in his discourse shows to be a great Republican, to have a much veneration for de Witt and Barnevelt, well inclined to agree matters between the Arminians and the Predestinarians, and the Church of England and [the] Presbyterians.”

23rd.—“I was visited this morning by Mr. Pultney and Molsworth. I dined at Mr. Stanhope's, with the D. of M., Lord Sund., Lord Buckurst, the Han[over] Envoyé, &c.”

24th.—“Lord Dalremple and Mr. Coddoggan made me a visit. I went with the last to taste wine; then to Co[m]te Les[cherin], who showed me a project of Peace from good hands at Paris: Spain and the Indies to King Philip, with free commerce to the last; Lorain and the province of Luxembourg to the Crown of France; Flanders to the Duke of Loraine; Naples and Sicily to the Elector of Bavaria, with the title of King; Bavaria to the Archduke, with [the] title of King; Milanese, a commonwealth. Les. is not well satisfied with the D. of M.; says he is sure nothing was resolved at Vienna. The D. of M. desires that P[rince] Lewis may go there, and make a project; he has promised to make a project. Les. is ill-satisfied with our Ministers, particularly with Mr. Harley, of whom, in three months that he was at London as Envoyé from the Elec[tor] Pal[atine], he could never have one audience. I dined at the Envoyé of Hanover[s], with the D. of M., &c.”

P. 488. 25th.—“Went with my wife to the seaside; the wind was fair, but our convoy was not come.”

26th.—“Dined at Mons. d'Almet[s], I and my wife, with the D. of M. . . . I went with Lord Marl., Sund., and Alb. to Schivlin.”

27th.—“The D. of M. sate here an hour. After dinner I visited Lord Buckurst, and our Envoy[;] went to Lord Alb., where the D. of Mar. showed us one of two great gold vases given him by the Landgrave of Hess, worth above 2,000*l*.”

28th.—“I dined with my wife at Mr. Opdam's, where was the D. of M., LL. Alb., &c.”

29th.—“News arrived last night that five ships of the convoy were come, but I knew it only this morning; Mr. Davis told me it. I visited the D. of M. and Lord S.; came home to write. We dined at Lord Alb., and the D. of M. told me he had concluded with the States to send 10,000 men into Italy—7,000 Palatines and 3,000 of Saxe-Gotha. I visited the Ven[etian] Ambassador, and home at 6.”



30th.—Visit to Lousdun and Hounslore dyk.

P. 489. 1706, Jan. 1st, s.n.—“At 10 we embarked on a yacht at the Hague, and arrived at Rotterdam at 2.”

2nd.—“We went aboard the Peregrine and Henrieta yacht[s]. After dinner we were visited by Mr. Baile, who seems a man of cheerful and free discourse, much fire and wit.”

3rd.—“The wind was fair for England. . . . The D. of M. not coming today, we have lost probably a fine and quick passage. . . . Visited by Mr. Furly; he showed me a letter from his son, secretary to L[ord] Pet[erborough], that the siege and attack of Barcelona was against that Lord's opinion and that of several councils of war, but forced to it because the King of Spain declared he would continue in Catalonia, though the forces quitted him. Furly seems a pious Christian, but of no church, nor goes to none.”

4th.—“I went alone and sat with Mr. Furli, where an intelligent merchant of this town was; he told me their trade with France was prejudicial to them, and that the merchants almost universally were of that opinion, but that it was set afoot and carried on by a few interested persons. He said the notion of Peace, which he owned was ruinous to them, was got among many even of the honestest Republicans, lest by the continuance of the war a Stadholder should be imposed on them; and jealousies had been spread among them, as though the English were in the contrivance, of the falsehood of which I endeavoured to convince him. The wind was still fair, but the D. of M.[s] affairs detained him at the Hague.”

P. 490. 5th.—“My wife and I dined today at Mr. Lier's, the bookseller's, where dined Mr. Baile, [Mons.] Banage, a physician, and several others. Mr. Banage seems a man well bred, of admirable conversation as well as learning; he told me Mons. Fontanelle, when he was at Rouen, was his particular friend, and writ to him, Mr. Banage, that letter of the Isle of Borneo, which caused him some trouble in France. Mons. Fontanelle never was a Protestant, but, being a free-thinker, had contempt for many of the superstitions of Popery. I came home at 6 to finish my letters. Capt. Sanders and Moses were with me; the first came from the Hague, and told me from the D. of Marl. that the cause of his delay was that he expected an answer from the El[ector] Pal[atine], and the States were desirous he would be there when it arrived.”

P. 491. 6th.—“I saw Mons. Cailot, the French mer[cha]nt [who] conveyed formerly the advices from France to me, and continues to do so still to our Court. He made me a compliment from Mons. Jurieu, whose age and infirmities hinder him from going much abroad. He tells me there is a Popish officer at the Court of St. German's, who desires to have his pardon, and, being disgusted, can discover the practices of that Court in England. He says Queen M[ary] has disgusted her whole Court, who once had thoughts of publishing a *factum* against her; that they have thoughts of carrying the young Prince to Scotland, but the Court of France will not consent.

“Mons. Cailot says that Mr. de Buis was one of the most earnest for setting afoot this commerce with France, and that he argued so weakly and passionately for it that he gave some suspicion of himself, for all understanding persons are convinced the commerce is ruinous to this country. Mons. d’Ayrol told Cailot that he knew de Buis had had several meetings with these emissaries of Peace from France, who are still here, nobody can give a good reason why. The merchant I saw at Mr. Furley’s, as well as Cailot, tells me they are here; they were long at one Nieuport’s house, between Rotterdam and Delft. Veeland of Utrecht is one of the chief for Peace, and some suspect Buis to be another. It will be well to observe who[m] he converses with in England.”

P. 492.—“There is great discourse of a letter writ by the Duke of Savoy to the Queen, in which he does a little reflect on the D[uke] of Marl[borough].

“After dinner I was with Mr. Davis to see the Eng[lish] Ch[urch], where I find no fault but that it is too big for so small a congregation. I was visited by Mons. de Croissy and Leers, who came and went away together.”

Remarks on Mons. Banage, Mr. Baile, &c.

P. 493. 7th.—“This morning her Majesty’s yachts fell down from hence to the Brill; they began to sail about 9. I took a small yacht, and about noon embarked to follow them, the wind being fair, but misty. I came aboard the Henrietta yacht half an hour after 4. Soon after the D[uke] of Marl[borough], going aboard the Peregrine, came to make us a visit, Lord Sund[erland] and Mons. Buis being with him. The sea was so calm that no[w] at anchor the yacht makes not the least motion, and I hope to sup well, as I did. We had a fair wind, and lying all night in the Pills below the Briel, Thursday night, we sailed next morning, and came to Deptford on the Sunday, 8 at night.”

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[VOL. XXVI.]

A folio Letter Book, entitled: “The Duke of Shrewsbury’s Letters to the Secretaries of State, the Plenipotentiaries at Utrecht, and others Her Majesty’s Ministers abroad, during his Embassy in France. Arrived at Paris, the 13th January, 1713, n.s.”

(This has been discovered since the completion of the Report and Index.)

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HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE,  
 CHANCERY LANE,  
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HIS MAJESTY THE KING has been pleased to ratify and confirm the terms of the Commission issued by Her late Majesty, appointing certain Commissioners to ascertain what unpublished MSS. are extant in the collections of private persons and in institutions which are calculated to throw light upon subjects connected with the Civil, Ecclesiastical, Literary, or Scientific History of this country; and to appoint certain additional Commissioners for the same purposes. The present Commissioners are:—

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R. A. ROBERTS, *Secretary*.

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